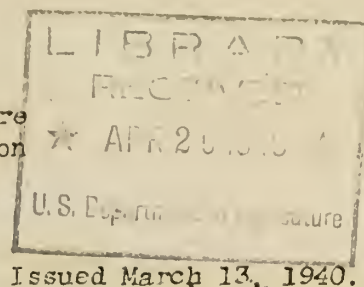


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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.



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NORTHEAST REGION HANDBOOK
1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields, Payments, and Deductions

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato, tobacco, or wheat acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato farms and the acreage of potatoes on noncommercial farms.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-417-P and the following provisions:
 - a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.
 - b. The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
7. Deduction. 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

C. TOBACCO

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for cigar filler and binder tobacco, excluding type 41, is 60,000 to 63,000 acres. The 1940 national goal for type 41 tobacco is 30,000 to 31,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State acreage allotments for tobacco will be established by the Secretary.
3. Farm Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of tobacco shall be determined for farms on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. They shall be determined by county committees with the assistance of other local committees in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-T.

The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939, shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) with due allowance for drought, flood, hail, other abnormal weather conditions, plant bed and other diseases, land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. Special consideration shall be given to farms for which acreage allotments are small.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant bed diseases.

The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be determined on the basis of the past tobacco experience of the farm operator, land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

The tobacco acreage allotments established for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in the State shall not exceed the State tobacco acreage allotment. The sum of the tobacco acreage allotments established for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the State tobacco acreage allotment.

4. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for tobacco in accordance with NER-417-T and the following provisions:
 - a. The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939 shall be determined on the basis of the yields of tobacco made on the farm in such five-year period, taking into consideration the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to such factors.
 - b. The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be that yield per acre which the local committee determines is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.
 - c. The weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in each county shall not exceed the yield established for the county by the Secretary.
5. Payment. 1 cent per pound of the normal yield of the tobacco acreage allotment for cigar filler and binder types other than type 41.

0.6 cent per pound of the normal yield of the type 41 tobacco acreage allotment.

6. Deduction. 8 cents per pound of the normal yield of each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco acreage allotment.

D. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. In counties included in the commercial vegetable area a commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment.

The allotments shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-V.

The commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments, adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables on all such farms in the county and on farms in the county for which no commercial vegetable allotment is established but on which the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted in 1936 and 1937 was 3 acres or more except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-418 among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. The commercial vegetable area includes all counties in Connecticut; all counties in Massachusetts; all counties in New Jersey; all counties in Rhode Island; Chittenden County in Vermont; Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties in New Hampshire; Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties in Maine; Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York Counties in Pennsylvania; and Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Wayne, Westchester, and Yates Counties in New York.

3. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, and strawberries, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.
4. Acreage planted to commercial vegetables means the acreage of land planted in 1940 to annual commercial vegetables and also the acreage of land from which perennial commercial vegetables are harvested in 1940.
5. Payment. \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.
6. Deduction. (Farms in the commercial vegetable area.) \$20.00 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.

E. WHEAT

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for wheat is 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State wheat acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment or conservation programs in such counties during the ten years, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, with appropriate adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.
4. Farm Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-401. They shall be determined for farms on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. The basis for their determination shall be (a) the tillable acreage and crop rotation practices as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm

or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, (b) type of soil, and (c) topography.

Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the county on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1940 but on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1937, 1938, and 1939. Allotments for these farms shall be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the wheat allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

Any farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined shall be considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm for the purposes of the 1940 program if the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm so choose.

The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county wheat acreage allotment. The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county wheat acreage allotment.

5. Usual Acreage of Wheat. Usual acreages of wheat shall be established for all non-wheat-allotment farms on which the normal acreage of wheat harvested as grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, is more than 10 acres. The usual acreage of wheat shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions, tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

The sum of the usual wheat acreages determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the 1937-1938 average acreages of wheat harvested for grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, on such farms, except upon approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration where it is found that the 1937-1938 average acreage was not representative because of abnormal weather conditions or marked shifts in cropping practices in the county.

6. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for wheat in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-401 and the following provisions:
 - a. Where reliable records of the actual average yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1929 to 1938, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.
 - b. If for any year of the 10-year period, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such 10-year period.
 - c. The yields determined under subparagraph b of this paragraph 6 shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments determined for such farms) shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
7. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (a) a farm for which no wheat acreage allotment is determined and (b) a farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined and the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm choose, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-401, to have the farm considered for the purposes of the 1940 program as a non-wheat-allotment farm.
8. Acreage planted to wheat means (a) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat (except when the wheat is seeded in a mixture containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley, or vetch) and (b) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat and 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley, or vetch, but the other crop fails to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or reaches maturity.

9. Payment. (Wheat allotment farms.) 9 cents per bushel of the normal yield of the wheat allotment.
10. Deduction.
 - a. (Wheat allotment farms.) 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.
 - b. (Non-wheat-allotment farms.) 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.
- C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- D. Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance. Each farm in the designated area shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60 which may be earned for the elimination of fire hazards, improving the remaining stand of trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of hurricane damage, provided such work is done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Payment may be earned under this allowance only on farms in New Hampshire; Massachusetts (except Barnstable and Berkshire Counties); Rhode Island; Connecticut (except Fairfield and Litchfield Counties); Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York; Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties of Maine; and Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties of Vermont. The area on which the woodland rehabilitation allowance is earned shall not be eligible for practice No. 17.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

- E. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm shall have a reforestation allowance of \$30 which can be earned by planting forest trees (there may be included shrubs beneficial to wildlife) provided such trees are protected from fire and grazing and are cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice. Part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

- F. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.

1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:
 - a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the wheat, potato, and tobacco allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

- b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

- c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

- 2. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the total of the cropland, orchard, and pasture items is less than \$20, shall be the larger of:
 - a. The sum of items 1a, 1b, and 1c listed in subsection F above, or
 - b. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.

- G. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are not disapproved for the farm by the county committee and are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained in NER-110 for the State.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Application of materials

1. Application of the following materials as a top dressing on, or worked into the soil in preparation for the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, annual ryegrass, or permanent pasture. Credit will also be allowed for 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent 1/applied as a top dressing or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding green manure crops in orchards. If phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.
 - a. 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) - - \$1.50
 - b. 150 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) - \$1.50
2. Application of 2,000 pounds air dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land. - - - \$3.00
3. Application of the following quantities of ground limestone or its equivalent in any area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as an area in

1/ 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a grant of aid and containing not less than 45 percent available phosphoric acid shall be considered to be equivalent to 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate. Superphosphate furnished as a grant of aid shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

which the average cost of ground limestone to farmers, delivered on the farm, is:

- a. Not more than \$2.00 per ton - - \$1.50 per ton
- b. More than \$2.00, but not more than \$3.00 per ton - - \$2.00 per ton
- c. More than \$3.00, but not more than \$5.00 per ton - - \$3.00 per ton
- d. More than \$5.00 per ton - - \$5.00 per ton

Seedings

- 4. Seeding alfalfa. - - \$1.50 per acre
- 5. Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of ladino, white Dutch or wild white clover, or alfalfa. - - - \$3.00 per acre
- 6. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes except alfalfa and permanent pasture mixtures qualifying under practice 4 or 5 - - - \$0.75 per acre
- 7. Seeding winter legumes. - - \$1.50 per acre
- 8. Seeding annual ryegrass or sweet clover and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. - - - \$0.75 per acre

Green Manure and Cover Crops

- 9. The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop will not, under normal conditions, survive the winter and produce a crop which could be harvested in 1941, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown from a biennial or perennial grass or legume sod in an orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, even though a crop has been harvested from the sod in previous years. - - - \$1.50 per acre

10. The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than potato or vegetable land or orchards. - - \$0.75 per acre

Erosion Control

11. Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.--\$1.50
12. Construction of one cubic yard of rip-rap of rock along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. - - - \$1.50
13. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. - - - \$0.75 per acre
14. Contour furrowing noncrop open pasture land (the acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width). \$0.75 for each 2 acres
15. Stripcropping. - - - \$0.75 for each 2 acres
16. Contour farming intertilled crops. - \$0.75 for each 4 acres

Forestry

17. With prior approval of the county committee improving a stand of forest trees under such approved system of farm woodland and wildlife management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. - - - \$3.00 per acre
18. Planting forest trees (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) provided such trees are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice. - - \$7.50 per acre

19. Restoration of farm woodlots, normally over-grazed, by non-grazing during the entire 1940 program year. Credit will not be allowed for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. - \$0.75 for each 2 acres

Other Practices

20. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs. - - \$7.50 per acre
21. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1940, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1940. - - \$7.50 per acre
22. Renovation of perennial legumes and mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes. - - \$0.75 per acre
23. Eradication or control of seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on cropland, orchard land, or noncrop pasture land, in organized weed-control areas, in accordance with good chemical or tillage methods. - - \$7.50 per acre

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes, Tobacco, Wheat, and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes, tobacco, wheat, or commercial vegetables, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided, That if any such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.

2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to wheat, potato, tobacco, and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the wheat, potato, tobacco and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.

- B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.
- C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;

B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;

C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in Payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in Payment
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	<u>1/</u>
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	<u>2/</u>

1/ Increase to \$200.00

2/ No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Section I with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Section I for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of those excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State, provided the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses-

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm as practices which may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material is furnished and the balance of such deduction, if any, shall be prorated among the payments to the other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm for which such material was obtained.

Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary, except that if proper use of the material has been made only that part of such difference not due to changes in the rates of payment shall be so paid. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse, such damages to be deducted from the payments computed for the grantee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest, any remaining deficit to be paid by the producer to the Secretary, provided that deduction for any deficit will be made insofar as possible from payments computed for other persons on the farm with respect to which such material was furnished. The finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, and as to the amount of the material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of Section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for any farm on which no performance is rendered under the 1940 program, except the carrying-out of practices through the use of materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the furnishing of such materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.
2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled. For the purposes of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 wheat, tobacco, potato, and vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
 - b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
 - c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

- B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

- C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (d) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.
- F. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section I in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

Section X. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county

office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely

affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the agricultural conservation program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such State.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.

B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous.

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority, Availability of Funds, and Applicability

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments and grants of aid will be made in the Northeast Region for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. There are included in this bulletin all the provisions of said 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program which are applicable to the Northeast Region. There are also included certain of the determinations authorized in said 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program to be made by the Administrator or the Director of the Northeast Division.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such pay-

ments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by (1) such appropriation, (2) the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and (3) the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

- C. Applicability. The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable in the Northeast Region to (1) counties for which special agricultural conservation programs under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act are approved for 1940 by the Secretary, and (2) public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

Issued March 13, 1940, with the approval
of the Administrator of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration.

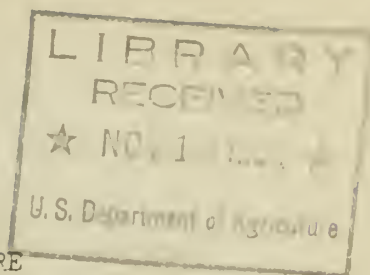
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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PRELIMINARY
FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

NER-400

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NORTHEAST REGION

Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this Bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields, Payments and Deductions.

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato, tobacco, or wheat acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment is determined) _____ per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is _____ to _____ acres.

2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and

State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.

3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the following provisions.

The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

6. Payment. ____ cents per bushel on the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.

7. Deduction. _____ cents per bushel on the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

C. TOBACCO

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for cigar filler and binder tobacco is _____ to _____ acres.

2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State acreage allotments for tobacco will be established by the Secretary.

3. Farm Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of tobacco shall be determined for farms on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. They shall be determined by county committees with the assistance of other local committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939, shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) with due allowance for drought, flood, hail, other abnormal weather conditions, plant bed, and other diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. Special consideration shall be given to farms for which acreage allotments are small.

The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be determined on the basis of the past tobacco experience of the farm operator, land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

The tobacco acreage allotments established for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in the State shall not exceed the State tobacco acreage allotment. The sum of the tobacco acreage allotments established for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the State tobacco acreage allotment.

4. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment is determined, or a deduction is computed, a normal yield for tobacco in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the following provisions:

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939 shall be determined on the basis of the yields of tobacco made on the farm in such five-year period taking into consideration the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to such factors.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be that yield per acre which the local committee determines is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

The weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in each county shall not exceed the yield established for the county by the Secretary.

5. Payment. _____ cents per pound of the normal yield of the tobacco acreage allotment.

6. Deduction. _____ cents per pound of the normal yield of each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco acreage allotment.

D. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. In counties included in the commercial vegetable area a commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres. They shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions and the tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production

facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall be taken into consideration.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted to commercial vegetables on all such farms in the county in 1936 and 1937 except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. Commercial vegetable area means counties or administrative areas for which the 1936-1937 average acreage of commercial vegetables (other than potatoes, sweet potatoes and cantaloupes) is 200 acres or more; except any such county or area for which the State committee, with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines that the distribution of commercial vegetables from such county or area is confined to small local markets, that there is no tendency towards acreage expansion in such county or area; and that its elimination would not jeopardize the effectiveness of the program.

3. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

4. Payment. _____ for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.

5. Deduction. (Farms in the commercial vegetable area) \$20.00 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.

E. WHEAT

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for wheat is 60 million to 65 million acres.

2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State wheat acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.

3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State

acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment or conservation programs in such counties during the ten years, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, with appropriate adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They shall be determined for farms on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. The basis for their determination shall be the: (a) tillable acreage and crop rotation practices as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, (b) type of soil, and (c) topography.

Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the county on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1940 but on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1937, 1938, and 1939. Allotments for these farms shall be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography.

The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the wheat allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

Any farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined shall be considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm for the purposes of the 1940 program if the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm so elect.

The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county wheat acreage allotment. The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county wheat acreage allotment.

5. Usual Acreage of Wheat. Usual acreages of wheat shall be established for all non-wheat-allotment farms on which the normal acreage of wheat harvested as grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, is more than ten acres. The usual acreage of wheat shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions, tillable

acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

The sum of the usual wheat acres determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the 1937-1938 average acres of wheat harvested for grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, on such farms, except upon approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration where it is found that the 1937-1938 average acreage was not representative because of abnormal weather conditions or marked shifts in cropping practices in the county.

6. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for wheat in accordance with the instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the following provisions:

- a. Where reliable records of the actual average yields per acre of wheat for the ten years 1929 to 1938, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.
- b. If for any year of the ten-year period, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such ten-year period.
- c. The yields determined under subparagraph b of this paragraph 6 shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments determined for such farms) shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

7. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (a) a farm for which no wheat acreage allotment is determined and (b) a farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined and the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm elect, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to have the farm considered for the purposes of the 1940 program as a non-wheat allotment farm.

8. Acreage planted to wheat means (a) any acreage of land

devoted to seeded wheat (except when the wheat is seeded in a mixture containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley or vetch) and (b) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat and 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley, or vetch, but the other crop fails to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or reaches maturity.

9. Payment. (Wheat allotment farms) _____ cents per bushel of the normal yield of the wheat allotment.

10. Deduction.

- a. (Wheat allotment farms) _____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.
- b. (Non-wheat-allotment farms) _____ cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance and Practices.

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.
- C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- D. Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance. Each farm in the designated area shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60.00 which may be earned for the elimination of fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of hurricane damage, provided such work is done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payment at the rate of \$4.00 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance. Payment may be earned under this allowance only on farms in New Hampshire; Massachusetts (except Barnstable and Berkshire Counties); Rhode Island; Connecticut (except Fairfield and Litchfield Counties); Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York; Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties of Maine; and Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor Counties of Vermont.
- E. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm shall have a reforestation allowance of \$30 which can be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 16. Part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees.

F. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.

1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20.00 or more shall be equal to that sum:

a. _____ cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the wheat, potato, and tobacco allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

b. _____ per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

2. For any other farm the soil-building allowance shall be the larger of either:

a. The amount obtained by subtracting/ the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.00; or

b. The sum of the items listed in item 1 of subsection F above.

G. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the

following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to September 30, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with specifications issued by the regional director or by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from the Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Application of materials.

1. Application of the following materials as a topdressing on, or worked into the soil in preparation for the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, annual ryegrass, or permanent pasture. Credit will also be allowed for 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent 1/ applied as a topdressing or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding green manure crops in orchards. If

1/ 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a grant of aid and containing not less than 45 percent available phosphoric acid shall be considered to be equivalent to 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate. Superphosphate furnished as a grant of aid shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

- a. 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) - - \$1.50
- b. 150 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) - - - - - \$1.50
2. Application of 2,000 lbs. air dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land in any area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as an area in which straw normally costs more than \$5.00 per ton - - \$3.00
3. Application of the following quantities of ground limestone or its equivalent in any area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as an area in which the average cost of ground limestone to farmers, delivered on the farm, is:
 - a. Not more than \$2.00 per ton - - - - \$1.50 per ton
 - b. More than \$2.00 but not more than \$3.00 per ton - - \$2.00 per ton
 - c. More than \$3.00 but not more than \$5.00 per ton - - \$3.00 per ton
 - d. More than \$5.00 per ton - - - - \$5.00 per ton

Seedings.

4. Seeding alfalfa. - - - - \$3.00 per acre
5. Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of ladino, white dutch or wild white clover, or alfalfa. - - - - \$3.00 per acre
6. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes except alfalfa and permanent pasture mixtures qualifying under practice 4 or 5. - - - - \$1.50 per acre
7. Seeding winter legumes, annual ryegrass, or annual sweet clover - \$1.50 per acre

Green-Manure Crops.

8. Green manure crops of which a good stand and good growth is plowed or disced under on land not subject to erosion or if subject to erosion such crop is followed by a winter cover crop. Cover crops of which a good stand and good growth is left on land subject to erosion or in orchards, or on commercial vegetable or potato land. Green manure crops and cover crops shall not include any crop for which credit is given in 1940 under any other practice. - - - - \$1.50 per acre

Erosion Control.

9. Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. - - - \$1.50
10. Constructions of one cubic yard of rip-rap of rock along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. - \$1.50
11. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. - 75 cents per acre
12. Contour furrowing noncrop open pasture land (the acreage of this practice shall be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width). 75 cents for each 2 acres
13. Stripcropping - - - 75 cents for each 2 acres
14. Contour farming intertilled crops. - - 75 cents for each 4 acres

Forestry

15. With prior approval of the county committee improving a stand of forest trees under such approved system of farm woodlot and wild life management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. - - - \$3.00 per acre
16. Planting forest trees (there may be included shrubs beneficial to wild life) provided such trees are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wild life management practice. - - \$7.50 per acre
17. Restoration of farm woodlots, normally over-grazed, by non-grazing during the entire 1940 program year. Credit will not be allowed for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland. - 75 cents for each 2 acres

Other Practices.

18. Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch of fruiting cranberry bogs. - - \$7.50 per acre
19. Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1940, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1940 - - \$7.50 per acre
20. Renovation of perennial legumes and mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes. 75 cents per acre
21. Eradication or control of seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on cropland, orchard land, or noncrop pasture land, in organized weed-control areas, in accordance with good chemical or tillage methods. - - - \$7.50 per acre

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes, Tobacco, Wheat, and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes, tobacco, wheat, or commercial vegetables, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided, That if any such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.
2. In computing such net payment and such net deductions with respect to wheat, potato, tobacco, and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the wheat, potato, tobacco and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.

B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
- B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
- C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in Payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	<u>1/</u>
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	<u>2/</u>
:	:	:	:

1/ Increase to \$200.00

2/ No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with

respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 Program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Sections I and II with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Sections I and II for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of those excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State. Before this can be done the State committee must find that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seed, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid. Materials furnished are to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall count toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

A deduction from the total payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State, or other area of any material furnished. This deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom the materials are furnished and the balance, if any, of the deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the total payment for the farm for which such materials were obtained and on which they were used.

Materials shall only be furnished pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such agreement shall provide that (1) in the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary; (2) if the producer uses the material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished, the deduction with respect to the material misused shall be twice the regular rate of deduction in order to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse; and (3) the finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which it was furnished and as to the amount of material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of Section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, for any farm on which the only practices carried out are those through the use of materials furnished and no other performance is rendered, the furnishing of the materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

The rate of deduction for materials furnished pursuant to provisions of this section for each State or county shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

- A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.
1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be

made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, (c) if under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program he has received a payment for constructing fence to exclude livestock from maple sugar orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed to graze in such woodland or maple sugar orchard on which payment was made for their exclusion, an amount equal to such payment shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1940 program, or (d) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

2. Payments other than payments in connection with soil-building practices will be made only with respect to farms which are being operated in 1940.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims.

Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the

county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (D) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled (nor as provided in the Statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an in-

terest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section X. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.
- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for

payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the agricultural conservation program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such State.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.

- B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

- C. Farm means the adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
 2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous.

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority, Availability of Funds, and Applicability

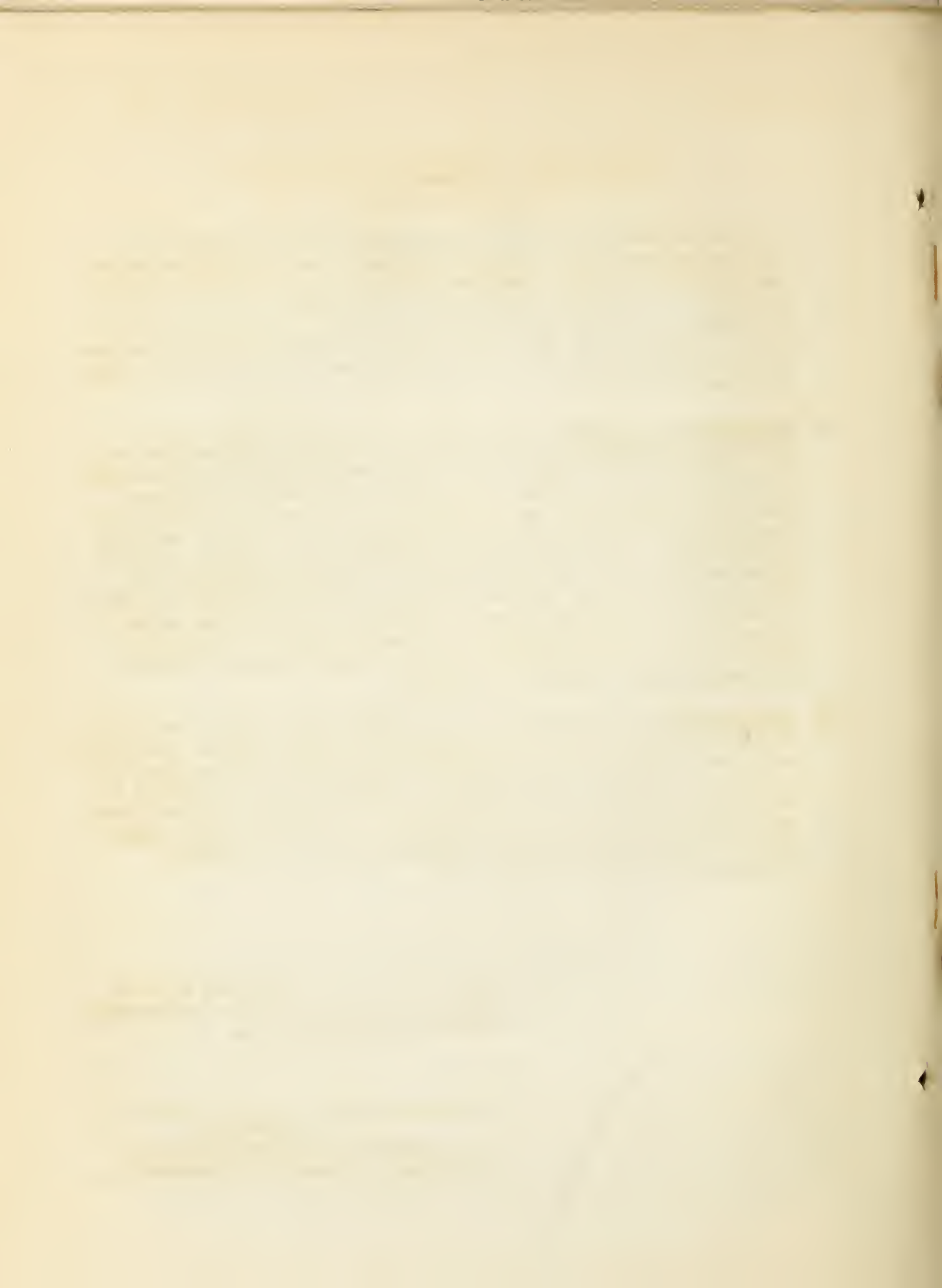
- A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments and grants of aid will be made in the Northeast Region for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. There are included in this bulletin all the provisions of said 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program which are applicable to the Northeast Region. There are also included certain of the determinations authorized in said 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program to be made by the Administrator or the Director of the Northeast Division.

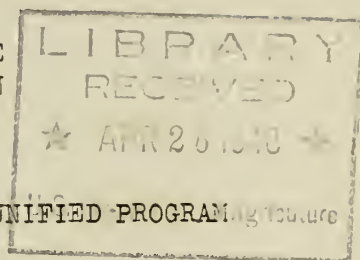
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by (1) such appropriation, (2) the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and (3) the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.
- C. Applicability. The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable in the Northeast Region to (1) counties for which special agricultural conservation programs under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act are approved for 1940 by the Secretary, and (2) public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

Issued with the approval
of the Administrator of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED PROGRAM
FOR CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VERMONT

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County, Vermont, (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

The provisions of the regular 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in Chittenden county.

Section I. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices.

- A. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- B. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre and spaced about 6 feet apart. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be counted as trees in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

- C. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.
 - 1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:
 - a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the potato allotment.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

- b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

- c. For farms in Hinesburg, Richmond, Williston, Huntington, Shelburne, and South Burlington townships 35 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.
- d. For farms in other townships 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

- e. For farms in Hinesburg, Richmond, Williston, Huntington, Shelburne, and South Burlington Townships an amount which the county committee determines is needed on the farm for additional reforestation and which is allotted to the farm by the county committee. The total amount allotted by the county committee to farms in a township cannot exceed 5 cents times the acreage of pasture eligible for soil-building allowance under item c above for all farms in the township for which there is filed a notification of intention to participate in the 1940 program.
2. For any other farm the soil-building allowance shall be the larger of either:
- a. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20; or

b. The sum of the items listed in item 1 of this subsection C.

D. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during the period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained herein.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit proof satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land,

or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer does not have a soil test, he should be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide or the equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer does not have a soil test, he should be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 2 A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate or the Equivalent

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate or the equivalent furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a top dressing on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Available Potash

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed, alone or in mixtures containing timothy or redtop, on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover: One-half pound alsike clover, one-third pound ladino clover, or one-third pound white Dutch clover, or, when used in a mixture, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime,

phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Alfalfa

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 6 - Improving Woodlands

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 7 - Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 8 - Planting Forest Trees

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 feet apart. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Practice No. 9 - Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Practice No. 10 - Construction of Rip-Rap of Rock

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 for Each Cubic Yard of Rock Used

The construction of a rip-rap or crib of rocks along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

Practice No. 11 - The Renovation of Pastures

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per Acre

The renovation of fenced noncrop pasture land which when improved will be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during the normal pasture season by removing brush, leveling hummocks, mowing and reseeding where necessary, cleaning up generally, and applying sufficient liming material and fertilizer to attain a good stand. If liming material and fertilizer are applied in accordance with

practices 1, 1 A, 2, 2 A, 3, or 13, payment will also be allowed for the use of these materials. Payment will not be allowed unless the farmer obtains the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 12 - Draining Cropland or Pasture Land

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per 100 Feet

The construction of open or tile ditches for draining land which is now in use as cropland or pasture land. Full payment will not be allowed for this practice unless there is planted somewhere in the township in which the drainage practice is used an acreage of forest trees at least equal to the acreage of cropland and pasture land drained. If the acreage of forest trees planted in a township is less than the acreage drained, payment for the drainage practice will be made in the proportion which the total acreage of forest trees planted in the township bears to the acreage drained in the township.

Practice No. 13 - Applying Nitrogen to Pasture Land

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$0.04 per pound

The application of nitrogen in a 1-2-2 fertilizer mixture to fenced noncrop open pasture land.

Practice No. 14 - Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops

RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Section II. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields,
Payments, and Deductions.

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. The county acreage allotment of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program.
4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in the county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-417-P and the following provisions:
 - a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.
 - b. The average yield for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
7. Deduction. 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

C. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. A commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment. The allotments shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with the instructions contained in

NER-417-V. The allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments, adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables on all such farms in the county and on farms in the county for which no commercial vegetable allotment is established but on which the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted in 1936 and 1937 was 3 acres or more except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-418 among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of annual vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, commercial bulbs and flowers, and strawberries, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.
3. Acreage planted to commercial vegetables means the acreage of land planted in 1940 to annual commercial vegetables and also the acreage of land from which perennial commercial vegetables are harvested in 1940.
4. Payment. \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.
5. Deduction. \$20 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions.

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes or commercial vegetables shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages)

that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided, That if any such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.

2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.

B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion, in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments

The total payment computed under sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
- B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
- C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	<u>1/</u>
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	<u>2/</u>

1/ Increase to \$200.00.

2/ No increase.

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under section II with respect to any farm in the county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in the county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under section II for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of these excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State. Before this can be done the State committee must find that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the

county agricultural conservation association in the county.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seed, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid. Materials furnished are to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall count toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

A deduction from the total payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the county or area of any material furnished. This deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom the materials are furnished and the balance, if any, of the deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the total payment for the farm for which such materials were obtained and on which they were used.

Materials shall only be furnished pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such agreement shall provide that (1) in the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary; (2) if the producer uses the material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished, the deduction with respect to the material misused shall be twice the regular rate of deduction in order to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse; and (3) the finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which it was furnished and as to the amount of material so misused shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, for any farm on which the only practices carried out are those through the use of materials furnished and no other performance is rendered, the furnishing of the materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

The rate of deduction for materials furnished pursuant to provisions of this section shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or re-

quired to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled. For the purposes of the 1940 program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 potato and vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
 - b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
 - c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

- B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.
- C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would

have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection D shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed

to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section X. Application for Payment.

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section III, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.
- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in the county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials.

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the agricultural conservation program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within Vermont to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in Vermont.

4. County committee means the group of persons elected within Chittenden County to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in the county.
- B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
 2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority and Availability of Funds

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of this program bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments and grants of aid will be made in Chittenden County for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County, Vermont. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the final estimate of payments which would be made in Chittenden County under the National 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the extent of participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County. As an adjustment for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County, the rates of payment and deduction specified herein may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

(S E A L)

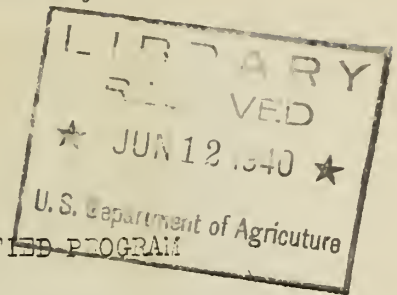
Done at Washington, D. C., on
this 9th day of March 1940.
Witness the seal of the Department
of Agriculture.

/s/ H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued May 21, 1940

1412
MAY 21 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED PROGRAM
FOR CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VERMONT
Supplement No. 1

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County, Vermont, as approved March 9, 1940, is hereby amended as follows:

I

Section VIII, "Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid," is amended to read as follows:

"Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm as practices which may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

"Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material is furnished and the balance of such deduction, if any, shall be prorated among the payments to the other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm for which such material was obtained.

"Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary, except that if proper use of the material has been made only that part of such difference not due to changes in the rates of payment shall be so paid. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for

such material shall be made to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse, such damages to be deducted from the payments computed for the grantee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest, any remaining deficit to be paid by the producer to the Secretary, provided that deduction for any deficit will be made insofar as possible from payments computed for other persons on the farm with respect to which such material was furnished. The finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, and as to the amount of the material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of section XI.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for any farm on which no performance is rendered under the 1940 program, except the carrying-out of practices through the use of materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the furnishing of such materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm."

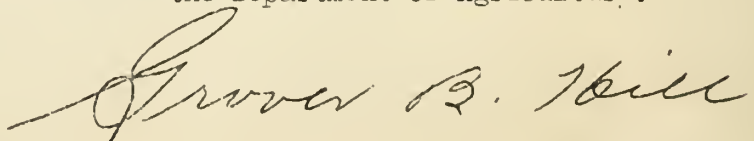
II

Section IX, "General Provisions Relating to Payments," is amended by adding subsection F as follows:

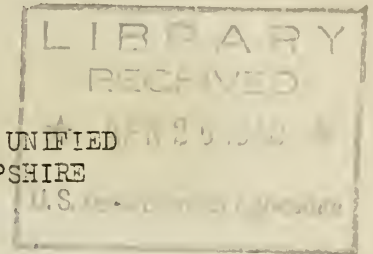
"F. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section II in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued."

Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 21st day of May, 1940.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)


Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED
PROGRAM FOR BELKNAP AND COOS COUNTIES, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the Agricultural Conservation phase of the Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

The provisions of the regular 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in Belknap and Coos Counties.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields, Payments, and Deductions

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.

3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato farms and the acreage of potatoes on noncommercial farms.
4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the following provisions and instructions contained in NER-417-P:
 - a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

- b. The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
- 6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
- 7. Deduction. 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.
- C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- D. Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance. Each farm shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60 which may be earned for the elimination of fire hazards, improving the remaining stand of trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of hurricane damage, provided such work is done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is speci-

fied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

- E. Pasture Improvement Allowance. Each farm on which there are at least 4 bovine animal units will have a pasture improvement allowance of 200 pounds of ground limestone and 30 pounds of triple superphosphate for each bovine animal unit on the farm at the time request is made by the farmer for the materials in the pasture improvement allowance.

Any dairy or beef animal that has reached the age of 2 1/2 years or has freshened shall be considered one bovine animal unit. Any dairy or beef animal younger than this but over 6 months of age shall be considered as one-half a bovine animal unit.

This pasture improvement allowance is in addition to the soil-building allowance and may be used only for carrying out the following practices on noncrop open pasture land which has been approved in advance by the county committee and from which the brush has been properly cleared:

Practice No. P-1

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of noncrop open pasture land of 200 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any other payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) practice No. P-2 is not applied to the same acreage or (2) there is not carried out on an equal acreage of other noncrop open pasture land Practices No. 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C.

Practice No. P-2

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of the noncrop open pasture land on which Practice No. P-1 was carried out of 30 pounds of

triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) the triple superphosphate furnished for this practice is not applied to the same land on which practice No. P-1 is used or (2) there is not carried out on an equal acreage of other noncrop open pasture land practices No. 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C.

If any material furnished under the pasture improvement allowance is disposed of or used for purposes other than carrying out approved soil-building practices, twice the cost of the material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm.

- F. Woodland Improvement Allowance. Each farm on which no part of the pasture improvement allowance is used will have a woodland improvement allowance of \$6 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This woodland improvement allowance may be earned by improving the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed.

At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. At least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy must also be left on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment at the rate of \$3 per acre will be allowed toward earning the woodland improvement allowance.

- G. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.

1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:

- a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the potato allotment.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

- b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

- c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

2. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the total of the cropland, orchard, and pasture items is less than \$20, shall be the larger of:

- a. The sum of items 1a, 1b, and 1c listed in subsection G above, or
- b. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.

- H. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are

not disapproved for the farm by the county committee and are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained herein.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Permanent Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per acre

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 2 - Reseeding Established Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each
10 Pounds of Seed

The reseedling of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for each
48 Pounds

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 3 A - Applying Triple Superphosphate
Furnished by the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for each 100
Pounds of Triple
Superphosphate

The application of triple superphosphate in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green

manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 3 B - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid for Pasture Improvement

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of non-crop open pasture land of at least 14 pounds of phosphoric acid which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this phosphoric acid (or superphosphate under 3-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 5-B or 5-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 3 C - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of non-crop open pasture land of at least 30 pounds of triple superphosphate which is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this superphosphate (or phosphoric acid under 3-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 5-B or 5-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 4 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

Practice No. 5 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application per acre to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least (1) 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,750 pounds of field-dug marl, or (4) 500 pounds of quicklime.

Standard ground or standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 5 A - Liming Cropland, Pastures, or Orchards with
Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each 2,000 pounds of
standard ground or standard
pulverized limestone.

The application to cropland, pastures, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Practice No. 5 B - Applying Liming Material for Pasture
Improvement

Rate of Payment, \$4 for Each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of noncrop open pasture land of at least 200 pounds of standard ground limestone, or the equivalent, which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone (or limestone under 5-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 3-B or 3-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 5 C - Applying Ground Limestone Furnished by the
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each 2,000 pounds of
standard ground or standard
pulverized limestone

The application to each one-tenth (1/10) acre of noncrop open pasture land of at least 200 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone (or limestone under 5-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 3-B or 3-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 6 - Green Manure and Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Soybeans	60 pounds
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	10 pounds
Vetch	30 pounds
Field peas	90 pounds
Crimson clover	10 pounds
Rye	60 pounds
Corn	30 pounds
Barley	2 1/2 bushels
Millet	30 pounds
Oats	2 1/2 bushels
Buckwheat	72 pounds

Practice No. 7 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 8 - Contour Cultivation

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 9 - Mulching Orchards and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application to orchards or vegetable land of not less than 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure. Payment will not be allowed for the practice if any of the materials produced on the land during 1940 from

grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops, or the mulching material, are taken from the land.

<u>Recommended mulching materials</u>	<u>Percentage of weight for credit</u>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Seaweed (dry)	100
5. Seaweed (wet)	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)	50
8. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Practice No. 10 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. At least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy must also be left on each acre improved.

Practice No. 11 - Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of

sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 12 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, in accordance with good forestry practice.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940; Provided, That if such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.

2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to potato acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the potato acreage allotments.

- B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.
- C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
- B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;

C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	<u>1/</u>
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	<u>2/</u>

1/ Increase to \$200.00

2/ No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an

individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Section I with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Section I for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of those excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State. Before this can be done the State committee must find that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seed, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid. Materials furnished are to be used in carry-

ing out approved soil-building practices which shall count toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

A deduction from the total payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State, or other area of any material furnished. This deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom the materials are furnished and the balance, if any, of the deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the total payment for the farm for which such materials were obtained and on which they were used.

Materials shall only be furnished pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such agreement shall provide that (1) in the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary; (2) if the producer uses the material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished, the deduction with respect to the material misused shall be twice the regular rate of deduction in order to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse; and (3) the finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which it was furnished and as to the amount of material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of Section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, for any farm on which the only practices carried out are those through the use of materials furnished and no other performance is rendered, the furnishing of the materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

The rate of deduction for materials furnished pursuant to provisions of this section for each State or county shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any

manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled. For the purposes of the 1940 program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the potato allotment established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
- b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
- c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims.

Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices.

If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord

or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (D) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the Statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section X. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such state.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.

B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority and Availability of Funds

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments and grants of aid will be made in Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire, for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid in each county will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the final estimate of payments which would be made in each county under the National 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the extent of participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction specified herein for either county may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

Done at Washington, D. C. this
22nd day of March, 1940. Witness
the seal of the Department of
Agriculture.

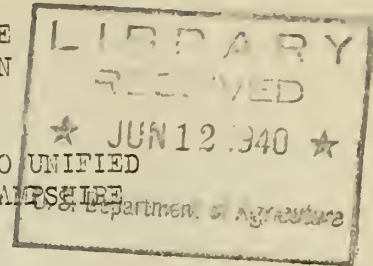
(SEAL)

/s/ H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued May 21, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED
PROGRAM FOR BELKNAP AND COOS COUNTIES, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Supplement No. 1



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire, as approved March 22, 1940, is hereby amended as follows:

I

Section VIII, "Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid," is amended to read as follows:

"Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, super-phosphate, trees, seeds, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm as practices which may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

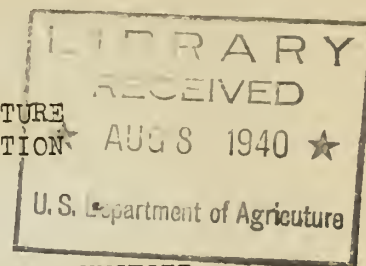
"Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material is furnished and the balance of such deduction, if any, shall be prorated among the payments to the other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm for which such material was obtained.

"Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary, except that if proper use of the material has been made only that part of such difference not due to changes in the rates of payment shall be so paid. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse, such damages to be deducted from the payments computed for the grantee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest, any remaining deficit to be paid by the producer to

Issued June 1, 1940

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED
PROGRAM FOR BELKNAP AND COOS COUNTIES, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Supplement No. 2

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire, is hereby amended by changing the rate of payment for practice No. 5 B, "Applying Liming Material for Pasture Improvement," listed under "Schedule of Soil-Building Practices" in section II, to read as follows:

"Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl."

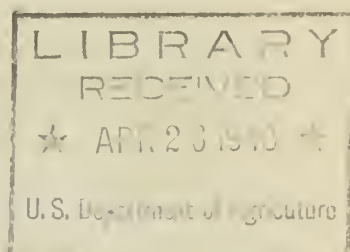
Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 1st day of June, 1940.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

/s/ E. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued March 22, 1940

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE
OF THE 1940 UNIFIED PROGRAM
FOR NEW LONDON AND WINDHAM COUNTIES, CONNECTICUT

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the Unified Program for New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut, (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

The provisions of the regular 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in New London and Windham Counties.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields,
Payments and Deductions

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of

the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato farms and the acreage of potatoes on noncommercial farms.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417 - P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-417-P and the following provisions:

- a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.
- b. The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
7. Deduction. 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

D. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. A commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment. The allotments shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-V.

The commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments, adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables on all such farms in the county and on farms in the county for which no commercial vegetable allotment is established but on which the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted in 1936 and 1937 was 3 acres or more except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-418 among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables

and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, and strawberries, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.

3. Acreage planted to commercial vegetables means the acreage of land planted in 1940 to annual commercial vegetables and also the acreage of land from which perennial commercial vegetables are harvested in 1940.
4. Payment. \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.
5. Deduction. \$20 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.
- C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- D. Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance. Each farm shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60 which may be earned for the elimination of fire hazards, improving the remaining stand of trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of hurricane damage, provided such work is done with the prior approval of the county committee

and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

- E. Pasture Improvement Allowance. Each farm on which there are at least 5 dairy animal units will have a pasture improvement allowance of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 100 pounds of triple superphosphate for each 5 dairy animal units on the farm at the time request is made by the farmer for the materials in the pasture improvement allowance. This allowance will be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

Animal Units	Pasture Improvement Allowance	
	Triple Superphosphate	Limestone
5 to 9, inclusive	100	1,000
10 to 14, inclusive	200	2,000
15 to 19, inclusive	300	3,000
20 to 24, inclusive	400	4,000
25 to 29, inclusive	500	5,000
etc.		

Any dairy animal that has reached the age of 2 years or has freshened shall be considered one dairy animal unit. Any dairy animal younger than this but over six months of age shall be considered as one-half ($1/2$) a dairy animal unit.

This pasture improvement allowance is in addition to the soil-building and other allowances and may be used only for carrying out the following practices on pasture land approved in advance by the county committee:

Practice No. P-1

The application to each one-half ($1/2$) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any other payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) practice No. P-2 is not applied to the same acreage, or (2) there is not carried out an equal acreage of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee practices No. 1-B or 1-C and 2-B or 2-C.

Practice No. P-2

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of the pasture land approved in advance by the county committee and on which practice No. P-1 was carried out of 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) the triple superphosphate furnished for this practice is not applied to the same land on which practice No. P-1 is used or (2) there is not carried out on an equal acreage of other pasture land approved in advance by the county committee practices No. 1-B or 1-C and 2-B or 2-C.

If any material furnished under the pasture improvement allowance is disposed of or used for purposes other than carrying out approved soil-building practices, twice the cost of the material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm.

- F. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$50 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

- G. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.
1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:
 - a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the potato allotment.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

- b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

- c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

- 2. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the total of the cropland, orchard, and pasture items is less than \$20, shall be the larger of:

- a. The sum of items 1a, 1b, and 1c listed in subsection G above, or
- b. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.

- H. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are not disapproved for the farm by the county committee and are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained herein.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Orchards, or Pasture Land

Rate of Payment, \$4.70 for each 2,000 Pounds
of Standard Ground Limestone
or its Equivalent.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent to cropland, permanent pasture land, or commercial orchard land.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, provided that all the finer materials resulting from grinding are left in the material.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oystershell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Orchards, and Pasture Land with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$4.70 for each 2,000 pounds of Ground Limestone.

The application to cropland, commercial orchards, or permanent pasture land of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should also have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Practice No. 1 B - Liming Pasture Land Approved in Advance by the County Committee

Rate of Payment, \$4.70 for Each 2,000 Pounds of Standard Ground Limestone

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone (or limestone under 1-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 2-B or 2-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 1 C - Liming Pasture Land Approved in Advance by the County Committee with Liming Materials Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$4.70 for Each 2,000 Pounds of Standard Ground Limestone

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone

(or limestone under 1-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 2-B or 2-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Superphosphate

Rate of Payment, \$1.25 for Each 200 pounds of
20 Percent Superphosphate or
its Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made with a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate.

Payment will also be allowed for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay land, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate: For example, 125 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 62 1/2 pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 50 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 20 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

Practice No. 2 A - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished by
the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of
Triple Superphosphate

The application to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards, of at least 50 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure.

Practice No. 2 B - Applying Superphosphate to Pasture Land
Approved in Advance by the County Committee

Rate of Payment, \$1.25 for Each 200 Pounds of
20 Percent Superphosphate or
Its Equivalent

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 250 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this superphosphate (or superphosphate under 2-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 1-B or 1-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 2 C - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished
by the Agricultural Adjustment Administra-
tion to Pasture Land

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds
of Triple Superphosphate

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate which is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this superphosphate (or superphosphate under 2-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 1-B or 1-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Muriate of Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of
50 percent Muriate of Potash
or the Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent, but excluding manure, in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. As a rule potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

Practice No. 4 - Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5 - Mulching Commercial Orchard Land and Commercial Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to commercial orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

<u>Recommended Mulching Material</u>	<u>Percentage Weight for Credit</u>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Other materials approved by the State committee	

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ~~l~~adino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either (1) 3,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 7 - Woodland Management

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm-woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

Practice No. 8 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Practice No. 9 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

Practice No. 10 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of inter-tilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes or commercial vegetables, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided, That if such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.
2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.

B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determined that more

than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

- C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
- B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
- C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment : computed :	Increase in : Payment :	Amount of payment : computed :	Increase in : Payment :
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99 :	\$0.40	:: \$32.00 to \$32.99 :	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99 :	0.80	:: 33.00 to 33.99 :	10.60
3.00 to 3.99 :	1.20	:: 34.00 to 34.99 :	10.80
4.00 to 4.99 :	1.60	:: 35.00 to 35.99 :	11.00
5.00 to 5.99 :	2.00	:: 36.00 to 36.99 :	11.20
6.00 to 6.99 :	2.40	:: 37.00 to 37.99 :	11.40
7.00 to 7.99 :	2.80	:: 38.00 to 38.99 :	11.60
8.00 to 8.99 :	3.20	:: 39.00 to 39.99 :	11.80
9.00 to 9.99 :	3.60	:: 40.00 to 40.99 :	12.00
10.00 to 10.99 :	4.00	:: 41.00 to 41.99 :	12.10
11.00 to 11.99 :	4.40	:: 42.00 to 42.99 :	12.20
12.00 to 12.99 :	4.80	:: 43.00 to 43.99 :	12.30
13.00 to 13.99 :	5.20	:: 44.00 to 44.99 :	12.40
14.00 to 14.99 :	5.60	:: 45.00 to 45.99 :	12.50
15.00 to 15.99 :	6.00	:: 46.00 to 46.99 :	12.60
16.00 to 16.99 :	6.40	:: 47.00 to 47.99 :	12.70
17.00 to 17.99 :	6.80	:: 48.00 to 48.99 :	12.80
18.00 to 18.99 :	7.20	:: 49.00 to 49.99 :	12.90
19.00 to 19.99 :	7.60	:: 50.00 to 50.99 :	13.00
20.00 to 20.99 :	8.00	:: 51.00 to 51.99 :	13.10
21.00 to 21.99 :	8.20	:: 52.00 to 52.99 :	13.20
22.00 to 22.99 :	8.40	:: 53.00 to 53.99 :	13.30
23.00 to 23.99 :	8.60	:: 54.00 to 54.99 :	13.40
24.00 to 24.99 :	8.80	:: 55.00 to 55.99 :	13.50
25.00 to 25.99 :	9.00	:: 56.00 to 56.99 :	13.60
26.00 to 26.99 :	9.20	:: 57.00 to 57.99 :	13.70
27.00 to 27.99 :	9.40	:: 58.00 to 58.99 :	13.80
28.00 to 28.99 :	9.60	:: 59.00 to 59.99 :	13.90
29.00 to 29.99 :	9.80	:: 60.00 to 185.99 :	14.00
30.00 to 30.99 :	10.00	:: 186.00 to 199.99 :	Increase to \$200.00
31.00 to 31.99 :	10.20	:: 200.00 and over :	No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or

required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Section I with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Section I for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of those excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State. Before this can be done the State committee must find that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seed, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid. Materials furnished are to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall count toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

A deduction from the total payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State, or other area of any material furnished. This deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom the materials are furnished and the balance, if any, of the deduction shall be

prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the total payment for the farm for which such materials were obtained and on which they were used.

Materials shall only be furnished pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such agreement shall provide that (1) in the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary; (2) if the producer uses the material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished, the deduction with respect to the material misused shall be twice the regular rate of deduction in order to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse; and (3) the finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which it was furnished and as to the amount of material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of Section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, for any farm on which the only practices carried out are those through the use of materials furnished and no other performance is rendered, the furnishing of the materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

The rate of deduction for materials furnished pursuant to provisions of this section for each State or county shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.
2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled.

for the purposes of the 1940 program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 potato and commercial vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
- b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
- c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

- B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.
- C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the re-

duction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (D) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the Statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton

acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section X. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.
- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.

3. State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such State.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.
- B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
 1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
 2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous.

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority and Availability of Funds

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments and grants of aid will be made in New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut, for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid in each county will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the final estimate of payments which would be made in each county under the National 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the extent of participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for New London and Windham Counties. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction specified herein for either county may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

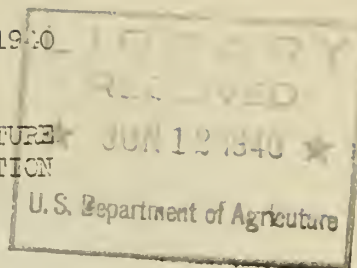
(SEAL)

Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 22nd day of March 1940.
Witness the seal of the Department
of Agriculture.

/s/ H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued May 21, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE
OF THE 1940 UNIFIED PROGRAM
FOR NEW LONDON AND WINDHAM COUNTIES, CONNECTICUT
Supplement No. 1

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut, as approved March 22, 1940, is hereby amended as follows:

I

Section VIII, "Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid," is amended to read as follows:

"Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm as practices which may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

"Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material is furnished and the balance of such deduction, if any, shall be prorated among the payments to the other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm for which such material was obtained.

"Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary, except that if proper use of the material has been made only that part of such difference not due to changes in the rates of payment shall be so paid. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse, such damages to be deducted from the payments computed for the grantee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest, any remaining deficit to be paid by the producer

to the Secretary, provided that deduction for any deficit will be made insofar as possible from payments computed for other persons on the farm with respect to which such material was furnished. The finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, and as to the amount of the material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of section XI.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for any farm on which no performance is rendered under the 1940 program, except the carrying-out of practices through the use of materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the furnishing of such materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm."

II

Section IX, "General Provisions Relating to Payments," is amended by adding subsection F as follows:

- "F. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section I in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued."

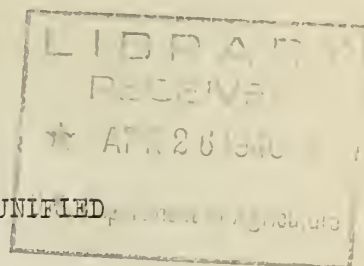
Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 21st day of May, 1940.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)



Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED
PROGRAM FOR YORK COUNTY, MAINE

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the Unified Program for York County, Maine, (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

The provisions of the regular 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in York County.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields,
Payments and Deductions

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program,

taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato farms and the acreage of potatoes on noncommercial farms.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-417-P and the following provisions:
 - a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.
 - b. The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
7. Deduction. 70 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

D. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. A commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment. The allotments shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-V.

The commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments, adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables on all such farms in the county and on farms in the county for which no commercial vegetable allotment is established but on which the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted in 1936 and 1937 was 3 acres or more except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-418 among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This

definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, and strawberries, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.

3. Acreage planted to commercial vegetables means the acreage of land planted in 1940 to annual commercial vegetables and also the acreage of land from which perennial commercial vegetables are harvested in 1940.
4. Payment. \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.
5. Deduction. \$20 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.
- C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.
- D. Pasture Improvement Allowance. Each farm on which there are at least 5 bovine animal units will have a pasture improvement allowance of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 100 pounds of triple superphosphate for each 5 bovine animal units on the farm at the time request is made by the farmer for the materials in the pasture improvement allowance. This allowance will be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

Animal Units	: Pasture Improvement Allowance	
	: Triple Superphosphate: Limestone	
5 to 9, inclusive	100	1,000
10 to 14, inclusive	200	2,000
15 to 19, inclusive	300	3,000
20 to 24, inclusive	400	4,000
25 to 29, inclusive	500	5,000
etc.		

Any dairy or beef animal that has reached the age of 2 years shall be considered one bovine animal unit. Any dairy or beef animal younger than this but over six months of age shall be considered as one-half (1/2) a bovine animal unit.

This pasture improvement allowance is in addition to the soil-building and other allowances and may be used only for carrying out the following practices on pasture land approved in advance by the county committee:

Practice No. P-1

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any other payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) practice No. P-2 is not applied to the same acreage, or (2) there is not carried out on an equal acreage of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee practices No. 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C.

Practice No. P-2

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of the pasture land approved in advance by the county committee and on which practice No. P-1 was carried out of 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the pasture improvement allowance.

The cost of this material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if (1) the triple superphosphate furnished for this practice is not applied to the same land on which practice No. P-1 is used or (2) there is not carried out on an equal acreage of other pasture land approved in advance by

the county committee practices No. 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C.

If any material furnished under the pasture improvement allowance is disposed of or used for purposes other than carrying out approved soil-building practices, twice the cost of the material will be deducted from any payment otherwise earned on the farm.

- E. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice.

Species approved for planting are white pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

- F. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.

1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:

- a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the potato allotment.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

- b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in

planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

- c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

- 2. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the total of the cropland, orchard, and pasture items is less than \$20, shall be the larger of:
 - a. The sum of items 1a, 1b, and 1c listed in subsection F above, or
 - b. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.
- G. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are not disapproved for the farm by the county committee and are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained herein.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other

than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 9 pounds per acre of a permanent pasture mixture containing 2 parts by weight of ladino clover and 7 parts by weight of timothy.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand. In general, about the same amount of lime and fertilizer is needed for ladino clover as is needed for red clover.

Practice No. 2 - Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of
Seed but not in Excess of \$1.50
per Acre so Seeded

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid to Build up
and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or on green manure crops in orchards or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

On livestock farms, at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage, or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Payment will be allowed for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 3 A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the A.A.A.
to Build up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of
Triple Superphosphate

The application in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on green manure crops in orchards, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod, of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. On livestock farms the triple superphosphate may be mixed with manure prior to storage or in the gutter when the manure is to be hauled directly to the field.

Payment will be allowed for the triple superphosphate used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 3 B - Applying Superphosphate to Pasture Land
Approved in Advance by the County Committee

Rate of Payment: \$1.25 for Each 200 Pounds of
20 Percent Superphosphate or
Its Equivalent

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 250 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this superphosphate (or superphosphate under 3-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 5-B or 5-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 3 C - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished
by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
to Pasture Land

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds
of Triple Superphosphate

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate which is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this superphosphate (or superphosphate under 3-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 5-B or 5-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 4 Applying Available Potash to Build up and Maintain
the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds
(2 Cents per Pound)

The application of at least 20 pounds per acre of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

Practice No. 5 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment:

Pulverized or Ground Limestone.--\$2.50 for each 500
pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents
which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which
contain all of the fine material produced in
the grinding.

Hydrated Lime.--\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Pulp Mill Lime.--\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) The application of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to land in a potato rotation. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to land which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of any liming material which is disapproved by the county committee.

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials. Hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, pulp mill lime, dump lime, or other material approved by the State committee.

Practice No. 5A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards
With Liming Material Furnished by the A.A.A.

Rate of Payment:

Pulverized or Ground Limestone.-- \$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Hydrated Lime.-- \$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Pulp Mill Lime.-- \$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) The application to cropland in a potato rotation of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing

equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to cropland which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Practice No. 5B - Liming Pasture Land Approved in Advance by
the County Committee

Rate of Payment:

Pulverized or Ground Limestone.--\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Hydrated Lime.--\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Pulp Mill Lime.--\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone which is purchased by the farmer. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone (or limestone under 5-C) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 3-B or 3-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 5C - Liming Pasture Land Approved in Advance by
the County Committee with Liming Materials
Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration

Rate of Payment:

Pulverized or Ground Limestone.--\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

The application to each one-half (1/2) acre of pasture land approved in advance by the county committee of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural

Adjustment Administration under the soil-building allowance. Credit will not be allowed for practice No. P-1 or P-2 under the pasture improvement allowance unless this ground limestone (or limestone under 5-B) is applied to the same acreage of pasture land on which practice No. 3-B or 3-C is also carried out.

Practice No. 6 - Green Manure

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 7 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 8 -- Contour Cultivation

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The farming of intertilled crops on the contour.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 9 -- Terracing

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace, diversion terrace,

or diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 10 - Mulching Orchards and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of mulching material to orchards or vegetable land in addition to leaving on the land all material produced thereon during 1940 from grasses, legumes, or green manure, or cover crops.

Mulching materials	Percentage of weight for credit
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Air-dried peat	100
5. Wet peat	50
6. Seaweed (dry)	100
7. Seaweed (wet)	25
8. Poultry litter (dry)	100
9. Poultry litter (wet)	50
10. Pea waste (wet)	50
11. Other materials approved by the State Committee.	

Practice No. 11 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 12 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture, by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 13 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species approved for planting are white pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes or commercial vegetables, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers, in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided,

That if such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.

2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.

B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be

prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

SECTION IV. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
- B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
- C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in Payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in Payment
\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.99	\$ 0.40	\$32.00 to \$ 32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	Increase to \$200.00
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the 'Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Section I with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Section I for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of these excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State. Before this can be done the State committee must find that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rate from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seed, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid. Materials furnished are to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall count toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm.

A deduction from the total payments for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State, or other area of any material furnished. This deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom the materials are furnished and the balance, if any, of the deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the total payment for the farm for which such materials were obtained and on which they were used.

Materials shall only be furnished pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such agreement shall provide that (1) in the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary; (2) if the producer uses the material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished, the deduction with respect to the material misused shall be twice the regular rate of deduction in order to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse; and (3) the finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which it was furnished and as to the amount of material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of Section XI.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, for any farm on which the only practices carried out are those through the use of materials furnished and no other performance is rendered, the furnishing of the materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm.

The rate of deduction for materials furnished pursuant to provisions of this section for each State or county shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld

or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled. For the purposes of the 1940 program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 potato and commercial vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
- b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
- c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if, upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

- B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section IX and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.
- C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the

farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (D) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the Statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section X. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to

the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another for cash.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely

affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such State.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.

B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous.

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XIII. Authority and Availability of Funds

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments and grants of aid will be made in York County, Maine, for participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for York County, Maine. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the

limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the final estimate of payments which would be made in the county under the National 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the extent of participation in the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for York County. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction specified herein may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

(SEAL)

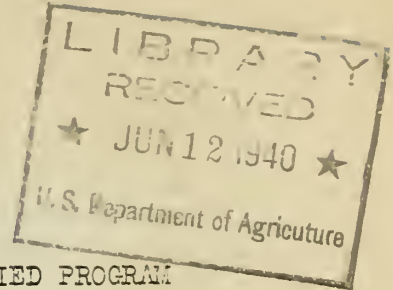
Done at Washington, D.C.,
this 22nd. day of March 1940.
Witness the seal of the Department
of Agriculture.

/S/ H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued May 21, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PHASE OF THE 1940 UNIFIED PROGRAM
FOR YORK COUNTY, MAINE
Supplement No. 1

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for York County, Maine, as approved March 22, 1940, is hereby amended as follows:

I

Section VIII, "Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid," is amended to read as follows:

"Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other farming materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out soil-building practices approved for the farm as practices which may be counted toward meeting the soil-builder goal for the farm.

"Wherever such material is furnished, a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material is furnished and the balance of such deduction, if any, shall be prorated among the payments to the other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm for which such material was obtained.

"Materials shall be furnished only pursuant to a producer's request and agreement upon Form ACP-64. In the event the amount of deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary, except that if proper use of the material has been made only that part of such difference not due to changes in the rates of payment shall be so paid. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made to compensate the Government for damages because of such misuse, such damages to be deducted from the payments computed for the grantee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest, any remaining deficit to be

paid by the producer to the Secretary, provided the deduction for any deficit will be made insofar as possible from payments computed for other persons on the farm with respect to which such material was furnished. The finding of the county committee that the material has been used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, and as to the amount of the material so misused, shall be final when approved by the State committee, subject to the right of appeal under the provisions of section XI.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for any farm on which no performance is rendered under the 1940 program, except the carrying-out of practices through the use of materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the furnishing of such materials shall be in lieu of any payment which otherwise might be computed for the farm."

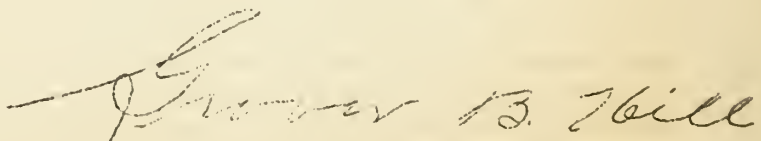
Section IX, "General Provisions Relating to Payments," is amended by adding subsection F as follows:

"F. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment.
Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section I in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued."

Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 21st day of May, 1940.

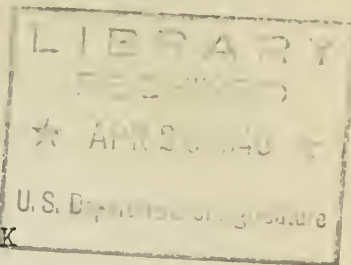
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)



Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK

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Payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York (hereinafter referred to as the 1940 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

Section I. Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields, Payments, and Deductions

A. CORN

1. Usual Acreage of Corn for Grain. Usual acreages of corn for grain shall be determined for all farms for which a payment is computed with respect to a potato or wheat acreage allotment and on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is more than 10 acres.

The usual acreage of corn for grain shall be determined on the basis of the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices.

The sum of the usual acreages of corn for grain determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

2. Deduction. (Any farm for which a potato or wheat allotment is determined.) \$10 per acre of corn harvested for grain in excess of the larger of the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm or 10 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for potatoes is 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State potato acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage allotments determined under the 1939 program, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato farms and the acreage of potatoes on noncommercial farms.

4. Farm Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-P for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be three acres or more. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there was planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment.

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment. The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

5. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for potatoes in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-417-P and the following provisions:
 - a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be determined on the basis of the yields of potatoes made on the farm with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.
 - b. The average yield for all farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
6. Payment. 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment.
7. Deduction.
 - a. 30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the larger of the potato allotment or 3 acres.

- b. \$30.00 for each acre by which the acreage used in 1940 for the production of grasses or legumes sown in 1938, 1939, or 1940 or used for green manure crops throughout the 1940 crop year is less than 6.4 percent of the potato allotment for the farm.

C. COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

1. Farm Acreage Allotments. A commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which 3 or more acres of commercial vegetables are normally planted on land on which potatoes are not planted in the same crop year. No commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres unless it is reduced because there is planted on the farm in 1940 less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment. The allotments shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417-V.

The commercial vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining the allotments, adjustments shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted in 1940, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables and not planted to potatoes in the same crop year on all such farms in the county and on farms in the county for which no commercial vegetable allotment is established but on which the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted in 1936 and 1937 and not planted to potatoes in the same crop year was 3 acres or more except that fair and reasonable adjustment in such acreage may be made by the State committee, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-418, among commercial vegetable counties in the State on the basis of shifts in commercial vegetable production.

2. A usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes will also be determined for each farm for which a potato allotment is determined or on which potatoes are planted in 1940. This usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes may be zero.

The usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted on land on which potatoes are also planted in the same crop year for 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level. In determining these usual acreages, adjustment shall be made for abnormal weather conditions. The tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices shall also be taken into consideration.

The sum of the usual acreages of commercial vegetables with potatoes determined for such farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted in 1936 and 1937 to commercial vegetables and also planted to potatoes in the same crop year.

3. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, and strawberries, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.
4. Acreage planted to commercial vegetables means the acreage of land planted in 1940 to annual commercial vegetables and also the acreage of land from which perennial commercial vegetables are harvested in 1940.
5. Payment. \$1.70 for each acre in the commercial vegetable acreage allotment.
6. Deductions.
 - a. \$20.00 per acre of land planted to commercial vegetables and not planted to potatoes in the 1940 crop year in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment or 3 acres.
 - b. \$20.00 per acre of land planted to commercial vegetables and also planted to potatoes in the 1940 crop year in excess of the usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes.

D. WHEAT

1. National Goal. The 1940 national goal for wheat is 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 acres.
2. National and State Acreage Allotments. The national and State wheat acreage allotments will be established by the Secretary.
3. County Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of the State committee by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment or conservation programs in such counties during the ten years, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, with appropriate adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.
4. Farm Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined by the county committee with the assistance of other local committees in the county in accordance with instructions contained in NER-401. They shall be determined for farms on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. The basis for their determination shall be (a) the tillable acreage and crop rotation practices as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, (b) type of soil, and (c) topography.

Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the county on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1940 but on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1937, 1938, and 1939. Allotments for these farms shall be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall compare with the wheat allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

Any farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined shall be considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm for the purposes of the 1940 program if the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm so choose.

The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the program) in a county shall not exceed the county wheat acreage allotment. The sum of the wheat acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county wheat acreage allotment.

5. Usual Acreage of Wheat. Usual acreages of wheat shall be established for all non-wheat-allotment farms on which the normal acreage of wheat harvested as grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, is more than 10 acres. The usual acreage of wheat shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions, tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

The sum of the usual wheat acreages determined for such farms in a county shall not exceed the sum of the 1937-1938 average acreages of wheat harvested for grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, on such farms, except upon approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration where it is found that the 1937-1938 average acreage was not representative because of abnormal weather conditions or marked shifts in cropping practices in the county.

6. Normal Yields. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed a normal yield for wheat in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-401 and the following provisions:
 - a. Where reliable records of the actual average yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1929 to 1938, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.
 - b. If for any year of the 10-year period, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such 10-year period.

- c. The yields determined under subparagraph b of this paragraph 6 shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments determined for such farms) shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.
7. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (a) a farm for which no wheat acreage allotment is determined and (b) a farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined and the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm choose, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-401, to have the farm considered for the purposes of the 1940 program as a non-wheat-allotment farm.
8. Acreage planted to wheat means (a) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat (except when the wheat is seeded in a mixture containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley, or vetch) and (b) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat and 25 percent or more by weight of rye, winter barley, or vetch, but the other crop fails to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or reaches maturity.
9. Payment. (Wheat allotment farms.) 9 cents per bushel of the normal yield of the wheat allotment.
10. Deduction.
- a. (Wheat allotment farms.) 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment.
- b. (Non-wheat-allotment farms.) 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals, Soil-Building Allowance, and Practices

- A. National Goal. The national goal is the conservation of the cropland not required in 1940 for the growing of soil-depleting crops, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.
- B. County Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be determined for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices in the county and which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

C. Farm Goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, determined for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

D. Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance. Each farm shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60 which may be earned for the elimination of fire hazards, improving the remaining stand of trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of hurricane damage, provided such work is done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The area on which the woodland rehabilitation allowance is earned shall not be eligible for practice No. 15.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

E. Reforestation Allowance. Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Payment may be allowed for planting other varieties if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

F. Soil-Building Allowance. A soil-building allowance will be computed for each farm and will represent the largest amount which can be earned on any farm by carrying out soil-building practices.

1. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the sum of the following items is \$20 or more shall be equal to that sum:

a. 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the wheat and potato allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding any land in commercial orchards.

b. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

c. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number of grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland and which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

2. The soil-building allowance for any farm on which the total of the cropland, orchard, and pasture items is less than \$20, shall be the larger of:

a. The sum of items 1a, 1b, and 1c listed in subsection F above, or

b. The amount obtained by subtracting the sum of the maximum allotment payments computed from \$20.

G. Soil-Building Practices. The soil-building practices listed in the following schedule shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance to the extent indicated therein when such practices are not disapproved for the farm by the county committee and are carried out under the provisions of the 1940 program during a period November 1, 1939, to October 31, 1940, inclusive, in accordance with the specifications contained in NER-410 for the State.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof by any agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by "a State agency" within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The rates of payment listed below are the maximum rates allowable, and the rates of payment for any practice included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in order to reflect relatively lower costs or relative desirability of the practice.

SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land in 1940 at or before the time of seeding, or

satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1939, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1940.

The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

By red clover or alfalfa seed, as mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, is meant any such seed grown in New York, any New England State, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, or Canada, or genuine Grimm alfalfa seed from any source.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Legumes and Grasses

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1939.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Legumes

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers, but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Sweet Clover

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweet clover seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Pastures

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures on land prepared by harrowing or plowing:

At least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell Pasture Mixture, or

At least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell Hay Pasture Mixture, or

An equivalent amount of any other mixture recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Wild White Clover or Ladino Clover

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, or the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

Practice No. 7 - Applying Superphosphate

Rate of Payment: \$12.50 per Ton of 20 percent Superphosphate or Equivalent

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, hay lands, or orchard sods, or to green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards, or (3) in connection with the seeding of winter vetch to be used as a winter cover crop or of green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards.

When superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount per acre over 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.

Practice No. 8 - Applying Muriate of Potash

Rate of Payment: \$1 for each 100 Pounds of 50 percent Muriate of Potash or its Equivalent

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving

established hay lands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land. These equivalents are listed on page 12.

Practice No. 9 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment: \$4.00 for Each -

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime,

- or -

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts,

- or -

Upon approval of the county committee, the application to land used for the production of vegetables of at least one-fifth the above amounts.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used and payment will be allowed for its use on the basis of the total calcium and magnesium oxide content and fineness.

Practice No. 10 - Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on orchard, potato land or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops on any land. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed,

payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre under the 1940 program, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

Practice No. 11 - Summer Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land, potato land or orchards.

Practice No. 12 - Seeding Winter Vetch

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

Seeding inoculated winter vetch not later than October 1, 1940, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye or wheat.

Practice No. 13 - Mulching Orchard Land or Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application to orchard land or land in perennial vegetables of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, stable manure, and any materials grown in orchards. Payment will not be allowed if any of the mulching material or material produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops is taken from the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

Practice No. 14 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. Payment will not be allowed for white-pine plantings unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitter-nut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Practice No. 15 - Woodland Management

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 16 - Excluding Livestock from Farm
Woodland

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each
2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple

orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 17 - Contour Stripcropping

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of inter-tilled and close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 18 - Terracing

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each
200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Potatoes, Wheat, and Commercial Vegetables.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to potatoes, wheat, or commercial vegetables, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of percentages) that such persons are entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crop grown on the farm in 1940: Provided, That if any such crop is not grown on the farm in 1940 or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant bed diseases, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1940.

2. In computing such net payments and such net deductions with respect to wheat, potato, and commercial vegetable acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to corn for grain shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the payments computed in connection with the wheat, potato, and commercial vegetable acreage allotments.
- B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices. The amount of net payment earned for the farm in connection with soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in the 1940 program, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in the 1940 program. All persons contributing to the carrying-out of any soil-building practice on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.
- C. Proration of Net Deductions. If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments.

If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments

The total payment computed under Sections I to III, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;

B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;

C. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of Payment computed	Increase in payment
\$ 1.00 to \$1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	<u>1/</u>
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	<u>2/</u>

1/ Increase to \$200.00

2/ No increase

Section V. Payments Limited to \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1940 under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person

other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the payment is made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms

- A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the total of the deductions computed under Section I with respect to any farm in a county exceeds the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Sections I and II, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which the total deduction exceeds the total payment shall be deducted from that landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.
- B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed under Section I for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in the county, the amount of those excess deductions shall be taken from the payments computed for the landlord or tenant with respect to any other farm or farms in the State, provided the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on the other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. General Provisions Relating to Payments

- A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.
 1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 program may be with-

held or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if the county committee, acting in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1940. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1940 unless it is tilled. For the purposes of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program a farm will be considered to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 wheat, potato, and vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- a. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
- b. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
- c. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.

The farm will also be considered to be tilled if the State committee finds that none of the operations a, b, and c above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1940.

- B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made (1) without regard to questions of title under State law, (2) without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this Section VIII and indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and (3) without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

- C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1939 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1940 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940. This provision shall be exercised only if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1940 program.

- D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this subsection (D) shall be construed to give the assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the Statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

- E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who knowingly plants cotton or causes cotton to be planted on his farm in 1940 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever on that farm or any other farm under the provisions of the 1940 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1940 on an acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1940 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1940.

Section IX. Application for Payment

- A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III, a payment or share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is the owner-operator or cash tenant or who is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.
- B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office not later than March 31, 1941. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if any form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks'

notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

- C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof, or which he rents to another for cash.

Section X. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsidera-

tion or appeal may appeal the matter further, but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XI. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1940 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. Officials

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
2. Regional director means the director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the agricultural conservation program in the Northeast Region.
3. State committee means the group of persons designated within the State to assist in the administration of the 1940 program.
4. County committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1940 program in such county.

B. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

C. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. Miscellaneous.

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.
2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.
3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.
4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Section XII. Authority, and Availability of Funds

- A. Authority. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Sections 7 to 17, inclusive of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments and grants of aid will be made in Nassau and Suffolk Counties for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for these counties. This participation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.
- B. Availability of Funds. The provisions of the 1940 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact and the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose. The amounts of such payments and grants of aid in each county will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by

(1) such appropriation, (2) the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, (3) the final estimate of payments which would be made in each county under the national 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and (4) the extent of participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Suffolk and Nassau Counties. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction specified herein for either county may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is hereby authorized, in each special program covering one or more counties, such as this, to make such determinations and to prepare and issue such instructions and forms as may be required in administering such program pursuant to the provisions thereof.

(S E A L)

Done at Washington, D. C.,
on this 12th day of April
1940. Witness my hand and the seal
of the Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.



Issued May 21, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK
Supplement No. 1

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, as approved April 12, 1940, is hereby amended by adding to section VIII, "General Provisions Relating to Payments," subsection F as follows:

- "F. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section I in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing of an acreage allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved acreage allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the acreage allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the allotment erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued."

Done at Washington, D. C.,
this 21st day of May, 1940.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

Grover B. Hill
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF 1940 USUAL ACREAGES OF WHEAT
and
WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(Applicable in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania)

This bulletin contains instructions for determining 1940 usual wheat acreages, 1940 wheat acreage allotments, and defines the farms for which usual acreages and allotments for wheat will be established.

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Upon receipt of these instructions, the county committee will, through the press and radio and by any other practical means, make available to all farmers in the county information with respect to the provisions of the 1940 wheat allotment program.

SECTION I - DESIGNATION OF COUNTIES.

A. Wheat Counties.

In New York and Pennsylvania, the State committee will determine the counties within the State that have 50 or more farms on which wheat allotments of 8 acres or more were determined under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. In New Jersey, the State committee will determine the counties within the State that have 50 or more farms for which wheat allotments were established under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program.

These counties thus determined will be designated as wheat counties unless otherwise exempted by the State committee and the Regional Director.

In counties designated as wheat counties, the county committee will,

1. Determine the usual acreage of wheat for all farms as defined in Section II hereof.
2. Determine wheat acreage allotments for all such farms.
3. Notify farmers of such allotments for all farms on which the usual acreage of wheat is 10 acres or more.
4. Notify farmers whose usual acreage of wheat is less than 10 acres that their farms will be considered as non-allotment wheat farms unless the operators request wheat allotments.

B. Non-wheat Counties.

All counties in the State, other than the wheat counties as determined in A above, will be considered non-wheat counties.

In those counties the county committee will determine usual acreages of wheat for all farms usually growing 10 or more acres of wheat.

SECTION II - CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT FARMS.

A. "Old" Wheat Farms.

Farms on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1937, 1938, or 1939 will hereinafter be referred to as "old" farms. 97% of the total county wheat acreage allotment shall be available for all old wheat farms in the county.

B. "New" Wheat Farms.

Farms on which no wheat was planted for harvest in any of the years 1937, 1938, or 1939, but on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1940, and for which an allotment is requested for 1940, will be hereinafter referred to as "new" farms. 3% of the total county wheat allotment shall be available for all new wheat farms in the county.

C. Non-allotment Wheat Farms.

1. In Designated Wheat Counties.

In these counties the following farms will be considered as non-allotment wheat farms, and may harvest in 1940 the usual acreage of wheat established for the farm without deduction.

- a. All farms on which the usual acreage of wheat as computed is less than 10 acres will have a minimum usual acreage of 10 acres. The operator of any such farm may, however, request in writing prior to September 1, 1939, that his farm be considered a wheat allotment farm in which event the county committee will establish a wheat allotment for the farm.
- b. Any other farm for which a wheat allotment has been established for 1940 will be a non-allotment wheat farm if the operator of such farm requests in writing, prior to September 1, 1939, that the farm be considered as a non-allotment wheat farm.

2. In Non-wheat Counties.

In these counties, all farms will be non-allotment wheat farms unless the operator requests in writing prior to September 1, 1939, that the farm be considered an allotment wheat farm. All such non-allotment wheat farms may harvest, without deduction, an acreage of wheat equal to the usual acreage of wheat established for the farm or 10 acres whichever is larger.

SECTION III - DATA NECESSARY FOR DETERMINING USUAL ACREAGES OF WHEAT.

Operators who were not in the 1939 program but want to be in the 1940 program should give the following information to the county committee before July 1, in order that the committee may have time in which to determine usual acreages and allotments for such farms:

1. The 1939 acreage of cropland on the farm.
2. The acreage planted to wheat in the years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939.
3. Information as to whether the acreage planted to wheat was abnormally low in any one of such years due to extreme flood or drought

4. Information as to whether the acreage of wheat in one or more of such years would not be typical for the farm in 1940 due to customary crop rotation practices followed on the farm, change in such practices, or a change of cropland on the farm.
5. Information as to whether the acreage in any one or more of such years was abnormally high due to failure of crops other than wheat -- for example, if a clover or alfalfa seeding failed so that the ensuing year a larger acreage of wheat than usual was planted and seeded to clover or alfalfa.
6. In the case of new wheat farms as defined in Section II, the requested 1940 wheat allotment.

SECTION IV - LISTING BASIC DATA.

A. County Wheat Data Sheet.

The State office will prepare for each county two copies of a form (NER-405) to be entitled "_____ County Wheat Data Sheet". Spaces will be provided on this form for the following information:

1. "County 1940 wheat acreage allotment, _____ acres". The State office will enter in the space provided the 1940 county wheat acreage allotment.
2. "97% of county allotment available for "old" wheat allotment farms, _____ acres". The State office will compute this acreage and enter it in the space provided.
3. "3% of county allotment available for "new" wheat allotment farms, and for correction of errors on "old" farms, _____ acres". The State office will compute and enter this acreage in the space provided.
4. "Total average acreage of wheat planted in the county for harvest in 1937, and 1938, _____ acres". The State office will enter this acreage.
5. "Percentage which item 2 is of item 4, _____ %". The State office will compute and enter this percentage.
6. "Average 1937-1938 acreage for farms listed on NER-313-Commodity Form - 1939 - Old Farms', _____ acres". This acreage will be determined and entered by the county office after the entries in columns 4 and 5 on Old Wheat Farms Commodity Form NER-313 have been added.
7. "Allotment available for old wheat farms, (item 5 times item 6), _____ acres". This acreage will be determined and entered by the county office after item 6 has been entered.

8. "Reserve allotment for farms not listed (item 2 minus item 7),
acres". This acreage will be computed
and entered by the county office.

When the county office has completed the determination of allotments for farms in the county and the entries for the county wheat data sheet as noted above have been completed, a copy of this sheet will be forwarded to the State office.

B. Preparation for County Listing.

If not already complete, the county office will prepare for each community, listing sheets NER-312, NER-313, and NER-413. On Commodity Form NER-413, in the upper left hand corner, should appear "1940 old wheat farms" or "1940 new wheat farms", whichever is applicable. "New" farms will be listed by communities on a separate NER-413, and "old" farms will be listed by communities on a separate NER-413. Both old and new farms may be listed on the same NER-312 and NER-313.

C. DETERMINATION OF USUAL ACREAGES AND ALLOTMENTS ON OLD FARMS.

1. Listing on NER-312.

(Farms already listed need not be re-listed.)

Column 1. Enter here the farm serial number.

Column 2. Enter in this column the name of the farm operator.

2. Listing on NER-313.

(Farms already listed need not be re-listed.)

Column 3. Enter the acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1936.

This entry will come from line 4, column B, Section II of
NER-102.

For each farm which diverted a portion of its wheat acreage in 1936, the county committee will determine the number of diverted acres and enter such acreage in red as a separate entry in the same column space immediately above the entry for wheat planted for harvest in the year 1936. Except in exceptional cases, wheat acreage diverted in 1936 will only be allowed on farms which were under a 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat contract. The exceptional case would be the farm which in some manner disposed of wheat in 1936 in order to make diversion from the 1936 general soil-depleting base.

Column 4. Enter in this column the acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1937. This entry will be taken from line 4, column E, Section II of NER-102.

For farms in Pennsylvania located in counties that were designated in 1937 as diversion counties, and on which wheat acreage was actually diverted, the diverted acreage of wheat will be determined by the county committee and entered in red as a separate entry in the same column space immediately above the entry for wheat planted for harvest on the farm in 1937. Credit for 1937 diverted wheat acres will only be given for those farms with respect to which the county committee determines that diversion for payment from the 1937 general soil-depleting base was accomplished by a reduction in wheat acreage.

Column 5. Enter in this column the acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1938. This entry will come from line 6, column C, Section III of NER-208.

3. Listing on NER-413.

Column 6. Enter in this column for farms on which 1939 wheat compliance has been determined, the acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1939. This entry will be obtained from column (b), Section III, NER-302, Wheat Price Adjustment Report. This 1939 acreage will only be used as a guide to the county committee, and will not be used in computing any average acreages for the farm.

Column 7. Enter in this column the acreage of cropland on the farm in 1939. For farms previously listed, this entry will be obtained from column 7, NER-313, and for farms not previously listed will be obtained from line 25, column C, Section III, NER-208.

Column 8. Enter in the column heading "36-38". Enter in column 8 the average of the entries in columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-313.

Before making any further entries on this listing sheet, the county office should determine:

1. Whether or not the ratio of wheat to cropland that was used for the community in establishing wheat acreage allotments for 1939 is satisfactory for use in establishing 1940 wheat acreage allotments. If such ratio is satisfactory, enter this percentage as determined in 1938 at the top of Commodity Form NER-413 in the space provided.
2. If the percentage of wheat to cropland figure that was used in determining 1939 wheat acreage allotments is not satisfactory for use in determining 1940 wheat acreage allotments for any county or community, a new ratio for such county or community shall be determined by dividing the average annual

acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1936, 1937, and 1938 by the 1939 cropland on all farms listed for such county or community on which wheat was seeded for harvest in 1937, 1938, or 1939. This computation will be made by adding the sum of the entries in columns 3, 4, and 5, of NER-313 and dividing by three. The result thus obtained will be divided by the total of the entries in column 7 of NER-413, and the resulting percentage entered in the space provided for such entry at the top of Commodity Form NER-413. This same percentage will also be entered at the top of NER-413, for "new wheat farms".

WHEN APPLYING THE FACTORS FOR ADJUSTMENT PROVIDED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW FOR COLUMNS 9, 10, AND 11, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT COMMUNITY AND COUNTY COMMITTEES GIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO THOSE FARMS ON WHICH THE ACREAGE OF WHEAT IN ONE OR MORE OF THE YEARS 1936, 1937, 1938, AND 1939 WAS 10 ACRES OR MORE. FOR ANY FARM ON WHICH THE ACREAGE OF WHEAT WAS LESS THAN 10 ACRES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1936, 1937, 1938, OR 1939, THE COUNTY COMMITTEE MAY USE THE THREE YEAR AVERAGE FOR THESE FARMS AS ENTERED IN COLUMN 8, THUS ELIMINATING THE ADDITIONAL PROCEDURE AS OUTLINED IN 9, 10, AND 11 BELOW. FOR ALL SUCH FARMS TRANSFER THE ENTRIES IN COLUMN 8 TO COLUMN 12.

Column 9. Before making any entry in this column, the county committee, with the assistance of the community committee, will eliminate any of the years 1936 to 1938 which appear abnormal for the farm. A year shall be determined to be abnormal if,

1. The acreage of wheat was unusually low due to flood or drought; or
2. The acreage of wheat was abnormally high due to lost seedings of grasses or legumes in the previous year; or
3. There was a change in cropland area on the farm or a temporary cropping system was followed on the farm.

Such years will be eliminated by circling the entry for each year eliminated. For each farm, the average of the years not circled will be entered in column 9. If, for any farm, all such years are eliminated, the entry for column 9 will be obtained by multiplying the 1939 acreage of cropland for the farm entered in column 7 by the cropland ratio figure appearing at the top of NER-413. (Circled entries for years which have been eliminated will be added with uncircled entries when totals for columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-413 are being determined.)

Column 11. Enter in the column heading the word "usual". After column 9 has been completed, the community committee will

meet and make its recommendations with respect to the usual acreage of wheat for each farm listed, taking into consideration the following factors: (a) cropland on the farm; (b) crop rotation practices; (c) adaptability of soil for the production of wheat; (d) topography of the cropland; (e) change in farming practices; and (f) change in acreage on the farm. Any adjustment made in the usual acreage on the basis of adaptability of soil and topography shall not exceed 25% of the entry in column 9. The community committee's recommended usual acreage of wheat for the farm will be entered in column 11.

Column 10. Enter in the column heading the word "usual". Enter in this column the county committee's preliminary usual wheat acreage for the farm, taking into account: (a) cropland on the farm; (b) crop rotation practices; (c) topography of the cropland; (d) adaptability of soil for the production of wheat; (e) change in farming practices; (f) change in acreage on the farm; and (g) community committee recommendations. Any adjustment made in the usual acreage on the basis of adaptability of soil and topography shall not exceed 25% of the entry in column 9.

Column 12. Before making any entries in this column, the county office will:

1. Insert under the word "adjusted" in the column heading, the word "usual".
2. Obtain a total of all entries in columns 4 and 5 of NER-313, and column 10 of NER-413.
3. Determine the average of the totals in columns 4 and 5 of NER-313.
4. Multiply the average obtained in item 3 above by 98%. (See Section VII for instructions with respect to the use of the remaining 2%).
5. Compare the total of column 10 of NER-413 with the result obtained in item 4 above.

If such total exceeds the result obtained in item 4, determine the percentage which the result obtained in item 4 is of such total, and enter such percentage in the heading of column 12. Multiply each entry in column 10 by such percentage and enter the result in column 12.

If such total does not exceed the result obtained in item 4, transfer the entries in column 10 to column 12.

The entries thus made in column 12 will be the approved usual wheat acreages subject only to appeals. (See Section VII for instructions on appeals.)

Column 13. Enter in the heading at the top of column 13 the word "allotment". Enter also at the top of the listing sheet in the space entitled, "Adjustment Factor", the percentage figure obtained by dividing item 7 of NER-405 by the sum of all the entries in column 12 of NER-413. Apply this percentage figure to each entry in column 12 and enter the result in column 13.

After making the entries in this column as indicated above, a blue check mark will be placed opposite the entry in column 12 for each farm whose usual acreage of wheat as entered in this column, is 10 acres or more. Farms thus checked with blue pencil will be considered as wheat allotment farms unless the operator otherwise chooses. The allotments as entered in column 13 for such allotment farms will be considered the approved allotments except for the following:

(The following paragraph applies only to the allotment on those farms for which a blue check mark appears opposite the entry in column 12.)

If, for any such wheat allotment farms, the 1939 acreage of wheat as entered in column 6 is less than 80% of the 1940 wheat acreage allotment for the same farm as entered in column 13, the 1940 wheat acreage allotment for such farm as entered in column 13 will be reduced by at least one-half the difference between such 1940 wheat allotment and the 1939 wheat acreage grown on such farm; unless the county committee finds that the 1939 acreage was lower because of the crop rotation system on the farm which will not prevail in 1940 or because of other conditions beyond the control of the operator. For each such farm the amount of the reduction will be entered in column 17, which column will be given a heading entitled "allotment reserve", and the 1940 wheat allotment thus reduced will be entered in column 18. For each farm whose allotment is thus reduced, a red pencil check will be placed in column 13 opposite the original allotment for the farm.

The allotments thus determined will be the approved wheat acreage allotments, subject only to such adjustments as are made in accordance with Section VII below.

D. DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENTS FOR NEW FARMS.

For all farms which did not plant wheat for harvest in any one or more of the years 1937, 1938, or 1939, but on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1940, listing will be made on NER-312, NER-313, and NER-413 in the following manner:

1. Listing on NER-312.

(Farms already listed need not be re-listed)

Column 1. Enter here the farm serial number.

Column 2. Enter here the name of the operator.

2. Listing on NER-313.

(Farms already listed need not be re-listed)

Column 3. Enter here the acreage of wheat planted for harvest in 1936, if any.

Column 4. Leave blank

Column 5. Leave blank.

3. Listing on NER-413.

Column 6. Leave blank.

Column 7. Enter in this column the 1939 acres of cropland.

Column 8. Enter in the column heading, the words "Requested Allotment". Enter in this column the wheat allotment the producer requests for 1940.

Column 9. Change the column heading to read "Ratio X Cropland". Apply the cropland ratio figure to the entry in column 7 and enter the result in column 9.

Column 10. Change the column heading to read "Factor X Column 9". Apply the adjustment factor appearing at the top of NER-413 for old farms to each of the entries in column 9 and enter the result in column 10.

Column 11. Change the column heading to read "Preliminary Allotment". Enter in column 11, the smaller of the entries in columns 8 and 10.

Column 12. The county committee will consider the preliminary allotments for new farms as entered in column 11 and determine whether they are comparable to the allotments determined for old wheat farms which are similar with respect to till-

able acreage, type of soil and topography. On the basis of these factors, the committee will make such adjustments in the new farm allotments as will bring them into proper relationship with similar old wheat farms. Such adjusted allotments will be entered in column 12, provided, however, that the allotment for any such farm shall not exceed the requested allotment for the farm as entered in column 8.

Column 13. The entries in column 12 will be added and the sum compared with the 3% reserve for new farms as entered in item 3 of NER-405. If such sum does not exceed the 3% reserve, the entries in column 12 will be considered the approved allotments for new farms. If such sum does exceed the 3% reserve, the entries in column 12 will be adjusted pro rata to bring the total within the 3% reserve and the resulting allotments will be entered in column 13 as the approved allotments for new farms.

However, in the event the 1940 acreage planted to wheat on a new farm is less than the allotment established for the farm by the county committee, such wheat allotment will automatically be reduced to the acreage of wheat planted on the farm for harvest in 1940.

SECTION V - DETERMINATION OF YIELDS -- 1940.

A. Crop Insurance Counties.

In counties in which Federal Crop Insurance yield procedure is applicable, the farm yield for purposes of payment and deduction with respect to the 1940 wheat acreage allotment will be the adjusted average yield determined for purposes of crop insurance. For all wheat farms listed on NER-413 in such counties, such crop insurance yields will be entered in column 16 of NER-413.

B. Other Counties.

In all other counties in which wheat acreage allotments are established but in which Federal Crop Insurance yield procedure is not applicable, it will be necessary to establish a normal yield for purposes of making payments and computing deductions in connection with 1940 wheat acreage allotments. Such yields will be determined in the following manner:

1. In column 14, the county committee will enter the recommended normal yield for the farm. This yield may be, if county committees so desire, the same yield as recommended for purposes of the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program.
2. The allotment for each farm as entered in column 13 will be multiplied by the yield entered for the farm in column 14, and the result entered in column 15.

The total of all entries in column 15 will be divided by the total of all entries in column 13. If the result thus obtained does not exceed the approved county average yield, the yield entered in column 14 will be entered in column 16 as the approved yield for the farm. If, however, the result thus obtained does exceed the county average yield, the yields entered in column 14 will be reduced pro rata in an amount sufficient so that the weighted average of all yields does not exceed the county average yield. The yields thus adjusted will be entered in column 16 as the approved yields for the farm.

In counties where no wheat acreage allotments are established for the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, it will not be necessary to establish yields in accordance with the above instructions. In such counties deductions for harvesting an acreage of wheat in excess of the usual acreage established for the farm, will be computed at the county average rate.

C. Farms For Which 10 Year Records Are Available.

Notwithstanding the instructions contained above in subsections A and B of this section, for any farm for which reliable records of the actual average yield per acre for the years 1929 to 1938, inclusive, are presented by the operator or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such ten-year actual yields adjusted for trend and abnormal weather conditions. The normal yields thus determined on the basis of ten-year actual production records will not be adjusted further to conform with the county average yield.

SECTION VI - NOTIFICATION TO PRODUCERS OF ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS AND USUAL ACREAGES.

Immediately upon determination of usual acreages and allotments hereof, the county office will prepare and mail to producers a notification of their applicable allotment or usual acreage as indicated below. These notifications will be mailed so that all producers will receive them prior to July 15, unless an earlier date is determined by the county committee to be necessary in order that notifications will reach producers prior to planting time.

In designated wheat counties, the county committees should plan to have community committeemen or other designated persons follow up the mailed notifications to all allotment farms with personal interviews to explain to farmers the wheat program so that it may be thoroughly understood. With respect to non-allotment wheat farms in both wheat and non-wheat counties, it is not required that wheat growers be personally contacted.

A. In Wheat Counties.

1. Allotment Farms.

a. Old Wheat Farms.

For each allotment farm checked with blue pencil in column 12, NER-413, a Form NER-402 "Notice of 1940 Wheat Allotment, Normal

Yield and Usual Acreage" will be prepared. Sufficient copies of each notice will be prepared so that a copy may be mailed to each person who is on record in the county office as having an interest in the farm. One copy will be made for filing in the farm folder.

Fill in the form completely. The wheat allotment will be obtained from column 13 of NER-413, unless there is an entry in column 18 in which event the entry in column 18 will be used. The normal yield for payment will be obtained from column 16 of NER-413. The usual acreage will be obtained from column 12 of NER-413, unless the entry in column 12 is less than 10 acres, and in that event, the entry will be 10 acres.

With each NER-402, there will be enclosed in the same envelope a post card, NER-403, "Non-allotment Wheat Farm Request". This card should be filled out completely except for the signature of the operator and the date. Special care should be taken to see that the State and county code and farm serial numbers are entered correctly and that the complete mail address of the county office is entered on the address side.

b. New Wheat Farms.

There will be prepared for each new wheat farm an NER-402 and NER-403, in the same manner as for old wheat farms except that for such new farms the entry on NER-402 for the usual acreage will be left blank. Instead of mailing these notices to new farms, copies of NER-402 and NER-403 will be given the community committeeman who will contact the producers of such new wheat farms and inform the producers of their 1940 wheat acreage allotments.

If, at the time of the farm contact, and before September 1, 1939, the operator of a new wheat farm chooses not to accept his allotment and elects to have his farm considered as a non-allotment wheat farm, the county committee may establish a usual wheat acreage for such farm of 10 acres, except that a higher usual acreage may be established for such farm determined on the basis of comparability with old wheat farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size of cropland, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography; provided, that the amount of any such usual acreage in excess of 10 acres shall only be allowed if available from the reserve, shown at the top of column 19, for revision in usual wheat acreages on old wheat farms. (See subsection A of Section VII.)

2. Non-allotment Wheat Farms.

For all other farms listed on NER-413, that is, those farms for which a blue check mark has not been entered in column 12, and whose usual acreage of wheat in column 12 is less than 10 acres, an NER-404 "Notification for Non-allotment Wheat Farms - 1940" will be prepared. This form will be filled out completely.

The acreage of wheat to be entered in the second paragraph in each case will be 10 acres.

There will be enclosed in the envelope with each NER-404, a copy of NER-406 which, before mailing, will be filled out in exactly the same manner as indicated above for NER-403.

B. In Non-Wheat Counties.

Since in all counties which have not been designated as wheat counties, all farms growing wheat are considered as non-allotment wheat farms unless the operator otherwise chooses, a copy of NER-404 and NER-406 will be mailed to each person interested in the farm. These forms will be prepared in the same manner as indicated in subsection A, 2 above.

C. Farm Contacts.

Community committeemen and community committee assistants should be given the responsibility of contacting all wheat allotment farms in order to explain the wheat program as soon as possible after allotment notices have been mailed. In addition, community committeemen and assistants should be requested to explain whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself, the provisions of the wheat program to non-allotment wheat growers as well, even though a canvass of such producers will not be made.

Sometime prior to July 1, the county committee with the help of a representative of the State office, should arrange to hold a one day training school for these community committeemen and community committee assistants with respect to the wheat program. At that school, all provisions of the 1940 wheat program will be carefully explained so that each person who will contact farmers thoroughly understands it.

All farm contacts as indicated above should be completed before August 1.

SECTION VII - REVISION OF ALLOTMENTS AND USUAL ACREAGES DUE TO ERRORS AND APPEALS

A. Revision of Usual Acreages.

1. Acreage Available for Revision.

As indicated in instructions contained in Section IV-C with respect to column 12, 2% of the average 1937-1938 acreage for old farms will be the reserve available for revision in the usual acreages of wheat on non-allotment wheat farms. The acreage for this reserve will be obtained in the following manner:

- a. Obtain a sum of the entries in column 12 of NER-413 which are not checked with blue pencil.

- b. Divide the sum obtained in item a above by the total of all entries in column 12. The result will be a percentage figure carried to the nearest tenth of one percent.
- c. Divide the sum of the entries in columns 4 and 5, NER-313, by 100. Multiply the result thus obtained by the percentage computed in item b above and enter the resulting acreage at the top of column 19 as a reserve for revision in usual acreages on non-allotment wheat farms.

As appeals are granted with respect to usual acreages of wheat or any revision in usual acreages on non-allotment wheat farms are made in order to correct for errors, the sum of any upward revision will be placed in column 19. The total of all revisions made shall not exceed the total reserve available.

2. Basis for Revisions in Usual Acreages.

Operators of non-allotment wheat farms have 15 days from the date appearing on the notice in which to appeal from the usual acreages established for such farms. Revisions in such usual acreages will be made only upon presentation by the operator of evidence satisfactory to the county committee that a revision is justified. Such justification would consist of evidence that the data upon which the original usual acreage was determined were erroneous, including errors not only in historical acreages in the base period, but also failure to properly consider the size of tillable acreage on the farm, crop rotation practices and type of soil and topography.

In each case of a revised usual acreage, the operator of the farm will be mailed a revised notice and the date of the revision will be entered on the listing sheet in column 19.

B. Revision in Allotments.

1. Acreage Available for Revision in Allotments.

The acreage from which appeals may be granted, and the acreage to be used for correcting errors, will be obtained from 2 sources: (1) the reserve set up in column 17 of NER-413, and (2) any unused portion of the acreage in item 3 of NER-405 not used for determining allotments for new wheat allotment farms.

2. Basis for Revisions.

Operators of wheat allotment farms have 15 days from the date appearing on their allotment notice in which to file an appeal with the county committee with respect to the allotment appearing on such notice. Appeals filed by producers within the permissible period may be granted by the county committee upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to the committee that the basis upon which

the original allotment was determined was in error. Such evidence would consist of data showing that the acreages originally available in the county office for the base period were in error, that the committee failed to properly consider the size of the tillable acreage on the farm, the cropping practice which is customarily followed on the farm, or the type of soil and topography.

An allotment adjusted upon appeal after presentation of evidence as indicated above may be revised upward only to such an extent as will result in an allotment for the farm which could have been determined had the committee had available in the first instance the correct data upon which to compute such allotment. Allotments thus revised after appeal will be entered in column 20, and in such cases the operator of the farm will be sent a notice informing him of the revised allotment. The date of making each such revision will also be entered in column 20. Producers who receive such a revised allotment will not be given further opportunity to appeal to the county committee from the revised allotment. However, such producers may file appeals with the State committee with respect to such revised allotments, but such appeals must be filed within 15 days from the date of receipt of such revised notices. Any producer who is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee may appeal to the Regional Director within 15 days after receiving the decision of the State committee. The decision of the Regional Director will be final.

SECTION VIII - RULE OF FRACTIONS.

Except as noted below, all acreage figures will be computed to the nearest whole tenth of an acre. Fractions ending in hundredths of more than 5 shall be rounded upward to the next tenth of an acre, while hundredths of 5 or less shall be dropped. In the same manner, yields and percentages shall be computed to the nearest tenth.

SECTION IX - DEFINITIONS

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

The term "farm" as used in these instructions is defined in the same manner as such term is defined in Bulletin NER-300, as amended.

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NOTICE OF 1940 WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT, NORMAL YIELD, AND USUAL ACREAGE

(Name of operator)

(State and county code and farm serial number)

Description of farm: -----

TO OPERATORS, LANDLORD, TENANTS, OR SHARECROPPERS INTERESTED IN THE WHEAT CROP ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED FARM IN 1940:

The 1940 wheat-acreage allotment established for the above farm under the Agricultural Conservation Program is ----- acres. The normal yield for payment established for the farm is ----- bushels per acre.

By keeping the **planted** acreage of wheat on this farm within the above allotment, the farm will be eligible for:

1. 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program wheat-allotment payment.
2. 1940 wheat-price adjustment payment, if such payments are offered in 1940.
3. Wheat loans, if offered in 1940.
4. Wheat-crop insurance.

This allotment will also serve as a basis for wheat-marketing quotas, if quotas should be in effect in 1940.

OPTIONAL NONALLOTMENT PROVISIONS

By returning the enclosed card **prior to September 1, 1939**, the operator may choose to have the farm considered as a **nonallotment** wheat farm. If the farm is considered as a nonallotment wheat farm, a determination of the acreage of wheat on the farm will be made on the basis of the acreage of wheat harvested in 1940. ----- acres of wheat is the usual acreage of wheat determined for this farm for 1940, and if you choose this nonallotment option, this usual acreage of wheat may be harvested without any deduction being made from any payment that otherwise could be earned under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

A **nonallotment** wheat farm will **not** be eligible for 1940 agricultural conservation wheat-allotment payments, wheat-price adjustment payments, or wheat loans.

Any interested producer who believes that he has just grounds and can offer facts to substantiate his claim may file an appeal with the county committee for a revision in his wheat allotment, wheat yield, or usual acreage of wheat determined for the farm. Such appeal must be made to the county committee within 15 days after the date appearing on this notice.

(Date)

----- County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

By -----

(Signature of county committeeman)

NER-403

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

(State and county code and farm serial number)

NONALLOTMENT WHEAT FARM REQUEST

-----, Chairman
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

(Address)

DEAR SIR:

In accordance with your letter enclosing this notice and the notice of 1940 wheat-acreage allotment for this farm, I hereby choose to have this farm, known as—

-----,
considered as a **nonallotment wheat farm** under the 1940 program.

I understand in choosing this option that this farm will not be eligible for agricultural conservation wheat payments, wheat loans, or price-adjustment payments under the 1940 program.

(Date)

(Signature of operator)

GPO 8-13181

NAME _____

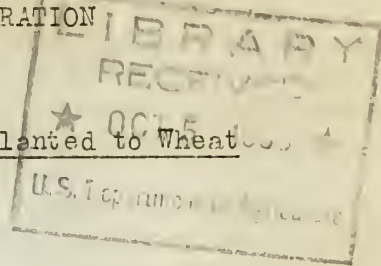
ADDRESS _____

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Issued September, 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

Instructions for Determination of Acres Planted to Wheat
on Wheat Allotment Farms 1940



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section I.

As soon as possible after such time as the wheat planted this fall is sufficiently above the ground so that the acreage planted to wheat may be readily determined, farm checkers will visit each wheat allotment farm for which a 1940 wheat allotment has been established to determine the acreage planted to wheat. Wherever practicable, these farm visits should be combined with visits made to the farm for the purpose of checking performance under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. The determination of the acres planted to wheat will be the basis for determining eligibility for 1940 wheat price adjustment payments, for wheat payments made under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, and, where application has been made for Federal Crop Insurance, the acreage thus determined will be used in determining the acreage planted for crop insurance.

Provision is made whereby farmers may become eligible for wheat price adjustment payments by plowing or disking under the acreage planted in excess of the allotment established for the farm, provided the acreage planted does not exceed the wheat allotment by more than 3 acres or 3 percent, whichever is larger. However, such excess acreage must be plowed or disced under within 15 days after the date of the notice to the farmer of his planted wheat acreage (see section IV for instructions with respect to the notice to farmers) and in no case shall this date for plowing or disking under be later than December 1, 1939.

Section II. Entries to be Made in the County Office on Form NER-409
(Report of the 1940 Wheat Acreage Planted)

The report of 1940 wheat acreage planted (NER-409), is to be filled out for each wheat allotment farm for which a 1940 wheat acreage allotment is established. Prior to the farm inspection the following entries will be made in the county office.

A. Enter in the upper right hand corner the State and County code and farm serial number; and in counties using aerial photography, there will also be entered the photo number(s) of the farm(s) and the number(s) of the photograph(s) on which the farm is shown.

B. Enter in Section I the 1940 wheat allotment established for the farm.

C. Enter in Section II, column (a), the names of the persons, insofar as they are known, who will be entitled to share in the 1940 wheat crop. In column (b) will be entered each person's relationship to the farm, such as owner, cash renter, share tenant, or sharecropper. In column (c) enter the mail address of each person whose name appears in column (a).

After the county office has completed the entries as indicated above, these forms shall be assigned to farm checkers. A record will be maintained in the county office of the NER-409 forms assigned to each farm checker, indicating the date the form was assigned to the farm checker. This record will be kept in such a manner that a record will be maintained of the date when the form was returned to the county office by the farm checker and provision made to indicate whether another visit to the farm will be required.

Section III. Entries to be Made by the Farm Checkers on Form NER-409.

Farm checkers will obtain the following information and record such information on Form NER-409. The farm checker at the time of making the farm inspection should have with him the most recent farm map prepared for the farm and the measurements previously made for fields on that farm.

A. Persons sharing in wheat crop. The farm checker will verify the entries already made by the county office in Section II in columns (a), (b), and (c) and will enter in column (d), opposite each person's name, the percentage share which each such person has in the wheat crop at the time of the farm inspection. At the time of the farm inspection, the farm checker will make any necessary corrections in columns (a), (b), and (c). The sum of the entries in column (d) will equal 100 percent.

B. Measurement of wheat acreages. Wheat planted for all purposes will be measured and reported on NER-409 except where actual measurements have been previously made and are available and on record in the county office. The farm checker will also determine the fields and parts of fields on which wheat has been seeded with other grains and will make an estimate of such acreages. Where field measurements are made by the farm checker, he will sketch on the back of NER-409 of Section VIII the fields or parts of fields on which he makes measurements, indicating the measurements made. The farm checker will also assign to each field or part of field sketched field letters and field subdivision numbers corresponding, as far as possible, to the lettering for the same fields on maps previously prepared for the farm.

In counties using aerial photography, and where the field boundaries are found to be different from those shown on the photograph, the farm checker will make a sketch map in Section VIII of NER-409 of each field planted to wheat and indicate on the sketch map any necessary measurements which are required to enable a planimeter operator in the county office to properly determine the acreage of wheat in the field. In such instances, the farm checker will also letter the fields shown on his sketch map on the back of NER-409 with the same letters that are shown on the photograph for the same fields.

C. Entries in Section III, wheat acreages. The farm checker will enter in column (a) the field letter of each field planted to wheat and in column (b) indicate whether it is spring or winter wheat. In the case of spring wheat the entry will be made next spring when the acreage is determined. In column (c) the farm checker will enter the measured acreage of the wheat if it has been determined by a previous measurement or can be computed from measurements made in the field at the time of the farm inspection.

In the event that no wheat is seeded on the farm for 1940, the farm checker will write in column (c) the words, "No wheat seeded for 1940".

In the event that another inspection is made of the farm for the purpose of determining the final planted acreage of wheat for 1940, the final measurement for the fields planted to wheat will be entered in column (d) opposite the respective field letter appearing in column (a). Enter in the spaces provided the total of the entries in column (c) and the total of the entries in column (d).

D. Entries to be made in Section IV, wheat seeded with another grain. For all fields or parts of fields which the farm checker finds have been seeded with wheat mixed with other designated grains in connection with which the other grain seed is not less than 25 percent by weight of the entire seed mixture, the farm checker will enter in column (a) the field letter or field subdivision number of such field. In column (b) will be entered a description of the mixed grain in each field or subdivision of the field, giving the name of the grains seeded, and the amount (expressed in pounds) of each grain seeded per acre. In the event that no wheat is planted in mixtures with other grains, the farm checker will write in column (c) the words, "No wheat seeded with other grains". This information is necessary since next year, if the grain in the mixture other than wheat does not mature and the wheat is harvested as clear wheat, the acreage on which this occurs will be counted as planted wheat.

E. Certification of the operator in Section V. The farm checker will determine for each farm whether the operator intends to plant more wheat than is planted on the farm at the time the farm checker makes his first visit. The operator will not sign the certification in Section V if it is determined that the operator will make additional plantings either of winter wheat this fall or spring wheat in the spring of 1940, but in such cases the farm checker will indicate in Section VII the approximate date that a final visit can be made to determine the entire wheat acreage planted for 1940. The operator will sign the certification in Section V only after he has completed the seeding of all the wheat he will plant for 1940. The approximate date indicated will not be later than December 1, 1939, for the determination of the planted acreage of winter wheat and not later than May 20, 1940, for spring wheat. When final determination is made of all the fields planted to wheat for 1940, the

operator's signature should be obtained in the space provided in Section V. Insert the date on which the operator signs the certification.

F. Certification of farm checker in Section VI. After completing Form NER-409, the farm checker will sign the form in Section VI, indicating the date of the farm inspection. In case a second inspection of the farm is made, the farm checker who makes such second inspection will sign the form at that time, indicating the date of such second inspection.

G. Entries to be made in Section IX. This space is provided for the supervisor to enter any other pertinent information regarding the farm which may have a bearing on the 1940 wheat crop.

Section IV. County Office Procedure After Farm Inspection.

After NER-409 has been returned to the county office by the farm checker, county office clerks will check the entries made by the farm checkers in Sections III and IV to see that the acreages have been properly computed and the proper information entered with respect to field letters and acreages. In those cases where the acreages of the fields indicated will be measured by planimeter operators in the county office, the determined acreage will be entered in column (c) of Section III.

As soon as each NER-409 is returned by the farm checker with the certification signed by the operator in Section V, the total measured acres of wheat planted on the farm appearing in column (c), Section III, will be checked to determine whether the wheat planted on the farm exceeds the 1940 wheat allotment established for the farm appearing in Section I by 3 acres or 3 percent, whichever is larger. If the total acres of wheat planted exceeds the 1940 wheat allotment established for the farm by not more than 3 acres or 3 percent, whichever is larger, a notice will be sent to such operator on the following form to be prepared in the county office:

Mr _____ (Date) _____

The report of the acreage planted to wheat for 1940 on your farm (Serial Number _____) shows _____ acres, which is _____ acres in excess of the 1940 wheat allotment of _____ acres established for your farm. This excess acreage would prevent your receiving a 1940 wheat price-adjustment payment or a wheat loan and is in excess of the maximum acres for which you may obtain crop insurance.

A farm checker will visit your farm on _____ or soon thereafter and recheck the planted acres of wheat. You may, before the farm checker's visit, dispose of the _____ in excess of your wheat allotment by plowing or discing, thereby making yourself eligible for a wheat price-adjustment payment and wheat loan.

(County Committeeman)

In preparing this notice to the farmer, the final date for disposition of the excess acreage will be entered as the date on which the farm checker is instructed to revisit the farm and will be fifteen days after the date appearing at the top of the notice. A copy of such notice will be given the farm checker with instructions to reinspect the farm as soon as possible after the last day for such disposition.

It is not required that a notice be sent the operator if the planted acreage of wheat exceeds the 1940 wheat allotment established for the farm by more than 3 acres or 3 percent, whichever is larger, or if the planted acreage of wheat is within the allotment.

All Forms NER-409 on which the final determination of wheat planted for 1940 has been made will be filed together in a separate file for reference in determining eligibility for 1940 wheat price-adjustment payments, 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program wheat payments, and acres of wheat eligible for crop insurance.

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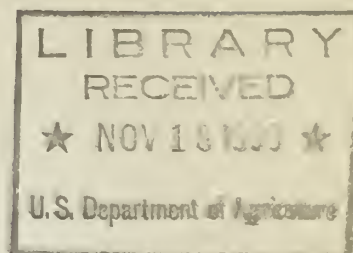
NER-408-Supplement 1

Issued October 6, 1939

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Region



Subsection G - Section III of NER-408 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The farm checker at the time of the farm visit will determine whether any of the persons, whose names appear in Section II of NER-409, have an interest in a 1940 wheat crop planted or to be planted on other farms within the county. Enter this information in Section IX of Form NER-409, listing the name of the person, as it appears in Section II of NER-409, followed by the farm serial numbers of the other farms or sufficient information to identify the other farms in which the person has an interest in the wheat crop.

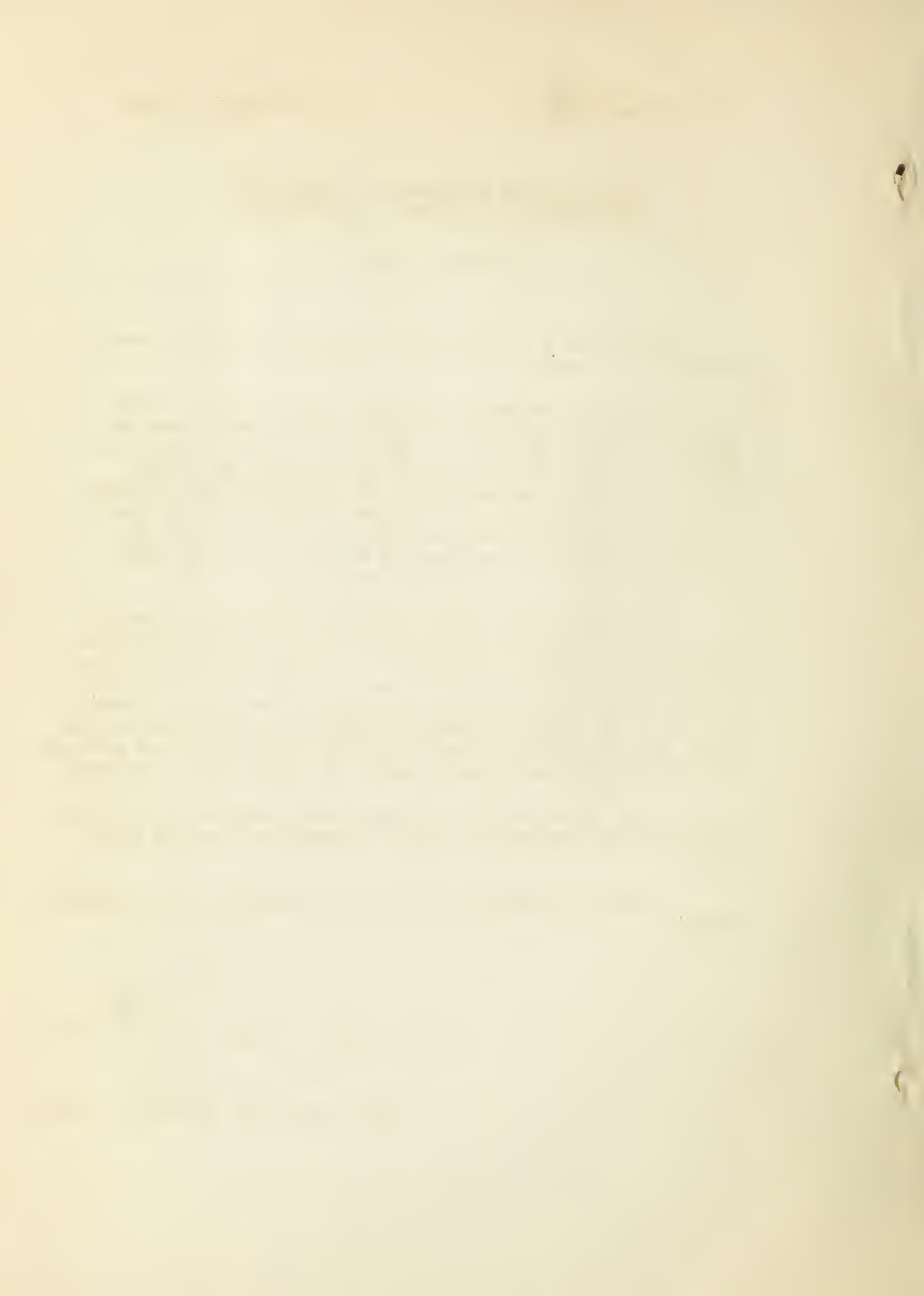
"In order to determine eligibility for Parity Payments in respect to wheat, it is necessary to determine that the sum of the planted acres of 1940 wheat on all wheat allotment farms in which the person has an interest together with the harvested acres of 1940 wheat on all non-allotment farms does not exceed the sum of the 1940 wheat acreage allotments established for the wheat allotment farms and the sum of the usual 1940 wheat acreages for the non-allotment farms in which the person has an interest.

"Also enter in this space any other pertinent information regarding the farm which may have a bearing on the 1940 wheat crop."

Issued and approved by the Acting Director of the Northeast Region.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. B. Northrup". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

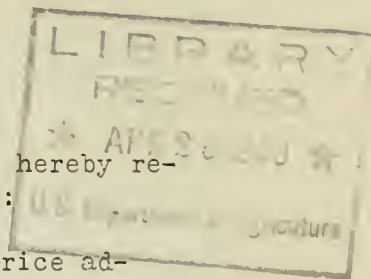
F. B. Northrup,
Acting Director, Northeast Division



Issued February 27, 1940.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



The second paragraph of Section I of NER-408 is hereby replaced by the amended paragraph which reads as follows:

A person may become eligible for wheat price adjustment payments by plowing or disking under the wheat acreage planted in excess of the wheat acreage allotment determined for the farm, provided the acreage planted does not exceed the wheat allotment by more than 3 acres or 3 per cent, whichever is larger, and the county committee determines that the planting of such excess acreage was due to a lack of knowledge by the operator as to the correct acreage in the area planted to wheat prior to planting. However, such an excess acreage must be plowed or disked under before May 16, 1940, or such earlier date as is determined by the State Committee.

The sentence of Part E, Section III of NER-408 which reads - "The approximate date indicated will not be later than December 1, 1939 for the determination of the planted acreage of winter wheat and not later than May 20, 1940 for spring wheat" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The approximate date indicated will not be later than May 15, 1940, for the determination of the planted acreage, and the notation at the bottom of Form NER-409 should be disregarded."

The first paragraph at the top of page 5 of Section IV NER-408 is replaced by the amended paragraph which reads as follows:

"In preparing this notice to the farmer, it is suggested that the date for the farm checker to revisit the farm be established as early as the county committee determines that the farm operator has had ample opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage, but in no case will this date be later than May 15, 1940. A copy of such notice will be given the farm checker with instructions to reinspect the farm on this date or as soon as possible after the last day for such disposition."

Issued February 27, 1940 with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



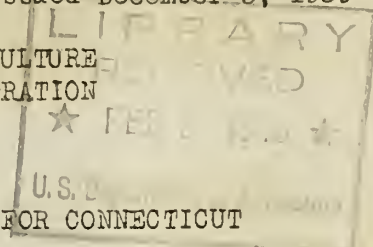
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NER-410 - Conn.

Issued December 5, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT



The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the county an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

Farmers in Connecticut who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Connecticut except those in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Connecticut farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the tobacco and potato allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$ 2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, and orchard items:

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Connecticut may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Orchards, or Pasture Land

Rate of Payment -

Litchfield County:

\$3.70 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven Counties:

\$4.20 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

All Other Counties in the State:

\$4.70 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent to cropland, permanent pasture land, or commercial orchard land.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume-seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, provided that all the finer materials resulting from grinding are left in the material.

750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oystershell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Orchards, and Pasture Land with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

Litchfield County:

\$3.70 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven Counties:

\$4.20 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

All Other Counties in the State:

\$4.70 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

The application to cropland, commercial orchards, or permanent pasture land of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume-seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should also have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Superphosphate

Rate of Payment, \$1.25 for each 200 pounds of 20 percent Superphosphate or its equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made with a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate.

Payment will also be allowed for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay land, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate: For example, 125 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 62 1/2 pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 50 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 20 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

Practice No. 2 A - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards, of at least 50 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Muriate of Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or the Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent, but excluding manure, in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. As a rule potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

Practice No. 4 - Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of:
(1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5 - Mulching Commercial Orchard Land and Commercial Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to commercial orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

<u>Recommended mulching material</u>	<u>Percentage of Weight for Credit</u>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Other materials approved by the State Committee.	

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 6 pounds of hardy northern-grown red clover seed or 4 pounds of alsike clover seed, or mixtures containing at least 4 pounds of red clover seed and 2 pounds of alsike clover seed. One pound per acre of ladino clover seed may be substituted for 2 pounds red clover seed or 1 pound alsike clover seed in any mixture.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 3,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 7 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 3,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 8 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

On land adapted to alfalfa the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) liming material, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 9 - Woodland Management

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm-woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

Practice No. 10 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Practice No. 11 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

Practice No. 12 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

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If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all

he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. Subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant-bed disease.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the

payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A payment of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance will be computed. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes.

tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

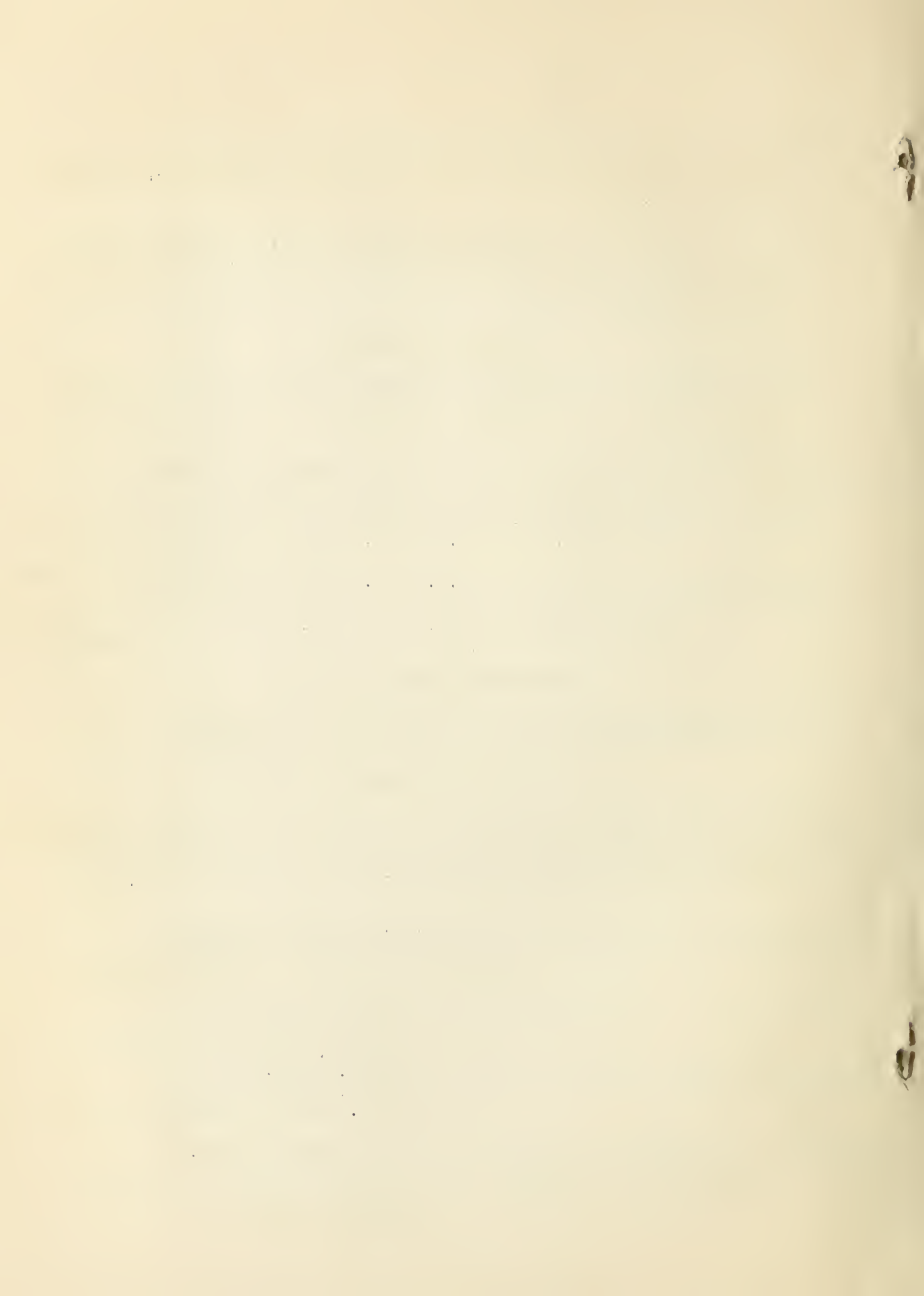
Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Connecticut to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Edward J. Graham, Jr.,
Julian B. Thayer,
Franklin W. Wooding,
Donald J. Grant,
Dwight J. Minor,
Roger B. Corbett, Director of Extension.

State Committee.

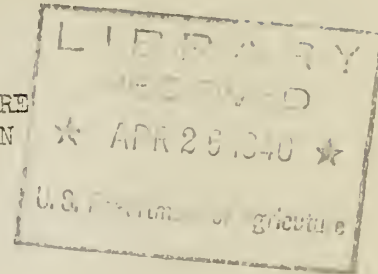
Walter T. Clark,
State Executive Officer.



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NER-410 - Connecticut - Supplement (1)

Issued March 5, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Connecticut
Supplement (1)

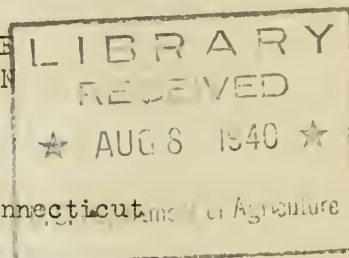
The first sentence of "Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops",
practice No. 4, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good
growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which
no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards,
from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been
harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small
grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato,
or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Connecticut
Supplement (2)

I

The first paragraph under the "Reforestation Allowance" is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting."

II

The first paragraph of practice No. 10, "Planting Forest Trees," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester."

III

This bulletin NER-410 for Connecticut is hereby revised to include the following practice No. 10A, "Planting Forest Trees Planted by the A. A. A.":

"PLANTING FOREST TREES FURNISHED BY THE A.A.A.

Practice No. 10A--Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

"The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

"One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

"Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice."

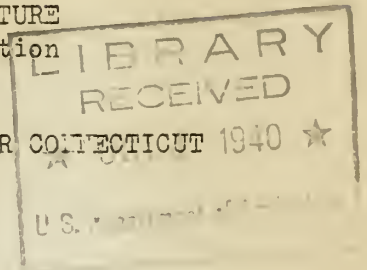
Clarence I. Hendrickson

C. I. Hendrickson,
Acting Director, Northeast Division.

Issued September 26, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT 1940 ★
Supplement (3)



I

The first paragraph of practice No. 1A, "Liming Cropland, Orchards, and Pasture Land with Liming Material Furnished by the AAA," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The application to cropland, commercial orchards, or permanent pasture land of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prior to January 1, 1940."

II

The following practice is added to bulletin NER-410 for Connecticut:

"Practice No. 1B - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material Furnished by the A.A.A."

"Rate of Payment:

Litchfield: \$3.90 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

Fairfield and Hartford Counties: \$4.20 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

Middlesex, New Haven, and Tolland Counties: \$4.60 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

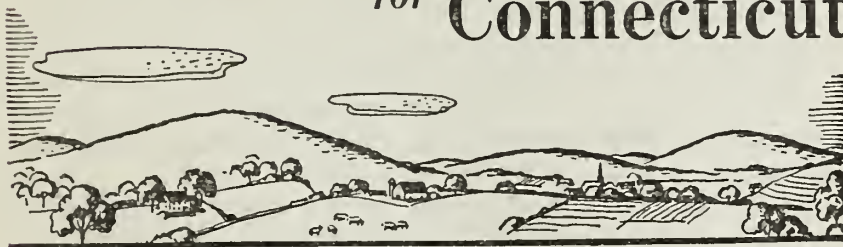
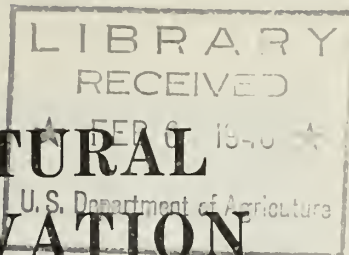
"The application to cropland, commercial orchard, or permanent pasture land of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground or pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration after January 1, 1940."

Hugh G. E. Paull
Acting Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Here's the 1940

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Connecticut



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

Farmers in Connecticut who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Connecticut except those in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee

and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Connecticut farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the tobacco and potato allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, and orchard items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Connecticut may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

LIMING CROPLAND, ORCHARDS, OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment:*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.—\$3.70 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

FAIRFIELD, HARTFORD, AND NEW HAVEN COUNTIES.—\$4.20 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—\$4.70 for each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent to cropland, permanent pasture land, or commercial orchard land.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent

of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, provided that all the finer materials resulting from grinding are left in the material.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oystershell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

LIMING CROPLAND, ORCHARDS, AND PASTURE LAND WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 1A—*Rate of Payment:*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.—\$3.70 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

FAIRFIELD, HARTFORD, AND NEW HAVEN COUNTIES.—\$4.20 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—\$4.70 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone.

The application to cropland, commercial orchards, or permanent pasture land of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should also have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment: \$1.25 for Each 200 Pounds of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent*

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made with a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate.

Payment will also be allowed for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay land, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate: For example, 125 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 62½ pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 50 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 20 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

APPLYING TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 2A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards, of at least 50 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure.

APPLYING MURIATE OF POTASH

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or the Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent, but excluding manure, in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. As a rule potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

COVER CROPS AND GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING COMMERCIAL ORCHARD LAND AND COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to commercial orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

<i>Recommended mulching material</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

SEEDING CLOVER

Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 6 pounds of hardy northern-grown red clover seed or 4 pounds of alsike clover seed, or mixtures containing at least 4 pounds of red clover seed and 2 pounds of alsike clover seed. One pound per acre of ladino clover seed may be substituted for 2 pounds of red clover seed or 1 pound of alsike clover seed in any mixture.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either (1) 3,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either (1) 3,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

On land adapted to alfalfa the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either (1) 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) liming material, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm-woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

TERRACING

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet*

The construction of diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland-rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which

tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested, unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be

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careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A **payment** of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance will be computed. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount

earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 10.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Connecticut to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

EDWARD J. GRAHAM, Jr.,
JULIAN B. THAYER,
FRANKLIN W. WOODING,
DONALD J. GRANT,
DWIGHT J. MINOR,
ROGER B. CORBETT,
State Committee.

WALTER T. CLARK,
State Executive Officer.

Issued December 5, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MAINE

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Maine who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good

tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species approved for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Maine farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Maine may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or redtop and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy, northern-grown. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1940.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

On land properly drained, the sowing of at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 9 pounds per acre of a permanent pasture mixture containing 2 parts by weight of ladino clover and 7 parts by weight of timothy.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand. In general, about the same amount of lime and fertilizer is needed for ladino clover as is needed for red clover.

Practice No. 4 - Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed but not in Excess of \$1.50 per Acre so Seeded

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 5 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid to Build Up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or on green manure crops in orchards or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

On livestock farms, at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage, or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Payment will be allowed for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 5 A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to Build Up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture, or as a top dressing on green manure crops in orchards, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod, of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. On livestock farms the triple superphosphate may be mixed with manure prior to storage or in the gutter when the manure is to be hauled directly to the field.

Payment will be allowed for the triple superphosphate used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 6 - Applying Available Potash to Build Up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 pounds (2¢ per pound)

The application of at least 20 pounds per acre of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

Practice No. 7 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment -

Pulverized or ground limestone:

\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Hydrated lime:

\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Pulp mill lime:

\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) The application of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to land in a potato rotation. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to land which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of any liming material which is disapproved by the county committee.

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials: Hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, pulp mill lime, dump lime, or other material approved by the State committee.

Practice No. 7 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

Pulverized or ground limestone:

\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Hydrated lime:

\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Pulp mill lime:

\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application to cropland which is not used for orchard, the pasture land, or the production of potatoes, of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) The application to cropland in a potato rotation of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to cropland which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Practice No. 8 - Green Manure

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of:
(1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop

evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

In Arcostook county, if the first crop of second-year clover is cut and left on land in a potato rotation and the second crop is plowed or disked under after August 15, 1940, payment will be allowed for the use of each crop as a green manure crop.

Practice No. 9 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 10 - Contour Cultivation

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The farming of intertilled crops on the contour.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 11 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear
Feet

The construction of standard terrace, diversion terrace, or diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Practice No. 12 - Mulching Orchards and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of mulching material to orchards or vegetable land in addition to leaving on the land all material produced thereon during 1940 from grasses, legumes, or green manure, or cover crops.

<u>Mulching materials</u>	<u>Percentage of weight for credit</u>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Air-dried peat	100
5. Wet peat	50
6. Seaweed (dry)	100
7. Seaweed (wet)	25
8. Poultry litter (dry)	100
9. Poultry litter (wet)	50
10. Pea waste (wet)	50
11. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Practice No. 13 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 14 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture, by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment

which would otherwise be made to such farmer under 1940 program.

Practice No. 15 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species approved for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. A farmer in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, or York County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 15.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60, and this payment is applicable only to farms in Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, or York County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot,
and York Counties With Vegetable Allotments

(Does not apply in other counties)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 15.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60, and under this section this payment is applicable only to

farms in Cumberland and York Counties.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Carl Smith,
Frank W. Hussey,
Fred J. Nutter,
Harold J. Shaw,
Robert H. Boothby,
A. L. Deering, Director of Extension,

State Committee.

A. K. Gardner,
State Executive Officer.

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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for **Maine**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Maine who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties may earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing

for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species approved for planting are white pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Maine farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Maine may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 1.—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding of biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or redtop and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy, northern-grown. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1940.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

On land properly drained, the sowing of at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PERMANENT PASTURE

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 9 pounds per acre of a permanent pasture mixture containing 2 parts by weight of ladino clover and 7 parts by weight of timothy.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand. In general, about the same amount of lime and fertilizer is needed for ladino clover as is needed for red clover.

RESEEDING DEPLETED PASTURES

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed but not in Excess of \$1.50 per Acre so Seeded

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in

orchards, or permanent pastures, or on green manure crops in orchards or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

On livestock farms, at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage, or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Payment will be allowed for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A. TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Practice No. 5A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on green manure crops in orchards, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod, of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. On livestock farms the triple superphosphate may be mixed with manure prior to storage or in the gutter when the manure is to be hauled directly to the field.

Payment will be allowed for the triple superphosphate used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds (2 Cents per Pound)

The application of at least 20 pounds per acre of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment:*

PULVERIZED OR GROUND LIMESTONE.—\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

HYDRATED LIME.—\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

PULP MILL LIME.—\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) The application of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to land in a potato rotation. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to land which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of any liming material which is disapproved by the county committee.

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials.—Hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, pulp mill lime, dump lime, or other material approved by the State committee.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 7A—*Rate of Payment:*

PULVERIZED OR GROUND LIMESTONE.—\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

HYDRATED LIME.—\$2.50 for each 500 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

PULP MILL LIME.—\$1.50 for each cubic yard.

(1) The application to cropland which is not used for orchard, pasture land, or the production of potatoes, of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) The application to cropland in a potato rotation of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. If the land is to be planted to potatoes in 1941, the liming material must be applied prior to July 15, 1940.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to cropland which is to be planted to potatoes in 1940. This does not prohibit payment for applying liming material in accordance with item (2) after the 1940 crop of potatoes is harvested.

GREEN MANURE

Practice No. 8—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops. If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

In Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo Counties, if the first crop of second-year clover is cut and left on land in a potato rotation and the second crop is plowed or disked under after August 15, 1940, payment will be allowed for the use of each crop as a green manure crop.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

CONTOUR CULTIVATION

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The farming of intertilled crops on the contour.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

TERRACING

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet*

The construction of standard terrace, diversion terrace, or diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

MULCHING ORCHARDS AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of mulching material to orchards or vegetable land in addition to leaving on the land all material produced thereon during 1940 from grasses, legumes, or green manure, or cover crops.

<i>Mulching materials</i>			
	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>		<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw.....	100	7. Seaweed (wet).....	25
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay ..	100	8. Poultry litter (dry).....	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay.....	50	9. Poultry litter (wet).....	50
4. Air-dried peat.....	100	10. Pea waste (wet).....	50
5. Wet peat.....	50	11. Other materials approved by	
6. Seaweed (dry).....	100	the State committee.	

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture, by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 15—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species approved for planting are white pine, when eurrant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer may earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. **A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.** A farmer in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, or York Counties who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the

rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the reforestation allowance. Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables. The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York Counties a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 15.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60, and this payment is applicable only to farms in Cumberland, Oxford, and York Counties.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, or York County, and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS IN ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, KENNEBEC, PENOBSCOT, AND YORK COUNTIES WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

[Does not apply in other counties]

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 15.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60, and under this section this payment is applicable only to farms in Cumberland and York Counties.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

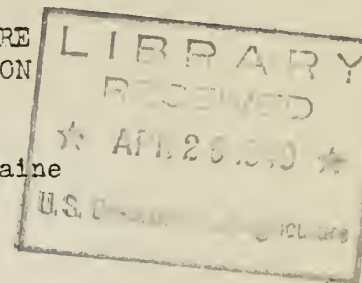
A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division, A.A.A.
 CARL SMITH,
 FRANK W. HUSSEY,
 FRED J. NUTTER,
 HAROLD J. SHAW,
 ROBERT H. BOOTHBY,
 A. L. DEERING, *State Committee.*
 A. K. GARDNER,
State Executive Officer.

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NER-410 - Maine - Supplement (1)

Issued March 5, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Maine
Supplement (1)



I

Item (1) of "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the A.A.A.", practice No. 7 A, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"(1) The application to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

II

The first sentence of "Green Manure", practice No. 8, is hereby revised to read as follows:

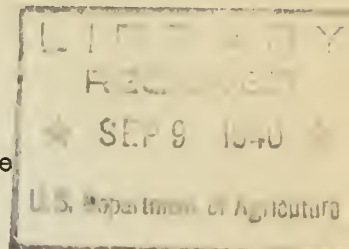
"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued August 17, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Maine
Supplement (2)



I

The rate of payment for Practice No. 7, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land or Orchards," is hereby revised to read as follows:

- "Pulverized or Ground Limestone.---\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.
- "Hydrated Lime.---\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.
- "Pulp Mill Lime.---\$1.50 for each cubic yard."

II

The rate of payment for Practice No. 7A, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the A.A.A.," is hereby revised to read as follows:

- "Pulverized or ground limestone.---\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contain all of the fine material produced in the grinding.
- "Hydrated Lime.---\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.
- "Pulp Mill Lime.---\$1.50 for each cubic yard."

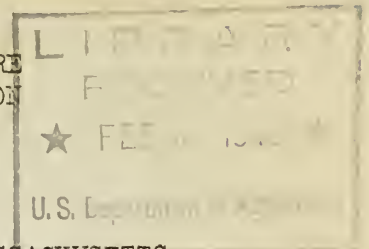
A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued December 5, 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division



THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MASSACHUSETTS

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Massachusetts who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Massachusetts, except those in Barnstable and Berkshire Counties, will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Massachusetts farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in tobacco and potato allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

For example:

A farm has 10 acres of cropland and a 5-acre vegetable allotment. The sum of the cropland, pasture, and orchard items is \$7.00, computed as follows:

10 acres cropland @ \$.70 =	\$7.00
No pasture and orchard	
Total	<u>\$7.00</u>

The largest payment which can be computed on the vegetable allotment is \$7.50 (5 x \$1.50). $\$20.00 - \$7.50 = \$12.50$.

\$12.50 is therefore the soil-building allowance because it is larger than \$7.00.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Massachusetts may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Red or Alsike Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover, or alsike clover, or of any combination of these clovers.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding on land suited to the growth of alfalfa of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds per acre of ladino or white Dutch clover.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is satisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 4 - Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The application to depleted pastures of a pasture mixture containing at least one-fifth ladino or white Dutch clover seed in mixtures with grass or legume seed. No tillage is required.

Practice No. 5 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of available phosphoric acid to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod or to green manure crops in orchards; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Payment will be allowed for phosphoric acid which is mixed as superphosphate with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses if the manure is to be used on pasture, hay land, or orchard sods, or on green manure crops in orchards, or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 5A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate, or the equivalent, furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod, or to green manure crops in orchards; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Payment will be allowed for triple superphosphate which is mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses if the manure is to be used on pasture, hay land, or orchard sod, or on green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration must not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 6 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds

The application of available potash to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Practice No. 7 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment -

All Counties except Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire:

\$5 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties:

\$4.70 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

Berkshire County:

\$4.20 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

The application per acre of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of quicklime, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material to cropland, pasture lands, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell mean ground limestone and ground oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding. Calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent is found by multiplying

the magnesium oxide content by 1.39 and adding the product to the calcium oxide content.

Practice No. 7 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

All Counties except Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire:

35 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties:

\$4.70 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

Berkshire County:

\$4.20 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

The application to cropland, pasture lands, or orchards of liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment to be allowed, the farmer must use at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre.

Practice No. 8 - Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

Practice No. 9 - Summer Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

Practice No. 10 - Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of winter vetch and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop for winter vetch.

Practice No. 11 - Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 12 - Mulching Orchards and Vegetables

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or hay, or the equivalent, excluding barnyard manure, to orchards and vegetables as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Special Requirement for Practices 13, 14, and 15. Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension forester.

Practice No. 13 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine	White maple	Beech
White pine	Red maple	White ash
Spruce (any kind)	Hemlock	Red oak
Black cherry	Tulip poplar	White oak
Cedar	White birch	Basswood
Fir (any kind)	Yellow birch	Hickory
Sugar maple	Black birch	Elm

Practice No. 14 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least

1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 15 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture, by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 16 - Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land. The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied.

Special Requirement for Practices 17, 18, 19, 20 - Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing any of these practices.

Practice No. 17 - Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

Practice No. 18 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of inter-tilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Practice No. 19 - Contour Farming

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Practice No. 20 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McMurry Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together

the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market. Subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and on each farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to plant was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant-bed disease.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms With Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 14.

A payment of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance will be computed. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 14.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 14.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. The definition includes, among others, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in Massachusetts to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment, provided the county committee approves the use of this service in the county. You may obtain further information about this part of the program from your county committee.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Charlie B. Jordan,
Shaun Kelly,
Harold F. Thompson,
Arthur C. Bardwell,
W. A. Munson, Director of Extension,
State Committee.

S. R. Parker,
State Executive Officer.

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**AGRICULTURAL
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PROGRAM**
for **Massachusetts**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Massachusetts who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Massachusetts, except those in Barnstable and Berkshire Counties, will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand

of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Massachusetts farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in tobacco and potato allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

FOR EXAMPLE: A farm has 10 acres of cropland and a 5-acre vegetable allotment. The sum of the cropland, pasture, and orchard items is \$7.00, computed as follows:

10 acres cropland at \$0.70.....	\$7. 00
No pasture and orchard.....	
Total.....	\$7. 00

The largest payment which can be computed on the vegetable allotment is \$7.50 ($5 \times \1.50).

$$\$20.00 - \$7.50 = \$12.50$$

\$12.50 is therefore the soil-building allowance because it is larger than \$7.00.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Massachusetts may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING RED OR ALSIKE CLOVER

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover, or alsike clover, or of any combination of these clovers.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding on land suited to the growth of alfalfa of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds per acre of ladino or white Dutch clover.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

RESEEDING DEPLETED PASTURES

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed*

The application to depleted pastures of a pasture mixture containing at least one-fifth ladino or white Dutch clover seed in mixtures with grass or legume seed. No tillage is required.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application of available phosphoric acid to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod, or to green manure crops in orchards; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Payment will be allowed for phosphoric acid which is mixed as superphosphate with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses if the manure is to be used on pasture, hay land, or orchard sods, or on green manure crops in orchards, or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 5A—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds*

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate, or the equivalent, furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod, or to green manure crops in orchards; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Payment will be allowed for triple superphosphate which is mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses if the manure is to be used on pasture, hay land, or orchard sod, or on green manure crops in orchards, or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration must not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds*

The application of available potash to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod; or in connection with the seeding of clovers,

clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture mixtures.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment:*

ALL COUNTIES EXCEPT BERKSHIRE, FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN, AND HAMPSHIRE:

\$5 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN, AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES:

\$4.70 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY:

\$4.20 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oysters shell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

The application per acre of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of quicklime, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material to cropland, pasture lands, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell mean ground limestone and ground oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding. Calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent is found by multiplying the magnesium oxide content by 1.39 and adding the product to the calcium oxide content.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 7A—*Rate of Payment:*

ALL COUNTIES EXCEPT BERKSHIRE, FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN, AND HAMPSHIRE:

\$5 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

FRANKLIN, HAMPDEN, AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES:

\$4.70 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY:

\$4.20 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

The application to cropland, pasture lands, or orchards of liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment to be allowed, the farmer must use at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 Per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

SUMMER GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of winter vetch and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop for winter vetch.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARDS AND VEGETABLES

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or hay, or the equivalent, excluding barnyard manure, to orchards and vegetables as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Special Requirement for Practices 13, 14, and 15

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension Forester.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	White maple.	Beech.
White pine.	Red maple.	White ash.
Spruce (any kind).	Hemlock.	Red oak.
Black cherry.	Tulip poplar.	White oak.
Cedar.	White birch.	Basswood.
Fir (any kind).	Yellow birch.	Hickory.
Sugar maple.	Black birch.	Elm.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other

varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Forester, approves the selection.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture, by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment:* \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land. The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied.

Special Requirement for Practices 17, 18, 19, 20

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing any of these practices.

CONTOUR FURROWING, NONCROP, OPEN PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 18—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of inter-tilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

CONTOUR FARMING

Practice No. 19—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

TERRACING

Practice No. 20—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

Subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and on each farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance will be computed. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Massachusetts
Supplement (1)

I

The rate of payment set forth for Berkshire County under "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards", practice No. 7, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Berkshire County:

\$3.50 per ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding."

II

The rate of payment set forth for Berkshire County under "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the A.A.A.", practice No. 7 A, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Berkshire County:

\$3.50 per ton of standard ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding."

III

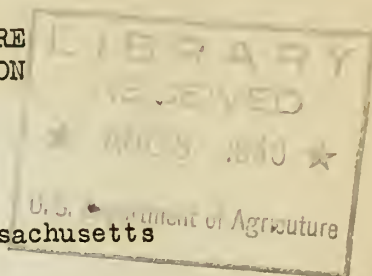
The first sentence of "Green Manure and Cover Crops", practice No. 8, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

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NER-410 - Massachusetts - Supplement (2)

Issued July 20, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Massachusetts
Supplement (2)

Practice No. 9, "Summer Green Manure Crops," is hereby
revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a
good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure
crops on land other than vegetable, potato, or orchard land."

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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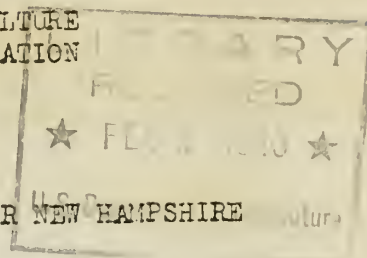
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Issued December 5, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division



THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Hampshire who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Hillsboro and Rockingham counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

Farmers in Cheshire county who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts or less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Hampshire farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20 the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Hampshire may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the

farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The sowing of at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or the sowing of at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1940.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be substituted pound for pound for not more than one-half the amount of red clover in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed on suitable land. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Permanent Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 4 - Reseeding Established Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 5 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 5 A - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application of triple superphosphate in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 6 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

Practice No. 7 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application per acre to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least (1) 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,750 pounds of field-dug marl, or (4) 500 pounds of quicklime.

Standard ground or standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 7 A - Liming Cropland, Pastures, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$5 for Each 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone.

The application to cropland, pastures, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Practice No. 8 - Green Manure and Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of:
(1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or
(3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that

cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1936 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Soybeans	60 pounds	Rye	60 pounds
Red clover		Corn	30 pounds
(mammoth or medium)	10 pounds	Barley	2 1/2 bushels
Vetch	30 pounds	Millet	30 pounds
Field peas	90 pounds	Oats	2 1/2 bushels
Crimson clover	10 pounds	Buckwheat	72 pounds

Practice No. 9 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 10 - Contour Cultivation

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11 - Mulching Orchards and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application to orchards or vegetable land of not less than 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure. Payment will not be allowed for the

practice if any of the materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops, or the mulching material, are taken from the land.

<u>Recommended mulching materials</u>	<u>Percentage of weight for credit</u>
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Seaweed (dry)	100
5. Seaweed (wet)	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)	50
8. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Practice No. 12 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. At least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy must also be left on each acre improved.

Practice No. 13 - Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 14 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, in accordance with good forestry practice.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. A farmer in Hillsboro or Rockingham County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 5 planted to potatoes. In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties subtract also \$.20 for each acre over 5 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940, acreage allotments and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties vegetable allotments will be set for farms on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Persons in Cheshire county who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms With Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for

each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Hillsboro or Rockingham County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms in Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties with Vegetable Allotments
(Does not apply in other counties)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of \$4 for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn,

cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$30 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and lining material will be furnished in New Hampshire to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeemen for information.

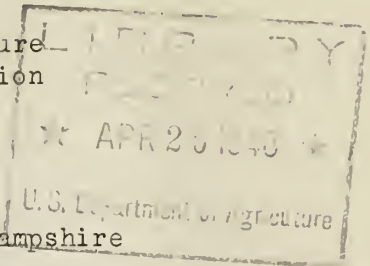
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

J. Ralph Graham,
Alfred E. Houston,
Paul E. Sargeant,
Albert H. Fletcher,
J. C. Kendall, Director of Extension,

State Committee.

Earl P. Robinson,
State Executive Officer.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program - New Hampshire
Supplement (1)

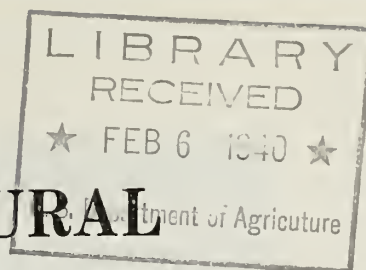
The first sentence of "Green Manure and Cover Crops", practice No. 8, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Here's the 1940

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM *for* New Hampshire



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Hampshire who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

Farmers in Cheshire County who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a

serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Hampshire farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

- 70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.
- \$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards,

hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Hampshire may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The sowing of at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or the sowing of at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedlings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1940.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be substituted pound for pound for not more than one-half the amount of red clover in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed on suitable land. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

RESEEDING ESTABLISHED PASTURES

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed*

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 5A—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate*

The application of triple superphosphate in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds*

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment: \$5 for Each—*

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application per acre to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least (1) 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,750 pounds of field-dug marl, or (4) 500 pounds of quicklime.

Standard ground or standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent,

100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURES, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 7A—Rate of Payment: \$5 for Each 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone

The application to cropland, pastures, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Soybeans.....	60 pounds.	Rye.....	60 pounds.
Red clover (mammoth or medium).....	10 pounds.	Corn.....	30 pounds.
Vetch.....	30 pounds.	Barley.....	2½ bushels.
Field peas.....	90 pounds.	Millet.....	30 pounds.
Crimson clover.....	10 pounds.	Oats.....	2½ bushels.
		Buckwheat.....	72 pounds.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of inter-tilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

CONTOUR CULTIVATION

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING ORCHARDS AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application to orchards or vegetable land of not less than 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure. Payment will not be allowed for the practice if any of the materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops, or the mulching material, are taken from the land.

<i>Recommended mulching materials</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw.....	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay.....	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay.....	50
4. Seaweed (dry).....	100
5. Seaweed (wet).....	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry).....	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet).....	50
8. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. At least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy must also be left on each acre improved.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, in accordance with good forestry practice.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3

acres of potatoes. A farmer in Hillsboro or Rockingham County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940, acreage allotments and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties vegetable allotments will be set for farms on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Persons in Cheshire county who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in New Hampshire to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

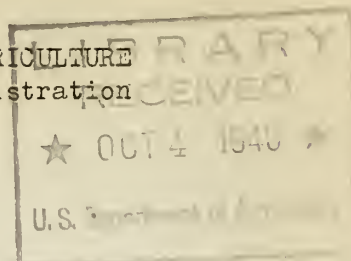
A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

J. RALPH GRAHAM,
ALFRED E. HOUSTON,
PAUL E. SARGEANT,
ALBERT H. FLETCHER,
J. C. KENDALL,
State Committee.

EARL P. ROBINSON,
State Executive Officer.

Issued September 26, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



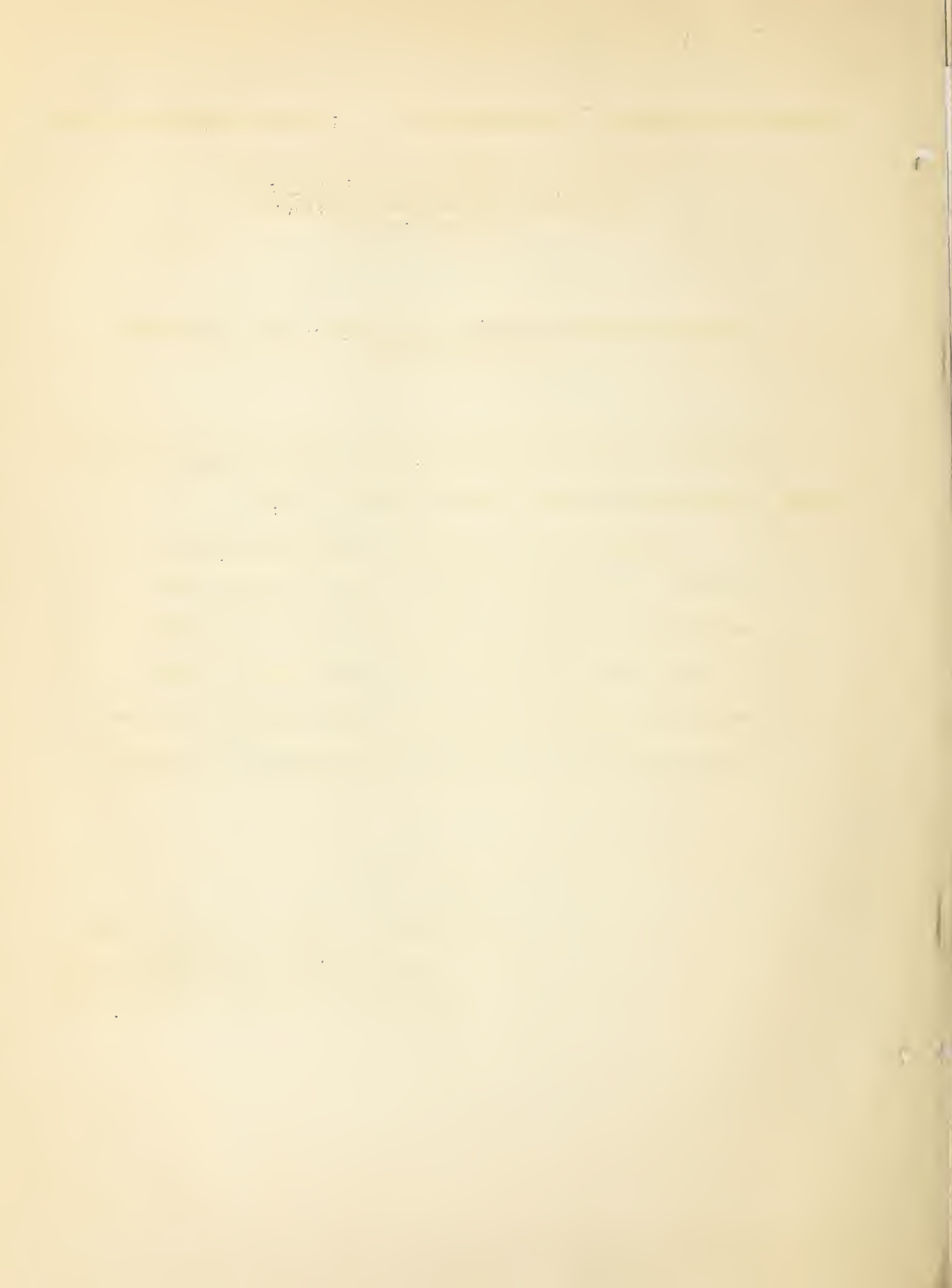
THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
Supplement (2)

The second paragraph of practice No. 7, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Standard ground or standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, which is ground sufficiently fine so that in each ton at least 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding.

Hugh G. E. Paull
Hugh G. E. Paull

Acting Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Issued December 5, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

U.S. Department of Agriculture
★ FEB 3 1940

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Jersey who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than an acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash	Norway spruce	White pine
Tulip poplar	Scotch pine	Red oak
Black walnut	Red pine	White oak
Black locust		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine	White cedar	Short leaf pine
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Jersey farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and wheat allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Jersey may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The sowing of (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed from Kansas, Utah, or a State farther north, or Canada, alfalfa seed bearing the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed, or seed from other areas approved by the State committee; or (2) any mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such seed. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds of perennial grasses and at least 5 pounds of biennial or perennial legumes of which at least 2 pounds must be ladino or white clover, or any other mixture containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white clover recommended by the State College of Agriculture and approved by the State Committee.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Payment: \$.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) red clover or its equivalent, (1) alone or (2) in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

Eight pounds of white or yellow sweet clover, or 4 pounds of alsike clover, shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Practice No. 4 - Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or

grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop will not, under normal conditions, survive the winter and produce a crop which could be harvested in 1941 payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. If the crop is grown from a biennial or perennial grass or legume sod in an orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, even though a crop has been harvested from the sod in previous years.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5 - Summer Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of winter vetch, or crimson clover, or a mixture of these, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop for vetch.

Practice No. 7 - Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 8 - Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

Practice No. 9 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment: \$2.50 for each -

- (1) 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell,
- (2) 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or
- (3) 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or ground oystershell, 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime to pasture land, cropland, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell are limestone and oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 10 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 16 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 11 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sods.

Practice No. 12 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each will be considered as an acre,

even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash	Norway spruce	White pine
Tulip poplar	Scotch pine	Red oak
Black walnut	Red pine	White oak
Black locust		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine	White cedar	Short leaf pine
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Practice No. 13 - Woodland Management

Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes thinning or pruning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in Practice No. 12.

Practice No. 14 - Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

Practice No. 15 - Continuous Flooding of Cranberry Bogs

Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1940, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1940.

Practice No. 16 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of inter-tilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Practice No. 17 - Contour Farming

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Practice No. 18 - Terracing

Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Practice No. 19 - Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land

Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market, not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. Subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity. Subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator

of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 12.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not

living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 12.

A payment of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 12.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

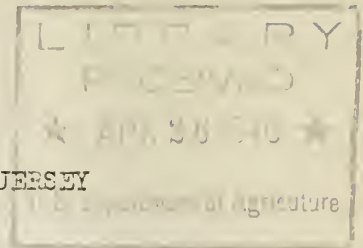
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Kenneth Roberts,
Charles A. Collins,
H. O. Packard,
Theodore H. Dilts,
James C. Ewart,
Laurence A. Bevan, Director,
Extension Service
State Committee.

Charles A. Thompson,
State Executive Officer.

Issued March 8, 1940

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY
Supplement (1)

I

The first sentence of "Green Manure Crops", practice No. 4, is hereby revised to read as follows:

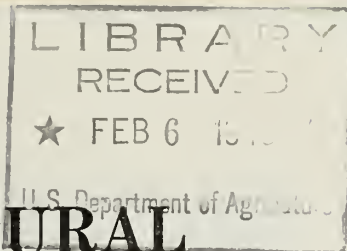
"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

II

"Summer Green Manure Crops", practice No. 5, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable or potato land or orchards."

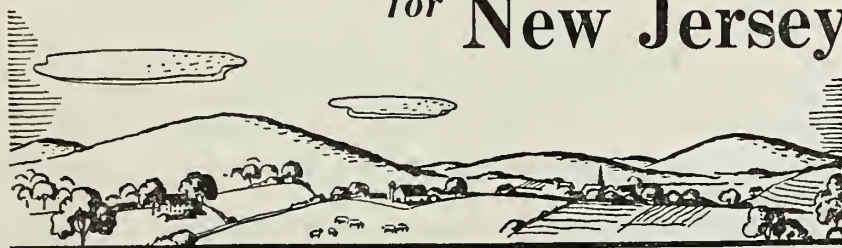
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Here's the **1940**

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for **New Jersey**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Jersey who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than an acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas

planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash.	Norway spruce.	White pine.
Tulip poplar.	Scotch pine.	Red oak.
Black walnut.	Red pine.	White oak.
Black locust.		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine.	White cedar.	Short-leaf pine.
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Jersey farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and wheat allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open-pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Jersey may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The sowing of (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed from Kansas, Utah, or a State farther north, or Canada, alfalfa seed bearing the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed, or seed from other areas approved by the State committee; or (2) any mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such seed. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds of perennial grasses and at least 5 pounds of

biennial or perennial legumes of which at least 2 pounds must be ladino or white clover, or any other mixture containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white clover recommended by the State College of Agriculture and approved by the State Committee.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) red clover or its equivalent, (1) alone or (2) in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

Eight pounds of white or yellow sweet clover, or 4 pounds of alsike clover, shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop will not, under normal conditions, survive the winter and produce a crop which could be harvested in 1941, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. If the crop is grown from a biennial or perennial grass or legume sod in an orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, even though a crop has been harvested from the sod in previous years.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

SUMMER GREEN MANURE CROPS**Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre**

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS**Practice; No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre**

The seeding of winter vetch, or crimson clover, or a mixture of these, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop for vetch.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS**Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre**

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND**Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton**

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS**Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$2.50 for Each**

- (1) 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell.
- (2) 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or
- (3) 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or ground oystershell, 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime to pasture land, cropland, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell are limestone and oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 16 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay-land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 11—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay-land sods.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each will be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash.	Norway spruce.	White pine.
Tulip poplar.	Scotch pine.	Red oak.
Black walnut.	Red pine.	White oak.
Black locust.		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine.	White cedar.	Short-leaf pine.
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes thinning or pruning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in Practice No. 12.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

CONTINUOUS FLOODING OF CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1940, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1940.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

CONTOUR FARMING

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

TERRACING

Practice No. 18—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

CONTOUR FURROWING NONCROP, OPEN PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 19—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market, not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

Subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for

planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

KENNETH ROBERTS,
CHARLES A. COLLINS,
H. O. PACKARD,
THEODORE H. DILTS,
JAMES C. EWART,
LAURENCE A. BEVAN,
State Committee.

CHARLES A. THOMPSON,
State Executive Officer.

Issued December 21, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW YORK

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New York who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Wayne, Westchester, and Yates.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Payment may be allowed for planting other varieties if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New York farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New York may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land in 1940 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1939, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1940.

The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

By red clover or alfalfa seed, as mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, is meant any such seed grown in New York, any New England State, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, or Canada, or genuine Grimm alfalfa seed from any source.

Practice No. 1 - Seeding Legumes and Grasses

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1939.

Practice No. 2 - Seeding Legumes

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers, but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

Practice No. 3 - Seeding Sweet Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweet clover seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures on land prepared by harrowing or plowing:

At least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell Pasture Mixture, or

At least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell Hay Pasture Mixture, or

An equivalent amount of any other mixture recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Wild White Clover or Ladino Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture; or the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

Practice No. 7 - Applying Superphosphate

Rate of Payment, \$12.50 per Ton of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Equivalent

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, hay lands, or orchard sods, or to green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards, or (3) in connection with the seeding of winter vetch to be used as a winter cover crop or of green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards.

When superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.

Practice No. 8 - Applying Muriate of Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent.

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established hay lands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent is applied to the same land. These equivalents are listed on page 3.

Practice No. 9 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment -

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

\$3.50 for Each -

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone other than standard which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

Long Island and Staten Island:

\$4.00 for Each -

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone other than standard which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime,

or

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used and payment will be allowed for its use on the basis of the total calcium and magnesium oxide content and fineness.

Practice No. 9 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material
Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

\$3.50 for Each -

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone other than standard which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.

1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Practice No. 10 - Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure or winter cover crops on orchard or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre under the 1940 program, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

Practice No. 11 - Summer Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

Practice No. 12 - Seeding Winter Vetch

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

Seeding inoculated winter vetch not later than October 1, 1940, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye or wheat.

Practice No. 13 - Mulching Orchard Land or Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application to orchard land or land in perennial vegetables of at least 3 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, stable manure, and any materials grown in orchards. Payment will not be allowed if any of the mulching material or material produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops is taken from the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

Practice No. 14 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. Payment will not be allowed for white-pine plantings unless current and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Practice No. 15 - Woodland Management

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning, or, if needed, both. A good stand of timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well distributed on each acre of woodland improved.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 16 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 17 - Planting Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The planting on muck land of shrubs not more than 1 foot apart, in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 18 - Maintaining Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The maintenance of shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs; pruning or cutting back live shrubs when necessary, so that sufficient thickness and vigor of growth for adequate protection against erosion may be assured; and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept effective hedge. Payment will be allowed only if, on inspection,

the windbreaks are found to be thick, well kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

Practice No. 19 - Contour Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 20 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

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If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat established by the county

committee for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set, subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity. In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment will be set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and for farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on the first page of this outline. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments in Commercial Vegetable Counties
(Applies only to counties listed on the first page)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, watermelons, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

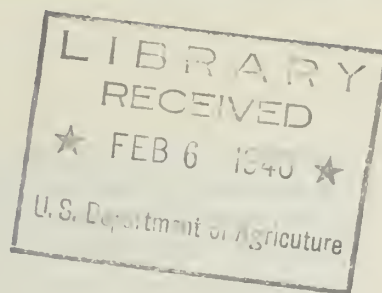
FURNISHING MATERIALS

Liming material will be furnished in New York to farmers who want this material in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Carl G. Wooster,
Leon A. Chapin,
Ralph Y. DeWolfe,
John Wickham,
Carl M. Emerling,
L. R. Simons,
State Committee.

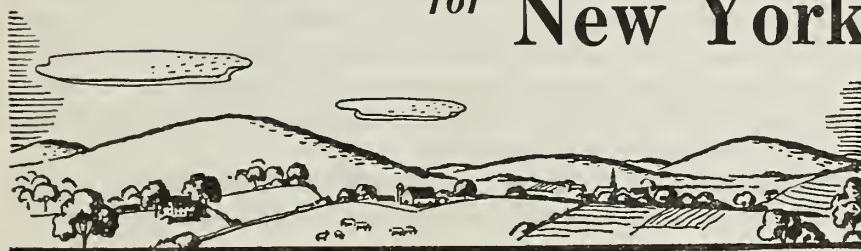
Earl A. Flansburgh,
State Executive Officer.



Here's the 1940

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for New York



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New York who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer,

Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Wayne, Westchester, and Yates.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Payment may be allowed for planting other varieties if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New York farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New York may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land in 1940 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1939, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1940.

The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or

500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
 600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
 750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

By red clover or alfalfa seed, as mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, is meant any such seed grown in New York, any New England State, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, or Canada, or genuine Grimm alfalfa seed from any source.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING LEGUMES AND GRASSES

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1939.

SEEDING LEGUMES

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers, but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

SEEDING SWEET CLOVER

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweet clover seed alone or in mixtures.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

SEEDING PASTURES

Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures on land prepared by harrowing or plowing:

- At least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell Pasture Mixture, or
- At least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell Hay Pasture Mixture, or
- An equivalent amount of any other mixture recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

SEEDING WILD WHITE CLOVER OR LADINO CLOVER

Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the extension service of the New York State College of Agriculture; or the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$12.50 per Ton of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Equivalent

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, hay lands, or orchard sods, or to green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards, or (3) in connection with the seeding of winter vetch to be used as a winter cover crop or of green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards.

When superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.

APPLYING MURIATE OF POTASH

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established

hay lands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land. These equivalents are listed on pages 3 and 4.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment:*

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

\$3.50 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.

1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

Long Island and Staten Island:

\$4.00 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.

1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime,

— or —

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used and payment will be allowed for its use on the basis of the total calcium and magnesium oxide content and fineness.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 9A—*Rate of Payment:*

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:
\$3.50 for each—

- 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on orchard or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops on any land. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre under the 1940 program, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

SUMMER GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

SEEDING WINTER VETCH

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

Seeding inoculated winter vetch not later than October 1, 1940, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye or wheat.

MULCHING ORCHARD LAND OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 13—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application to orchard land or land in perennial vegetables of at least 3 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, stable manure, and any materials grown in orchards. Payment will not be allowed if any of the mulching material or material produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops is taken from the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 14—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. Payment will not be allowed for white-pine plantings unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site are removed. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING SHRUB WINDBREAKS ON MUCK LAND

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The planting on muck land of shrubs not more than 1 foot apart, in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

MAINTAINING SHRUB WINDBREAKS ON MUCK LAND

Practice No. 18—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The maintenance of shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs; pruning or cutting back live shrubs when necessary, so that sufficient thickness and vigor of growth for adequate protection against erosion may be assured; and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Payment will be allowed only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 19—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

TERRACING

Practice No. 20—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than

10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat established by the county committee for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set, subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment will be set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and for farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood,

drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on the first page of this outline. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned

for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE COUNTIES

Applies only to counties listed on the first page

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, watermelons, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

Payment earned:	Amount of increase
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Liming material will be furnished in New York to farmers who want this material in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

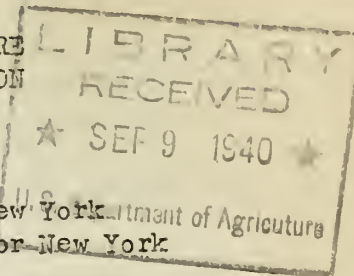
CARL G. WOOSTER,
LEON A. CHAPIN,
RALPH Y. DEWOLFE,
JOHN WICKHAM,
CARL N. EMERLING,
L. R. SIMONS,
State Committee.

EARL A. FLANSBURGH,
State Executive Officer.



Issued August 17, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



The 1940-Agricultural Conservation Program for New York
The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for New York
Supplement (1)

I

Practice No. 9A, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material Furnished by the A.A.A.," as now contained in this bulletin is hereby stricken out.

II

The following practices are added to bulletin NER-410 for New York:

"Practice No. 9A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material Furnished by the A.A.A.

"Rate of Payment -

\$1.20 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Albany, Greene, Orange, Schenectady, Putnam, Schoharie, Ulster, Washington, Westchester Counties and at dealers' platforms in Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, and Yates Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940."

"Practice No. 9B - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the A.A.A."

"Rate of Payment -

- "\$3.30 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Columbia and Dutchess Counties; at dealers' platforms in Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Otsego Counties and at the plant for Greene, Herkimer, Niagara, Orange, and Ulster Counties.
- "\$3.30 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Albany, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, and Steuben Counties or at the plant for Seneca and Ulster Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940."

"Practice No. 9C - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the A.A.A."

"Rate of Payment, \$1.95 per ton of:

- "(1) Standard pulverized limestone delivered in bulk at the plant for Cattaraugus, Columbia, Dutchess, Onondaga, and Otsego Counties;
- "(2) Ground limestone (other than standard) delivered at farms in Genesee, Herkimer, Niagara, and Oneida Counties, and at the plant for Chautauqua, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, and St. Lawrence Counties; and
- "(3) Marl delivered to farms in Cattaraugus and Cayuga Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone or marl furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone or marl furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940.

"Practice No. 9D - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$5.25 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Delaware, Montgomery, Ontario, Oswego, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Wayne, Yates Counties and at dealers' platforms in Allegany, Chautauga, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Livingston, Orleans, Steubens, Sullivan, Warren and Wyoming Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9E - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$4.70 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Albany, Chenango, Cortland, Dutchess, Greene, Lewis, Madison, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Putnam, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, Washington, Westchester Counties and at dealers' platforms in Cattaraugus, Erie, Fulton, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, Niagara, Otsego, St. Lawrence Counties and at plant in Greene and Ulster Counties.

\$4.70 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk in Schuyler County.

The application to cropland, pasture land or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9F - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

"3.50 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Columbia and Rensselaer Counties and at plants in Dutchess, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Putnam, St. Lawrence and Westchester Counties and in bulk at farmyards in Chenango, Cortland, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Saratoga and Schoharie Counties.

"3.50 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Cattaraugus, Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Seneca and Wyoming Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9G - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$2.50 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bulk at the plant in Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Schoharie Counties.

\$2.50 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Genesee, Herkimer, Oneida, Orleans and Wayne Counties and at the plant in Niagara, Orleans and Seneca Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

III

The first paragraph of practice No. 10, "Green Manure Crops," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on orchard, potato, or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops on any land. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion."

IV

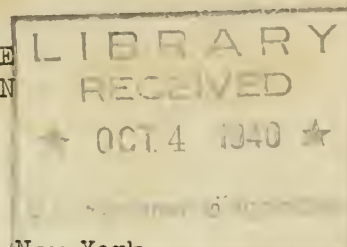
The wording of practice No. 11, "Summer Green Manure Crops," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable, orchard, or potato land."

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for New York
Supplement (1) - Revised

I

Practice No. 9A, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material Furnished by the A.A.A.," as now contained in this bulletin is hereby stricken out.

II

The following practices are added to bulletin NER-410 for New York:

"Practice No. 9A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Material Furnished by the A.A.A.

"Rate of Payment -

\$4.20 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Albany, Greene, Orange, Schenectady, Putnam, Schoharie, Ulster, Washington, Westchester Counties and at dealers' platforms in Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, and Yates Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940."

"Practice No. 9B - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the A.A.A."

"Rate of Payment -

- \$3.30 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Columbia and Dutchess Counties; at dealers' platforms in Cayuga, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Otsego Counties and at the plant for Greene, Herkimer, Niagara, Orange, and Ulster Counties.
- \$3.30 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Albany, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, and Steuben Counties or at the plant for Seneca and Ulster Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940."

"Practice No. 9C - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the A.A.A."

"Rate of Payment, \$1.95 per ton of:

- (1) Standard pulverized limestone delivered in bulk at the plant for Cattaraugus, Columbia, Dutchess, Onondaga, and Otsego Counties;
- (2) Ground limestone (other than standard) delivered at farms in Genesee, Herkimer, Niagara, and Oneida Counties, and at the plant for Chautauqua, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, and St. Lawrence Counties; and
- (3) Marl delivered to farms in Cattaraugus and Cayuga Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone or marl furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone or marl furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer prior to January 1, 1940."

"Practice No. 9D - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$4.55 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Delaware, Montgomery, Ontario, Oswego, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Wayne, Yates Counties and at dealers' platforms in Allegany, Chautaugua, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Livingston, Orleans, Steuben, Sullivan, Warren and Wyoming Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9E - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$4.00 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Albany, Chenango, Cortland, Dutchess, Greene, Lewis, Madison, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Putnam, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, Washington, Westchester Counties and at dealers' platforms in Cattaraugus, Erie, Fulton, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, Niagara, Otsego, St. Lawrence Counties and at plant in Greene and Ulster Counties.
\$4.00 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk in Schuyler County.

"The application to cropland, pasture land or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9F - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$2.85 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bags to farmyards in Columbia and Rensselaer Counties and at plants in Dutchess, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Putnam, St. Lawrence and Westchester Counties and in bulk at farmyards in Chenango, Cortland, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Saratoga and Schoharie Counties.

\$2.85 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Cattaraugus, Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Seneca and Wyoming Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

"Practice No. 9G - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration."

"Rate of Payment -

\$1.95 per ton of standard pulverized limestone delivered in bulk at the plant in Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Schoharie Counties.

\$1.95 per ton of ground limestone other than standard delivered in bulk to farmyards in Genesee, Herkimer, Oneida, Orleans and Wayne Counties and at the plant in Niagara, Orleans and Seneca Counties.

"The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or the application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and ordered by the farmer after December 30, 1939."

III

The first paragraph of practice No. 10, "Green Manure Crops," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of: (1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on orchard, potato, or vegetable land, or used as winter cover crops on any land. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion."

IV

The wording of practice No. 11, "Summer Green Manure Crops," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable, orchard, or potato land."

IV

The rate of payment for "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards," practice No. 9, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Allegany, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Nassau, Richmond, Steuben, and Suffolk Counties:

\$4.00 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- (3) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (4) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

"All other counties in the State:

\$3.50 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.
- (3) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (4) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime."

VI

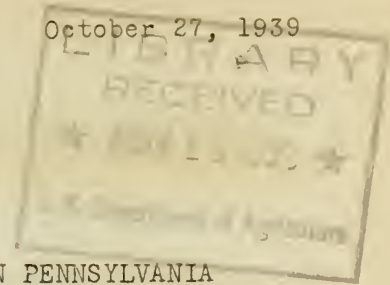
Otsego County is hereby taken off the list of commercial vegetable counties contained in paragraph three of this bulletin.

A W Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division



OUTLINE OF THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables. The commercial vegetable counties are Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Daupin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York Counties.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940, both dates included.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30.00 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm.

— cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

— times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20.00 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20.00 the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20.00 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Farm Woodland Improvement

Practice No. 1 -- Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seedlings

at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, Black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 2 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres under a system of farm woodlot and wildlife management which includes cutting or girdling wood trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, or any combination of these which is needed. There must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved at least 100 trees which are good timber trees or which can become good timber trees.

Operators shall obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State extension forester before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which the livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Operators shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received a payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or a payment for keeping livestock out of maple sugar orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed to graze in the same woodland or maple sugar orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 13 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily obtain a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 5 - Reseeding Pastures

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The reseeding of an established pasture with a pasture mixture containing at least one-third white, alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least one-third bluegrass seed.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless at least 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime, or 2,000 pounds of other liming material, and at least 60 pounds of phosphoric acid are applied per acre in preparation for the seeding.

Practice No. 6 - Establishing New Seedings of Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

- (1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed sown alone.
- (2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material superphosphate and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily obtain a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 7 - Establishing New Seedings of Clover

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of alsiko, domestic or Canadian red clover seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds. All or part of the timothy or any grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily obtain a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 8 - Green Manure and Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested, except in orchards (see following paragraph); (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the green manure crop is one which is normally winter killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting or leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 9 - Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1940, (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson or sweet clover not later than August 15, 1940, or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of annual ryegrass not later than September 15, 1940, or (4) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of any of these not later than August 15, 1940, if crimson or sweet clover are included in the mixture or September 15, 1940, if they are not. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop. Wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for vetch.

Mulching Orchards

Practice No. 10 - Mulching Orchards

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land as a mulch. Payment will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops and the mulching material are to be left on the land.

Soil Erosion Control

Practice No. 11 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting and maintenance of cropland having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 12 - Contour Furrowing Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice shall be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each 50-foot double furrow there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 13 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Applying Lining Material and Fertilizers

Practice No. 14 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment

(Rates of payment will be entered later.)

The application to cropland or pasture land of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other lining material per acre, or the application to orchards of any amount of lining material.

Practice No. 14 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land or Orchards with Lining Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment

(Rates of payment will be entered later.)

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of lining material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment to be allowed for this practice, the farmer must use at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other lining material per acre on cropland or pasture land.

Practice No. 15 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of (1) at least 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter cover crops, or green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of any of these crops, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to established permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 15 A - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid in Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application to established permanent pasture or to new pasture seedings after the nurse crop is harvested of at least 60 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

Practice No. 16 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1940 of any of these crops.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotments, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market, not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. The total soil-building payment computed cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance. Add also the amount earned under the reforestation allowance for planting trees.

Then subtract ____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. Subtract also ____ cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity. In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre of vegetables over 3 planted for market. The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm which grows wheat if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grow tobacco in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FIRMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer will have the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he can or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under Practice No. 1.

A payment of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does there will be a deduction of \$20.00 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ for each acre over.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does there will be a deduction of \$20.00 for each acre over 3. Vegetables as defined under the program do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ for each acre over.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of _____ cents per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does there will be a deduction of \$20.00 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ for each acre over.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments in Commercial Vegetable Counties
(Applies only to counties listed on the first page)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20.00 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does there will be a deduction of ____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does there will be a deduction of ____ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Pennsylvania to farmers who want these materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

James E. Walker,
John R. Parker
Graybill G. Minnich,
M. S. McDowell, Director of Extension.

State Committee.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1 1/2 acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate shown for the practices will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1 1/2 acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting; Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 2 - Planting Protective Shrubs

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting or transplanting at the rate per acre of at least 1,500 shrubs of a variety which is helpful to wildlife. which is recommended by the local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission and which is approved by the county committee.

Fifteen hundred shrubs planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the farmer does not present to the county committee a certification signed by a local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission to the effect that the practice has been carried out in accordance with good wildlife-management principles.

The farmer should obtain the advice of his local Pennsylvania Game Commission game protector before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes cutting

or girdling wood trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State extension forester before performing this practice.

Practice No. 4 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

Operators must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 6 - Establishing New Seedings of Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

- (1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed sown alone.
- (2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 7 - Establishing New Seedings of Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed; (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds; or (3) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed and at least 2 pounds of alfalfa seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed. All or part of the timothy or any other grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 8 - Green Manure and Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of:
(1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes

or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 9 - Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1940, (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson clover not later than August 15, 1940, or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of any of these not later than August 15, 1940. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop. Wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for vetch.

Practice No. 10 - Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 20 pounds per acre of annual ryegrass not later than September 15, 1940, and the leaving of the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 11 - Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. Payment will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops and the mulching material are to be left on the land.

Practice No. 12 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting and maintenance of cropland having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of approximately the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the State Agricultural Extension Service.

Practice No. 13 - Contour Furrowing Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each pair of 50-foot furrows there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the State Agricultural Extension Service.

Practice No. 14 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each: 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
Quantities of other materials classified and approved
by the State Committee with the approval
of the Regional Director

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each: 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground lime-
stone or oystershell.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides
in pulverized or ground limestone or
oystershell other than standard, ground
burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agri-
cultural slag, artificial carbonates of
lime, or artificially dried marl, which
will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and
which contains all of the fine material
produced in the preparation of the
material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved
by the State Committee with the approval
of the Regional Director.

The application to cropland or pasture land of at least 750 pounds of
hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000
pounds of other liming material per acre, or the application to orchards of
any amount of liming material.

Standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell is ground
limestone or oystershell which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium
and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh
sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

Practice No. 15A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming
Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne,
McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga,
Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each: 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone
or oystershell.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides
in pulverized or ground limestone or
oystershell other than standard, ground
burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agri-
cultural slag, artificial carbonates of
lime, or artificially dried marl, which
will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which
contains all of the fine material produced
in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
Quantities of other materials classified and approved
by the State Committee with the approval
of the Regional Director.

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each: 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground lime-
stone or oystershell.

1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides
in pulverized or ground limestone or
oystershell other than standard, ground
burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agri-
cultural slag, artificial carbonates of
lime, or artificially dried marl, which
will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and
which contains all of the fine material
produced in the preparation of the
material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved
by the State Committee with the approval
of the Regional Director.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of liming material
furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment
to be allowed for this practice, the farmer must use at least 750 pounds of
hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000
pounds of other liming material per acre on cropland, pasture land or orchards.

Practice No. 16 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of (1) at least 32 pounds of available phos-
phoric acid to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter cover
crops, or green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of
any of these crops, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to
established permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a
nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric
acid per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 16A - Applying Triple Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application to established permanent pasture or to new pasture seed-
ings after the nurse crop is harvested of at least 125 pounds per acre of triple
superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot be used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

Practice No. 17 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1940 of any of these crops.

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If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO
ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid wheat he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity. In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant-bed diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the other than type 41 tobacco allotment.

A payment of .6 cents per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the type 41 tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments in Commercial Vegetable Counties
(Applies only to vegetable counties listed on first page)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$50. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, watermelons, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Pennsylvania to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

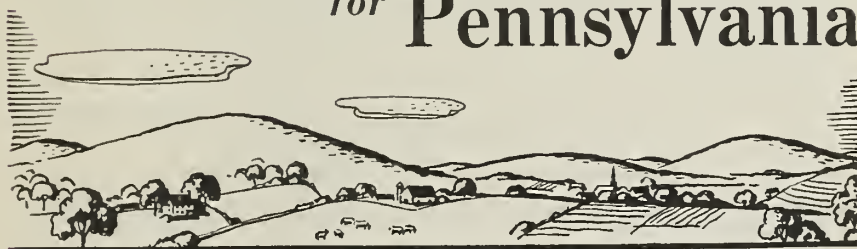
James E. Walker,
John R. Parker,
Graybill G. Minnich,
Geo. A. Schuler,
M. S. McDowell, Director of Extension,

State Committee.

Here's the 1940

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Pennsylvania



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. All farmers in the commercial vegetable counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The commercial vegetable counties are Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. Payment will be allowed for the planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1½ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State Extension Forester, approves the selection.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1½ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to at least one-half acre.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee, on the advice of the State Extension Forester, approves the selection.

PLANTING PROTECTIVE SHRUBS

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting or transplanting at the rate per acre of at least 1,500 shrubs of a variety which is helpful to wildlife, which is recommended by the local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and which is approved by the county committee.

Fifteen hundred shrubs planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the farmer does not present to the county committee a certification signed by a local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission to the effect that the practice has been carried out in accordance with good wildlife-management principles.

The farmer should obtain the advice of his local Pennsylvania Game Commission game protector before performing this practice.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes cutting or girdling wood trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State Extension Forester before performing this practice.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

Operators must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedlings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF ALFALFA

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

- (1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed sown alone.

- (2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF CLOVER

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed; (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds; or (3) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed and at least 2 pounds of alfalfa seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed. All or part of the timothy or any other grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1939.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1940 program.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1940, (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson clover not later than August 15, 1940, or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of these not later than August 15, 1940. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop. Wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for vetch.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS OR SWEET CLOVER

Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 20 pounds per acre of annual ryegrass not later than September 15, 1940, or at least 15 pounds per acre of sweet clover not later than August 15, 1940. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 11—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. Payment will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops and the mulching material are to be left on the land.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 12—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting and maintenance of cropland having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of approximately the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

CONTOUR FURROWING NONCROP, OPEN PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 13—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each pair of 50-foot furrows there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where available, advice concerning the proper way to carry out this practice should be obtained in advance from the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

TERRACING

Practice No. 14—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 15—Rate of Payment:

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

The application to cropland or pasture land of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material per acre, or the application to orchards of any amount of liming material.

Standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell is ground limestone or oystershell which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 15A—Rate of Payment:

In Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

In other counties of the State:

\$3 for each—

2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.

4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).

5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.

2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.

Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of liming material furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In order for payment to be allowed for this practice, the farmer must use at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material per acre on cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 16—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of (1) at least 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter cover crops, or green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of any of these crops, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to established permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A

Practice No. 16A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application to established permanent pasture or to new pasture seedings after the nurse crop is harvested of at least 125 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot be used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 17—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1940 of any of these crops.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger. In a commercial vegetable county a farmer who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market. The commercial vegetable counties are listed on page 1.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract also 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set, subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

In a commercial vegetable county subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 acres or more of potatoes are usually grown. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for

any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

A tobacco allotment will be set for each farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. If less than 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment is harvested, the tobacco allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested unless failure to harvest at least 90 percent was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or planted diseases.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set in a commercial vegetable county for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the other than type 41 tobacco allotment.

A **payment** of 0.6 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the type 41 tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE COUNTIES

[Applies only to vegetable counties listed on first page]

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 1.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

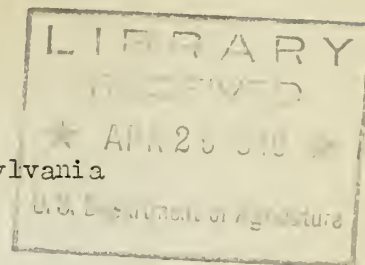
FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Pennsylvania to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

JAMES E. WALKER,
JOHN R. PARKER,
GRAYBILL G. MINNICH,
GEO. A. SCHULER,
M. S. McDOWELL.
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Pennsylvania
Supplement (1)

I

The first sentence of "Green Manure and Cover Crops", practice No. 8, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

II

The rate of payment for "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards", practice No. 15, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"In Adams, Berks, Chester, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia, and York Counties:

\$3.00 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

"In Bucks, Centre, Delaware, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties:

\$3.50 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.

- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

"In Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McLean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Northampton, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4.00 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

III

The rate of payment for "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the A.A.A.", practice No. 15 A, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"In Adams, Berks, Chester, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia, and York Counties:

\$3.00 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

"In Bucks, Centre, Delaware, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties:

\$3.50 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

"In Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Northampton, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties:

\$4.00 for each -

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell.

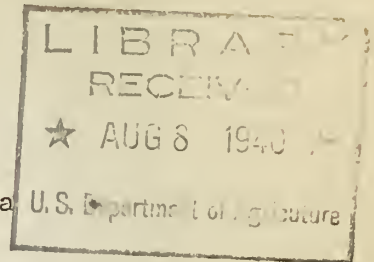
- (2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
- (3) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (4) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (5) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (6) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the regional director."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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2776B
NER-410 - Pennsylvania - Supplement (2)

Issued June 25, 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Pennsylvania
Supplement (2)

NER-410 for Pennsylvania is hereby revised to include the following practice No. 16B, "Applying 20 Percent Superphosphate Furnished by the A. A. A.":

"APPLYING 20 PERCENT SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A.A.A."

Practice No. 16B--Rate of Payment: \$0.625 for each 100 Pounds

"The application to established permanent pasture or to new pasture seedings after the nurse crop is harvested of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

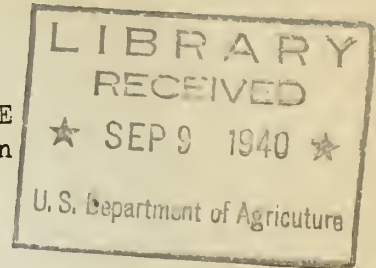
"Twenty percent superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot be used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain."

A large, cursive handwritten signature that reads "C. I. Hendrickson".

C. I. Hendrickson,
Acting Director, Northeast Division.

Issued July 30, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Pennsylvania
Supplement (3)

The second paragraph of Practice No. 15, "Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards," is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Standard ground limestone for use in Pennsylvania is defined as ground limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, which is ground sufficiently fine so that at least 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "F. B. Northrup".

F. B. Northrup,
Acting Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR RHODE ISLAND

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Rhode Island who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Rhode Island will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$50 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture

and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, red spruce, balsam fir, sugar maple, white maple, red maple, hemlock, tulip poplar, white birch, yellow birch, black birch, beech, white ash, red oak, white oak, basswood, hickory, elm.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Rhode Island farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm.

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment.

Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940.

Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, and orchard items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Rhode Island may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment, \$4.80 for each:

- (1) 3,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or 750 pounds of hydrated lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$4.80 for each 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone or at least 750 pounds per acre of hydrated lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Superphosphate

Rate of Payment, \$0.50 for Each 100 Pounds of 16 Percent Superphosphate or the Equivalent

The application of 16 percent superphosphate or the equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures; or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

Superphosphate used under the program as instructed in the first

paragraph of this practice may have been first mixed with stable manure or used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 2 A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures, or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

This superphosphate must not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or as a preservative for manure.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Muriate of Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or its Equivalent

The application of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent to alfalfa, clover, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

On land suited to the growth of alfalfa, the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

The seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least: (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or 4,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 800 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 300 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre, or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Red or Alsike Clover

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover or alsike clover.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of at least:
(1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 6 - Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least: (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 7 - Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding and leaving of a good growth of winter vetch or Austrian field peas on the land as a winter cover crop. Winter wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for winter vetch or Austrian field peas.

Practice No. 8 - Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 9 - Green Manure Crops

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of:
(1) Biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 10 - Mulching Orchard Land

Rate of Payment, \$5 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but payment will be allowed for only 50 percent of the air-dry weight.

Practice No. 11 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$5 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine	White maple	Beech
White pine	Red maple	White ash
Norway spruce	Hemlock	Red oak
White spruce	Tulip popular	White oak
Red spruce	White birch	Basswood
Balsam fir	Yellow birch	Hickory
Sugar maple	Black birch	Elm

Practice No. 12 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees

planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are those listed under practice No. 11. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State or Extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 13 - Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, of the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 14 - Stripcropping

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 15 - Contour Farming

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 16 - Terracing

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 17 - Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied per acre.

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If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 5 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 5 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates

shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market. Subtract also 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms with Vegetable Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$136	\$14
\$137 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Rhode Island to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

E. Ward Mason,
Jacob Menzi,
Everett L. Carr,
R. G. Bressler, Acting Director of Extension,

State Committee.

Ralph S. Shaw,
State Executive Officer.

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Issued March 5, 1940

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Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

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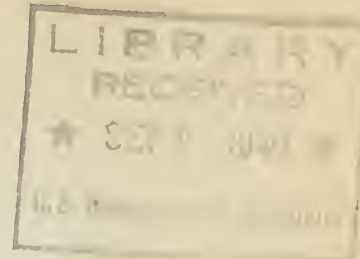
1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Rhode Island
Supplement (1)

The first sentence of "Green Manure Crops", practice No. 9,
is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable, potato, or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division



The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Rhode Island
Supplement (2)

The first paragraph of practice No. 2A, "Applying Superphosphate
Furnished by the A.A.A.," is hereby revised to read as follows:

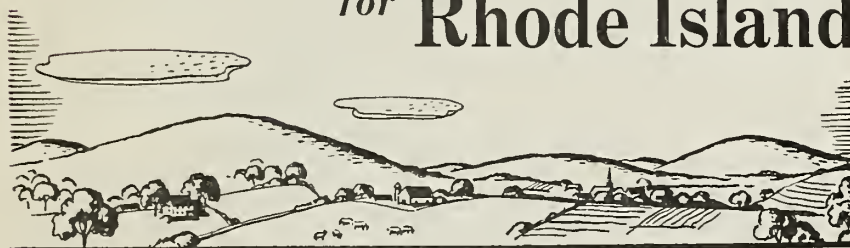
"The application of triple superphosphate furnished by the
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1) in connection with
the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter
vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or
permanent pasture mixtures, or (2) as a top dressing on orchard,
pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards."

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Here's the 1940

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Rhode Island



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

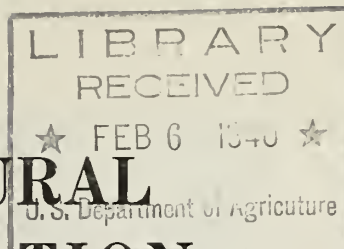
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All farmers in Rhode Island who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Rhode Island will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage. The work must be done with the prior



approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, red spruce, balsam fir, sugar maple, white maple, red maple, hemlock, tulip poplar, white birch, yellow birch, black birch, beech, white ash, red oak, white oak, basswood, hickory, and elm.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Rhode Island farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, and orchard items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Rhode Island may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment: \$4.80 for each—*

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or
1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or 750 pounds of hydrated lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 1A—*Rate of Payment:* \$4.80 for Each 2,000 Pounds of Ground Limestone or 1,500 Pounds of Hydrated Lime

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone or at least 750 pounds per acre of hydrated lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.50 for Each 100 Pounds of 16 Percent Superphosphate or the Equivalent

The application of 16 percent superphosphate or the equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures; or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

Superphosphate used under the program as instructed in the first paragraph of this practice may have been first mixed with stable manure or used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 2A—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures, or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

This superphosphate must not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or as a preservative for manure.

APPLYING MURIATE OF POTASH

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment:* \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent

The application of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent to alfalfa, clover, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

On land suited to the growth of alfalfa, the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

The seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or 4,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 800 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 300 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre, or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING RED OR ALSIKE CLOVER

Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover or alsike clover.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding and leaving of a good growth of winter vetch or Austrian field peas on the land as a winter cover crop. Winter wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for winter vetch or Austrian field peas.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING ORCHARD LAND

Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but payment will be allowed for only 50 percent of the air-dry weight.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 11—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or

thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	White maple.	Beech.
White pine.	Red maple.	White ash.
Norway spruce.	Hemlock.	Red oak.
White spruce.	Tulip poplar.	White oak.
Red spruce.	White birch.	Basswood.
Balsam fir.	Yellow birch.	Hickory.
Sugar maple.	Black birch.	Elm.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are those listed under practice No. 11. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State or Extension forester, approves the selection.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were

again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 14—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

CONTOUR FARMING

Practice No. 15—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

TERRACING

Practice No. 16—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 17—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied per acre.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building

allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

Subtract also 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is com-

puted by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Rhode Island to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local county or community committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

E. WARD MASON,
JACOB MENZI,
EVERETT L. CARR,
R. G. BRESSLER,
State Committee.

RALPH S. SHAW,
State Executive Officer.

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(FOR DISCUSSION ONLY)

NER-410 - Vermont (Preliminary)

October 30, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

OUTLINE OF THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN VERMONT

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Chittenden county will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940, both dates included.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor counties shall have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60.00. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done after approval of the county committee and in accordance with such approved system of farm woodland management as is specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4.00 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30.00 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. In woodlands which were severely damaged by the September 1938 hurricane, 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1930 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

\$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20.00 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20.00, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20.00 is more than the largest allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment -

Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Rutland Counties:

\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials.

All other counties in the State:

\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Rutland Counties:

\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials.

All other counties in the State:

\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide or the equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top-dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or one hundred hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 2A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate or the equivalent furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a top-dressing on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means one horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or one hundred hens.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top-dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed alone or in mixtures containing timothy or redbud on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover: one-half pound alsike clover, one-third pound ladino clover, one-third pound white Dutch clover, and, when used in a mixture, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 6 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning, thinning, or weeding, or any combination of these which is needed. There must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved at least 100 trees which are good timber trees or which can become good timber trees. The approval of the county committee shall be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 7 - Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, or maple sugar orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which the livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received a payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or a payment for keeping livestock out of maple sugar orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or maple sugar orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 8 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. In woodlands which were severely damaged by the September 1938 hurricane, 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Practice No. 9 - Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3.00 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Practice No. 10 - Construction of Rip-Rap of Rock

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each Cubic Yard of Rock Used

The construction of a rip-rap or crib of rocks along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

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If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotments, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. A farmer in Chittenden county who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown for the practice. The total soil-building payment computed cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance. Add the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract ___ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Chittenden county subtract also \$20.00 for each acre of vegetables planted for market over 3 acres. The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Chittenden county a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm.

Farmers in Windham county who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer will have the right

to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he can or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

Farms With Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A payment of \$4.00 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount will not be larger than \$60.00

A payment of ___ cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of ___ cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Chittenden county and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20.00 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does there will be a deduction of _____ for each acre over.

Farms in Chittenden County With Vegetable Allotments (Does not apply in other counties)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices will not be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed

under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance will not be larger than \$30.00. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A payment of \$4.00 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount will not be larger than \$60.00.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20.00 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of ___ cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want

those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

W. F. Sinclair,
E. Frank Branch,
George D. Bailey,
Dana M. Smith,
J.E. Carrigan, Director, Extension Service,

State Committee.

H. W. Soule,
State Executive Officer.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR VERMONT

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Chittenden County will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$50 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However

the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

Practice No. 1 - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Rate of Payment -

Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Rutland Counties:

\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

All other counties in the State:

\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 1 A - Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards with Liming Material Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment -

Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Rutland Counties:

\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

All other counties in the State:

\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide or the equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

Practice No. 2 - Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 2 A - Applying Superphosphate Furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate or the equivalent furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a top dressing on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

Practice No. 3 - Applying Available Potash

Rate of Payment, \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed alone or in mixtures containing timothy or redtop on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover:

One-half pound alsike clover, one-third pound ladino clover, one-third pound white Dutch clover, and, when used in a mixture, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 5 - Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Practice No. 6 - Improving Woodlands

Rate of Payment, \$5 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning sheers after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 7 - Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

Practice No. 8 - Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Practice No. 9 - Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Rate of Payment, \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Practice No. 10 - Construction of Rip-Rap of Rock

Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each Cubic Yard of Rock Used

The construction of a rip-rap or crib of rocks along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

o

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotments, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to plant more than 5 acres of potatoes. A farmer in Chittenden County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 5 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance. Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 5 planted to potatoes. In Chittenden County subtract also \$20 for each acre over 5 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Chittenden County a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Farmers in Windham County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Chittenden County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, no not include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

Farms in Chittenden County with Vegetable Allotments
(Does not apply in other counties)

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A payment of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment earned:</u>	<u>Amount of increase</u>
\$20 or less	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40	\$6, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186	\$14.
\$187 to \$200	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

W. F. Sinclair,
E. Frank Branon,
George D. Bailey,
Dana M. Smith,
J. E. Carrigan, Director, Extension Service,

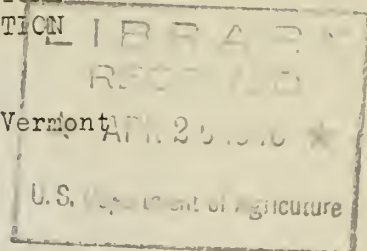
State Committee.

H. W. Soule,
State Executive Officer.

Issued March 5, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Vermont
Supplement (1)



I

The first paragraph under the "Reforestation Allowance" is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting."

II

The first paragraph of "Planting Forest Trees", Practice No. 8, is hereby revised to read as follows:

"The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting."

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-410 - Vermont - Supplement (2)

Issued June 26, 1940

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Vermont
Supplement (2)

NER-410 for Vermont is hereby revised to include the following
practice No. 8A, "Planting Forest Trees Furnished by the A. A. A.":

"PLANTING FOREST TREES FURNISHED BY THE A.A.A."

Practice No. 8A--Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

"The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

"Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed."

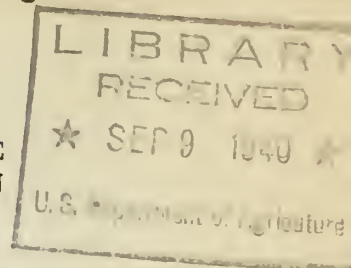
Clarence I. Hendrickson

C. I. Hendrickson,
Acting Director, Northeast Division.

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NER-410 - Vermont - Supplement (3)

Issued August 8, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.



1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Vermont
Supplement (3)

NER-410 for Vermont is hereby revised by the addition of the
following practice No. 2-D:

Practice No. 2-D

Rate of Payment, \$0.625 for each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 240 pounds of 20
percent superphosphate furnished by the AAA, as a top dressing
on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses or worked
into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.
This 20 percent superphosphate may be used as a preservative in
farm manures as instructed in practice No. 2-A.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop
which is to be harvested for grain.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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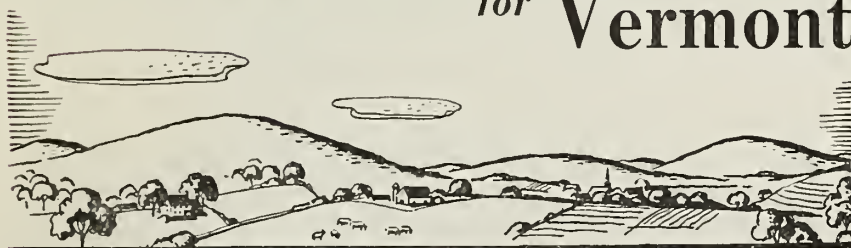
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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Vermont



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

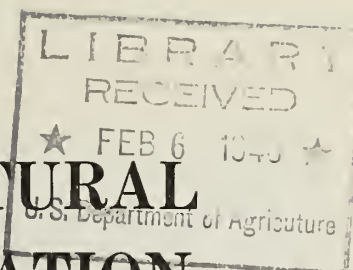
THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Chittenden County will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on



woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage, by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland, on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items; or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 1—*Rate of Payment:*

ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN, AND RUTLAND COUNTIES.—\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least

500 pounds per acre of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 1A—Rate of Payment:

ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN, AND RUTLAND COUNTIES.—\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

ALL OTHER COUNTIES IN THE STATE.—\$5.00 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding, or (2) in other liming materials.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide or the equivalent of magnesium oxide in liming materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by a soil test. If the farmer cannot get a soil test, he must be sure to use as much liming material as he needs to get good results on his farm. If he does not use this much, payment for the practice will not be allowed.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures

that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 2A—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate or the equivalent furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a top dressing on biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or worked into the soil in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

This superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed alone or in mixtures containing timothy or

redtop on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound alsike clover, $\frac{1}{3}$ pound ladino clover, $\frac{1}{3}$ pound white Dutch clover, and, when used in a mixture, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 5—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 6—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 7—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site **must** be removed.

MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 9—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

CONSTRUCTION OF RIP-RAP OF ROCK

Practice No. 10—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each Cubic Yard of Rock Used

The construction of a rip-rap or crib of rocks along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-

building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, if any, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with **no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.** A farmer in Chittenden County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of commercial vegetables.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Chittenden County subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to vegetables for market.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940, acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Chittenden County a vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Farmers in Windham County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Chittenden County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS IN CHITTENDEN COUNTY WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

[Does not apply in other counties]

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 8.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

W. F. SINCLAIR,
E. FRANK BRANON,
GEORGE D. BAILEY,
DANA M. SMITH,
J. E. CARRIGAN,
State Committee.

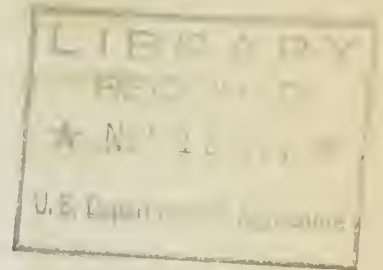
H. W. SOULE,
State Executive Officer.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

1940 GRANTS OF AID

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

1940 GRANTS OF AID

This bulletin contains instructions to county and community committeemen and to county and State offices in connection with materials furnished as grants of aid under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. Such materials will be furnished between November 1, 1939, and September 15, 1940. However, no orders will be accepted by the State office after August 31, 1940.

PART I. General

Section A. MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED AS GRANTS OF AID:

1. Kind. Lime and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in the Northeast Region for use under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

2. Amount. The maximum amount of lime and superphosphate furnished as grants of aid for use on any farm will be a quantity the cost of which to the Government is not in excess of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm plus the small payment increase. The exact amount of lime and superphosphate which may be furnished for a given farm will be determined in accordance with tables NER-411a issued and approved for use in the county.

Section B. USE OF GRANT OF AID MATERIALS:

1. Purposes for Which Materials May be Used. Materials furnished as grants of aid may be used in carrying out any approved soil-building practice listed in NER-410 for the State, except that superphosphate will not be furnished (1) for use in establishing new seedlings where the nurse crop is to be harvested for grain; or (2) to be incorporated with stable manure on any farm except in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, exclusive of Aroostook County.

2. Conditions Under Which Materials Are Furnished. It is the responsibility of the county committee to make sure that any person applying for grants of aid understands that such materials are furnished for use under the following conditions, as well as conditions contained in ACP-64:

a. That the approximate cost of materials furnished will be deducted from any payment due him.

b. That twice the approximate cost of materials furnished will be deducted from any future payment due him if such materials are used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which they were furnished.

c. That he pay any additional handling costs accruing because of his delay in accepting or calling for materials.

d. That he carry out sufficient practices, in addition to those carried out with materials furnished, so that the total payment earned by all practices carried out, plus the small payment increase, will at least equal the total cost to the Government of the materials furnished as shown in NER-411a for the county.

e. That unless there is an acreage allotment established for his farm, or he incurs deductions for the misuse of material or for excess acreages of any allotment crops, he will file no application for payment if:

(1) He carries out no more than \$1.50 worth of practices, other than through the use of the materials furnished, in addition to those required to cover the cost of such materials; or

(2) He receives materials the cost of which is 90% or more of the soil-building allowance for the farm plus the small payment increase and he carries out practices required to cover the cost of the materials, in addition to the use of the materials.

Section C. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANT OF AID MATERIALS:

1. Farmers eligible for grant of aid materials.

Materials may be furnished as grants of aid to any person who is eligible to earn a payment for carrying out approved soil-building practices under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, except as provided in subsection 2 below:

2. Farmers not eligible for grant of aid materials.

Grant of aid materials will not be furnished to any applicant:

a. Whose name appears on the Register of Indebtedness for any debt other than 1940 Wheat Crop Insurance Premium resulting from execution of ACP-100. (He will become eligible, however, upon discharge of the debt.)

b. Who has executed an assignment of his 1940 payment.

c. Who has executed a Form AAA-372 (Request for Setoff) in connection with part or all of his 1940 payment.

d. Who has obtained a Farm Security Administration loan for the purpose of carrying out soil-building practices and whose payment is used to secure such loan.

PART II. Preparation and Handling of Forms

Section A. ACP-64 (REQUEST FOR MATERIALS): A separate set (consisting of three copies) of ACP-64 will be executed for

each kind of material which the producer requests. If the applicant requests both lime and superphosphate to be furnished as grants of aid, a separate ACP-64 will be executed for each such material, except that in States where lime and superphosphate were combined on one ACP-64 in 1939, this practice may be continued for 1940 upon specific recommendation of the State Committee.

1. Entries by county office. The following entries will be made opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices":

a. For non-allotment farms: Enter the amount of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm, plus the small payment increase for that amount. Such 1940 soil-building allowance will be determined on the basis of acreage figures shown on the 1939 report of performance (NER-322 or NER-323). Under the \$20.00 minimum allowance provision, the minimum entry for this item for any non-allotment farm will be \$28.00.

b. For allotment farms: Prior to the establishment of 1940 acreage allotments: Enter 80% of the sum of the soil-building allowance and the small payment increase for that amount. The soil-building allowance in such cases will be determined on the basis of acreage figures shown on the 1939 report of performance and deducting from the total 1939 cropland the acreage in the 1940 wheat allotment and the acreages of the 1939 allotments for other crops in arriving at the cropland for payment at 70¢ per acre.

After 1940 allotments are established, the entry for this item will be the regular soil-building allowance plus the small payment increase for that amount.

In the case of wheat crop insurance farms in connection with which an ACP-100 has been executed the entry otherwise made for "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices" will be reduced by the amount of the crop insurance premium as shown on F. C. I.-22.

2. Entries by community committeeman or other authorized person:

a. Enter in the space provided the full name of the applicant as he usually signs it.

b. "Tenure". Enter here the tenure of the applicant; that is, "owner", "cash tenant", "share tenant", etc.

c. Enter in the space provided the postoffice address and rural route number of the applicant.

d. Enter the name of the county and State in which the applicant's farm is located.

e. "Complete Description of Material". Enter here the words "Triple Superphosphate", "Superphosphate", "Ground Limestone", "Marl", etc.

f. "Quantity". Enter here the number of bags of superphosphate and the number of tons or yards of liming materials the applicant requests, making sure that the total value of the material, obtained by multiplying the number of bags of superphosphate and the number of tons or yards of liming material by the respective rates of deduction established for the county and adding the results, does not exceed the amount entered opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices".

g. "Unit". Enter here the letters "cwt." for triple superphosphate, and "ton", "yd.", or "cwt." for liming material.

h. "Notations". Make no entry.

i. "Description of Practice". Enter here the number and description of each practice as contained in NER-410 in connection with which the superphosphate or liming materials will be used.

j. "Acres to be Treated". Enter here the number of acres to which each practice will be applied.

k. "Rate of Application". Enter here the number of pounds of superphosphate or liming materials to be applied per acre after making sure that the rate is not less than the minimum specified for the practice.

l. "Total Amount". Enter here the result obtained by multiplying the entry under "Rate of Application" by the entry under "Acres to be Treated".

m. "Deduction for Materials Requested Herein as Grant of Aid". Enter here the figure obtained by multiplying the number of cwt. of superphosphate and the number of yards or tons of liming materials by the respective rates of deduction established for the county and adding the results.

n. "Previous Amounts for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under Current Agricultural Conservation Program". Enter here the number of dollars shown opposite the words "Total Amounts for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under the Current Agricultural Conservation Program" on the last previously approved ACP-64, if any.

o. "Total Deductions for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under the Current Agricultural Conservation Program". Enter here the sum of the figures entered in accordance with items

"m" and "n" above. This figure should not exceed the figure opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices".

p. Method of Delivery. If the material is to be delivered at a railroad siding or dealer's platform, ask the applicant which of the sidings or dealers' platforms he wants the material delivered to, and write the name of such siding or dealer's platform above the words "Form No. ACP-64".

q. Date of Delivery. Make the following notation below the words "Form No. ACP-64" and fill in the latest date the farmer will accept delivery and advise the farmer that the right is reserved to make delivery any time prior to such date:

"Lime _____, 19 ____"

or

"Super _____, 19 ____"

r. "Signature". Obtain the signature of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the ACP-64, and date the signature.

s. Approval of ACP-64. The community committeeman or other authorized person who fills out ACP-64 will recommend approval or disapproval of the request. If he recommends approval, he will initial the request in the margin to the left of the space for the county committee's approval. If he does not approve the request, he will not enter his initials, but will attach a note to the form giving his reasons for failure to approve. The request will not be granted unless it is signed in the space provided "For the County Committee" in Section II of ACP-64 by a member of the county committee, indicating his approval for and on behalf of the county committee.

t. Association Expense. Collect cash from the applicant for county association expenses and handling charges in an amount equal to a percentage of the amount entered opposite "Deduction Requested Herein as Grant of Aid". Such percentage will be a figure, not in excess of 10%, determined by the State Committee and subject to the approval of the Regional Director.

u. Receipt for Association Expense Collected. Fill out the receipt form (ACP-93) in triplicate for the amount of cash advanced, sign and date it, and give the applicant the original copy (definite record by serial number must in all cases be made in the county office of the receipt books issued to any committeeman).

v. Turn in to the county office at least once each week the completed ACP-64's, the ACP-93a's and b's, and the amount of cash covered by the receipts, and obtain from the county office ACP-93a's receipted by the Treasurer.

3. By the county office:

a. Enter on ACP-64 the name and code number of the State and county, the applicant's farm serial number, and the program year at the top of the first page.

b. Receipt by Treasurer.

- (1) Upon receipt of the proper amount of money, the Treasurer of the association will receipt the ACP-93a's and b's and return the ACP-93a's to the person who collected the cash from the applicant.
- (2) The Treasurer of the association will also enter in Section III of all three copies of ACP-64 the exact amount of money received from the applicant, the date, and his signature.
- (3) The Treasurer will prepare each day a deposit slip in duplicate showing the total receipts of cash in connection with materials, and deposit each day's receipts in the bank to the association account. List on the copy of the deposit slip, for each applicant whose cash in connection with materials has been included in the deposit covered by the slip, his farm serial number and the amount of cash collected.

c. Check on Form ACP-64:

- (1) The names and addresses to make sure they are correct.
- (2) The quantity of materials to see that they do not exceed the quantity to which the applicant is entitled.
- (3) The proposed practices and rate of application to see that they conform to the specification contained in NER-410.
- (4) The amount shown as "Previous deductions for materials requested".
- (5) The entries opposite the "Deduction for material requested..." to see that the figure is correct.
- (6) The amount of cash in connection with materials to see that it is correct.

(7) All other entries.

d. Incorrect Cash Collection. If the cash in connection with materials is too small to cover the amount of material requested, arrange with the farmer either to advance an additional amount of money or accept a reduced amount of material. If the cash in connection with material is too large and the farmer is not eligible to receive more material or does not want more, type above the signature of the Treasurer the notation "\$_____ to be refunded".

e. Signature of County Committee. If the county committee approves the request, a member of the County Committee will sign in Section II of all three copies of ACP-64: then remove the carbons.

f. Filing of ACP-64. File in one folder all copies of ACP-64 for each kind of material to be delivered to the same siding or locality on approximately the same date.

Section B. NER-OFFICE FORM 65:

1. Copies to be prepared. NER-Office Form 65 will be prepared with an original and four carbon copies. These will be referred to hereafter as "original", "first copy", "second copy", "third copy", "fourth copy", and "fifth copy".

2. Preparation of NER-Office Form 65 by county office. When ACP-64's for at least 20 tons of superphosphate, at least 30 tons of liming materials for carlot shipment, or a reasonable quantity of liming material to be delivered by other means for immediate delivery by any one contractor at any one siding or locality have been received, prepare NER-Office Form 65 for each kind of material in the following manner:

a. Adjust the carbon paper so that the material to be typed in the lefthand margin and columns 1 and 2 only will show on the fifth copy of NER-Office Form 65.

b. Enter the names and code numbers of the State and county in the spaces provided.

c. Kind of Material. Enter beneath the words "Number Ana-" the words "Superphosphate", "Ground Limestone", "Hydrated Lime", "Quicklime", "Marl", etc., whichever material is being furnished; also the word "bag" or "bulk".

d. Method and Date of Delivery. Enter above the words "Freight Charges" the words "Delivery desired _____" and the date of delivery desired.

Enter in the blank space directly above the title of the Form:

- (1) In the case of superphosphate or liming material for carlot shipment, the name of the consignee; and
- (2) In the case of liming material for delivery through a dealer or plant, the name of such dealer or plant.

e. Farm Serial Number. Enter on the lefthand margin the serial number of the farm operated by the applicant for material.

f. Column 1. Name of Producer. Enter in Column 1 opposite his serial number the name and address of each applicant.

When a farmer has submitted a request and his name has been entered on the NER-Office Form 65, and the completing of the request is deferred to a later date in accordance with Part II, Section F, 1-c, of these instructions, the farmer's name and correlated entries on the original and association copy (not the first carbon) of NER-Office Form 65 will be lined through and a notation made on these forms at a later date to "See Aaa #____", the NER-Office Form 65 which covers the order in which the farmer's request is finally included.

In the event the delivery of material to a farmer whose name appears on the NER-Office Form 65 is deferred and it is later discovered that the farmer will accept none or only a part of the amount requested and no part of the cash collection is refunded, the Treasurer of the association shall submit a statement with the original copy of NER-Office Form 65 on which the farmer's name was originally listed. This statement shall contain the farmer's name and the information that the farmer has canceled all or part (whichever is applicable) of his request. In the event it is necessary to make a refund to the farmer of any or all of the cash paid to the Treasurer of the association, the statement referred to should also show the amount of such refund.

In any event, if a farmer has submitted a request on ACP-64 and has paid the association the cash amount required, the name of the farmer should be entered on NER-Office Form 65, regardless of whether or not he later cancels part or all of his request.

g. Column 2 - Pounds to be Delivered to Producer. Enter in Column 2 the number of pounds, tons, or yards of material as computed from the column headed "Quantity" on ACP-64 for each participant (if yards or tons are entered, write the word "yards" or "tons" at the head of the column).

h. Columns 4, 5, and 7 - Amount Paid by Producer and Date. Enter in Column 5 the amount of money shown in Section III of ACP-64 and in Column 4 the date paid. Make no entry in Column 7.

i. Columns 3, 6, 8, and 9. Leave blank at this time.

j. Signature of Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary will sign in the space provided. The space for the signature of the Treasurer will be left blank.

k. NER-Office Form 65 shall be completed at a later date in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin.

3. Disposition of NER-Office Form 65 and ACP-64.

a. Transmit the original and third and fourth copies of NER-Office Form 65, together with the white and yellow copies of each related ACP-64, to the State office.

b. Place the blue copies of ACP-64, together with the fifth copy of NER-Office Form 65, in special file pending State office approval.

c. Disposition of the second copy of NER-Office Form 65 is to be made in accordance with Part II, Section H-4 of this bulletin.

Section C. STATE OFFICE HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL:

1. Verification and Approval.

a. Check entries on ACP-64 and NER-Office Form 65 and determine whether applicants are eligible to receive 1940 grants of aid. Correct any incorrect ACP-64; correct the corresponding entry on the Form 65, and adjust the totals on Form 65. No correction should be made in the amount entered in Section III-F of ACP-64. All corrections and changes shall be initialed by the persons in the State office who make them.

b. Place an approval stamp on all copies of ACP-64 and Form 65 submitted.

c. Approve by signature in the space provided all three copies of Form 65.

2. Preparation of ACP-66 (Request for Shipment). ACP-66 will be prepared for each Form 65 as follows:

a. Purchase order and contractor. Enter directly below the words "Form No. ACP-66" the number of the purchase order and the name and address of the contractor, if known.

b. "Consign to". Enter in this block:

(1) In the case of farmyard delivery, the words "Deliver to individual farmers as called for on accompanying Forms ACP-64".

- (2) In the case of delivery at plant or dealer, the words "Surrender to individual farmers as called for and as designated on accompanying Forms ACP-64"; or
- (3) In the case of delivery at sidings, the name of the person designated as consignee of the shipment and his postoffice address, which should agree with the designated consignee of the bill of lading.

c. Enter the proper "Request for Shipment" (Aaa) number on the original and both copies of Form 65 and both copies of the related ACP-64.

3. Disposition of Forms (ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-66).

a. For farmyard deliveries, f.o.b. plant or dealer:

- (1) Transmit the white ACP-66, the white ACP-64's, and the last copy of Form 65 to the supplier.
- (2) Transmit the yellow ACP-66, the yellow ACP-64's, and the original Form 65 to the county office.
- (3) Forward the orange copy of ACP-66 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (4) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of Form 65 in the State office.

b. Delivery at sidings (consignee):

- (1) Forward the white and orange copies of ACP-66 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (2) Forward the yellow ACP-66, the white and yellow ACP-64's, and the original and last copy of Form 65 to the county office.
- (3) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of Form 65 in the State office.

Section D. WASHINGTON HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL:

1. Arrange to have the consignee and the State office notified when a car of superphosphate or liming material leaves the contractor's shipping point.

2. Arrange to have copies of purchase orders mailed to the State office.

Section E. COUNTY OFFICE CORRECTION AND COMPLETION OF FORMS:

County offices will proceed as follows in handling forms returned from the State office in connection with materials:

1. Correct the blue copy of ACP-64 to agree with any changes made in the State office on the white or yellow copy, and insert the Aaa number.

2. Refunds. If any of the ACP-64's approved by the State office show that a refund is due, transmit a letter to the applicant involved, explaining the refund. Inclose a statement to be signed by the applicant and returned to the county office, showing the Aaa number and stating that the refund is due. When such signed statement has been received by the county office, mail a check in the amount of the refund to the applicant and type in the blank space below Section IV on all copies of the ACP-64 "Check No. _____ for \$ _____ refund mailed _____, 19__". Have the applicant to whom such a refund is made sign ACP-11 or ACP-12 for the check. Such refunds will be entered as a miscellaneous claim in the name of the individual to whom the refund was made on the next association account submitted and will be identified with the correct Aaa number on ACP-9. Amounts so refunded will be charged against "Materials" on NER-Office Form 67.

3. File all copies of ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-66 for the same request for shipment in one folder pending further use.

Section F. LIMING MATERIAL TO BE DELIVERED TO FARM'S, AT DEALER'S PLATFORM, OR AT PLANT:

1. The contractor will:

a. Arrange to have the material delivered to the applicant in the manner specified upon presentation (but not surrender) by the applicant of his ACP-93 or blue ACP-64 receipted in Section III.

b. Upon delivery of the material to the applicant, secure the applicant's signature by himself or his agent in Section IV of the white ACP-64 showing receipt of the material. (Applicants should be cautioned against receipting for any material about which they may have any question as to quality or quantity, since their receipt of the ACP-64 is evidence that the material requested has been delivered in good order.)

c. When all material listed on a Form 65 has been delivered to the farmers and all ACP-64's receipted, forward Form 65 and receipted ACP-64's, together with invoices and Standard Forms 1034, to the State office.

In the event any farmer who requested liming material at a plant or dealer has not picked up his material as called

for on an individual Form ACP-64 within 30 days after receipt of the Form ACP-66 by the supplier, the supplier shall notify the State office of the names of producers who have not yet called for their material. The State office shall then investigate these cases, taking what action it deems necessary, but in any event shall, within 15 days from date of notice by the supplier, give the supplier disposition of the case. It is felt that should the Government be unable to dispose of a given case within 15 days after notice by the supplier, the supplier should be allowed to bill for all material delivered against a Form ACP-66 at that time and the undelivered portion of the Form ACP-66 canceled. If the farmers not yet having taken delivery should later desire their material, a new Form ACP-66 should be issued for them.

2. The State office will:

- a. Check the receipted white copies of ACP-64 and the Form 65 against the covering ACP-66, the supplier's invoice, and Standard Form 1034, and if found to be in agreement, shall execute ACP-67 after precautionary measures have been taken to prevent improper delivery of material or improper execution of Section IV of ACP-64. (Correct all Forms 65 to agree.)
- b. Forward immediately the white ACP-67, supplier's invoice, and Standard Form 1034 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- c. Retain the pink ACP-67 and contractor's copy of Form 65.
- d. Forward the receipted white copies of ACP-64, the third copy of Form 65 previously retained in the State office, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 to the county office.

3. The county office will:

- a. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.
- b. Forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant.
- c. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.
- d. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original and the third copy of Form 65 previously returned by the State office, completed in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin, to the State office.
- e. File the fifth copy of Form 65, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in a permanent lime file numerically by Aaa number on ACP-66.

Section G. MATERIAL TO BE SHIPPED IN CARLOAD LOTS:

1. The consignee will:

a. Take the fourth copy of Form 65 and the related white copies of ACP-64 and a blank copy of ACP-67 to the car; deliver to each applicant the quantity of material shown opposite his name on Form 65 upon presentation (but not surrender) of the applicant's receipted copy of the ACP-93, and have the applicant sign the receipt of Section IV of the white ACP-64.

b. Prepare an ACP-67.

c. Return, immediately after unloading, the receipted ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-67 to the county office.

2. The county office will:

a. In case of overage, shortage, damage, etc., prepare at least three copies of a statement signed by the consignee and Secretary of the association, explaining in detail any shortage, overage, or damage. Give the original statement to the freight agent. Transmit to the State office within 48 hours the white and pink copies of ACP-67 and two copies of any statement concerning overage, shortage, or damage. If additional expense is incurred due to the poor condition of the material, attach to the ACP-67 three copies of a statement of the additional expense, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

b. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.

c. Forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant.

d. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.

e. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original and the third copy of Form 65 previously returned by the State office, completed in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin, to the State office.

f. File the fifth copy of Form 65, the yellow Form ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in the permanent file numerically by Aaa number on ACP-66.

3. The State office will, within 24 hours, send the white and pink copies of ACP-67, together with any related statements, to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Section H. COMPLETION OF RECORDS IN CONNECTION WITH SHIPMENTS:
After Form ACP-67 has been executed, the county offices will complete

their record of transactions as follows:

1. Entries on Form 65:

"Tons in Shipment". Enter in this space the number of tons of material delivered to farmers under this order.

"Date Received". Make no entry for this item.

"Freight Charges". Make no entry for this item.

"Handling Charges". Enter in this space the total of handling charges in connection with the shipment. Such figure should agree with the handling charges reported on ACP-9 or -10 for the same shipment, in accordance with Part II, Section H, Item 2, of these instructions.

"Extra Charges". Enter in this space as a total for the shipment any extra charges resulting from demurrage or extra handling incident to demurrage. Such figure should agree with the total amount of extra charges collected from farmers due to additional handling costs accruing because of their delay in accepting or calling for materials, and should also agree with the total of Column 8 of Form 65.

Column 1. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above. If it is discovered prior to completing the order that for some reason a farmer whose name appears on NER-Office Form 65 will accept none or only part of his share, the contractor who has NER-Office Form 65 at that time shall be instructed by the State office to draw a red line through the entry in Column 2 and enter the correct amount, if any.

Column 2. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above.

Column 3. Enter the date shown in Section IV of white copy of ACP-64 for each farmer.

Columns 4, 5, and 7. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above. If it is discovered before completion of the order that a farmer will accept none or only part of his order and no refund is to be made, the word "default" will be entered in Column 6 of the original and association copy opposite the entry for the amount of payment made by the farmer. No entry except as noted in this paragraph will be made in Column 6.

Column 8. Enter in this column opposite the name of the producer extra charges collected from him and reported as such on ACP-9 or -10.

Column 9. Enter the month covered by the Form ACP-8 on which the funds collected from the farmer are reported. If it is necessary to report on more than one Form ACP-8 funds which have been

collected from farmers in payment of charges on the same order, each Form ACP-8 on which such collections were reported should be identified by month in Column 9.

a. Reporting Refunds on Form 65. In the event it is discovered before the order is completed that a farmer will accept none or only part of his order and it is necessary to make a refund, the correct amount of money shall be refunded to him by the Treasurer of the association. However, the full amount originally collected from the farmer shall not be changed on NER-Office Form 65, but shall be followed by the notation (in Column 8) "\$ _____ Refunded".

2. Entries on Forms ACP-9 and ACP-10:

Refunds. Any claim for a refund in connection with materials will be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the producer supported by a signed statement and identified as "Refund on Aaa _____", showing the Aaa shipment number covering the Form 65 on which the name of the claimant was originally entered. If at the time the association prepares a monthly expense account a miscellaneous claim is to be made covering a refund to a farmer and such refund cannot be identified by Aaa shipment number due to the fact that the order has not as yet been completed, a statement should be submitted in support of the miscellaneous claim showing the Form ACP-8 on which the collection from the farmer in question was reported.

Handling Charges.

a. Consignee. Charges for consignee will be shown as a personal service claim on ACP-9 or -10 in the name of the consignee and identified with the number of the request for shipment (Aaa) in connection with which the claim is made.

b. Unloading Labor Charge. If additional labor is used, show such charge as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 or -10 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice and identified with the request for shipment (Aaa) number in connection with which the claim is made.

Extra Charges. In case there is a demurrage charge, it should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice.

If there is an extra labor charge incident to the demurrage, such extra labor charge should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice and identified with the request for shipment (Aaa) number in connection with which the claim is made.

3. Entries on NER-Office Form 67: All claims and only those claims identified by "Request for Shipment" numbers on ACP-9 or -10 should be charged against "Materials" on NER-Office Form 67 and

should be listed on the form as personal service or miscellaneous claims as on ACP-9 or -10. Amounts refunded will be reported in the column "Miscellaneous Claims" and will be identified by a capital "R". Other miscellaneous claims will be identified with a capital "E".

4. Entries on ACP-8:

Reporting Collection of Charges Paid by Farmers.

All funds collected as charges from the farmers will be recorded on NER-Office Form 65 and must be deposited in the bank by the Treasurer of the association to the credit of the association's account. All funds so collected will be reported as a collection on Line 1(c) of the first voucher Form ACP-8 submitted by the association after any such collection has been made. Particular care should be taken to see that a collection is reported only once.

All collections reported in line 1(c), Form ACP-8, must be supported by the first carbon of each NER-Office Form 65 which covers the collections which are being reported.

In the event an order has not been completed at the time Form ACP-8 is prepared and consequently an NER-Office Form 65 does not list all of the names which will be entered on the form when the order has been completed, the first carbon of NER-Office Form 65 will be forwarded anyway in support of the collection reported on Form ACP-8. When additional requests are approved and the names of those farmers covered by the additional requests are entered on this incomplete NER-Office Form 65 to make up the complete order, the typist, before entering the additional names, will insert a new NER-Office Form 65 as the first carbon copy. This first copy will again be submitted in support of the collections reported on the next voucher Form ACP-8 submitted. If the order is not as yet completed at that time, the same steps will be followed again and continued each month until the order is completed. Example:

NER-Office Form 65, which will be covered by Request for Shipment (ACP-66), lists only six names when Form ACP-8 is prepared for August. The first carbon of NER-Office Form 65 will be forwarded with the August account in support of the collection reported in line 1(c), Form ACP-8. During the month of August there are 20 additional requests approved which are to be entered on the incomplete NER-Office Form 65 to make up an order. Before the typist enters any of the names on NER-Office Form 65 represented by the additional 20 approved requests, a new NER-Office Form 65 will be inserted between the original copy and the second carbon. This first carbon will show only the 20 names which are being added to the previous six. This first carbon will now be submitted in support of the entry for collections on the September Form ACP-8. If the order is still incomplete, the same steps will be followed and continued each month until the order is completed.

PART III. PROCEDURE FOR FURNISHING SHIPMENTS

Section A. ISSUING GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING:

1. General.

a. Component Parts. A government bill of lading has three component parts:

- (1) The original, Standard Form No. 1058.
- (2) The memorandum, Standard Form No. 1058A.
- (3) The shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059.

There is also an extra sheet, Standard Form No. 1062, to be used as an additional sheet to each of the component parts enumerated above when the shipment is so extensive as to require more than one sheet.

b. Consignor and Consignee Defined. The consignor is the party who tenders the original bill of lading to the initial carrier. The consignee is the party to whom the last carrier turns over the shipment.

c. Ordering Cars.

(1) The standard car is 36'6" long, inside measurement. This car is used as a basis for establishing weight of minimum carloads, the minimum increasing with the length of the car. For the purposes of this administration you will use government bills of lading only for carload shipments of at least minimum carload weight.

(2) Length to be specified. When ordering the cars the shipper must specify the length of the car required, taking into consideration the articles to be shipped and the weight and bulk thereof, and care must be taken to specify cars not over 36'6" in length, inside measurement, unless longer cars are specifically needed. When longer cars are required, the specific length should be noted on the bill of lading in spaces provided for this information. A car should not be ordered for a shipment without first determining that the quantity to be shipped is sufficient to be moved economically as a carload. If a car of specified length is ordered and the railroad furnishes a car of greater length for its own convenience, no additional charge for the longer car will be allowed unless the car furnished is fully loaded, in which case the minimum weight of the car furnished will govern.

d. Use by Contractors.

(1) Purchase orders or requests for shipment. All contracts and purchase orders should specify whether shipment is to be made on government bill of lading, at government expense, or on prepaid commercial bill of lading, at the contractor's expense, depending upon the terms of the contract or order covering the purchase of the goods. On

contracts made for delivery f.o.b. cars at or near the contractor's shipping point, the contractor will be supplied necessary bills of lading and will be responsible for the delivery of the material into the custody of the transportation company where it will be accepted for movement on government bill of lading.

(2) Instructions to contractors. When shipments are to be forwarded on government bills of lading, contractors should be given explicit shipping instructions at the time the necessary government bills of lading are furnished them.

(3) Prepayment not permitted when shipment at government expense is authorized. When shipment at government expense is authorized, contractors must not be permitted to prepay charges, nor should carrier forward shipments under their waybills as prepaid, since payment for transportation at government expense can be made only upon surrender of the original bill of lading properly accomplished at destination.

c. Issue of Duplicate Prohibited. The issue of a duplicate of the original copy of bill of lading is prohibited. Other means are prescribed to enable the carrier to secure payment in case of loss of original bill of lading.

f. Issue after Service Performed Prohibited. The issuance of a government bill of lading after the service has been performed is prohibited.

g. Payment of Transportation Charges. Payment for transportation by means of government bills of lading will be made to the last carrier upon presentation of transportation voucher, properly executed, and supported by accomplished original bill of lading, or certificate in lieu thereof, to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

2. Preparation.

a. Copies required and how prepared. One copy each of the original and the shipping order, and six copies of the memorandum, will be prepared, and these eight copies should be made simultaneously by the use of carbon paper. Extra memorandum copies, when required, will be prepared in the same manner. Use either typewriter or indelible pencil in the preparation of government bills of lading.

b. Serial numbers. Bills of lading will be consecutively numbered. The number appearing on the original bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1058, must also be shown on the memorandum copies, Standard Form No. 1058A, and the shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059, as well as all extra copies which may be used at the time the bill of lading is issued. These forms are to be used only for shipments to be transported at government expense; that is, government property between two activities, or material purchased f.o.b. factory on which

the administration takes delivery at the freight station at point that shipment originates.

IMPORTANT. It is most important that all original bills of lading mutilated in preparation, or issued in error, be marked "Canceled" in bold letters and returned promptly to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., in order to prevent them from being unlawfully used, and also to account for the serial number.

c. Routing. For the purposes of this administration, State Executive Officers when issuing government bills of lading will list no routing other than to name the transportation company serving the supplier where material is bought f.o.b. cars.

IMPORTANT. Under no circumstances will a representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration attempt to route a government bill of lading beyond the above instructions. Should a complete routing for any reason be required, immediately contact the Washington office with a request for routing.

d. Description of Property Shipped. For the purposes of this administration, State Executive Officers, when issuing government bills of lading, will make no entries in the body of the bill headed "Marks", "Numbers on Packages", "Number and Kind of Packages", "Description of Articles", and "Weights". These entries will be made by the contractor, and it will be incumbent upon him to classify the material shipped in accordance with freight classifications in effect at the time, bearing in mind the classification should be on the basis of the cheapest commodity rate. In order to obtain the benefit of the lowest commercial rates for transportation, commercial names will be used corresponding with those shown in the Consolidated Freight Classification.

e. Data Required in Preparing Bill of Lading.
On the line headed "Bill to" over the parenthetical expression "(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)", should be entered "United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division."

On the next line underscored "(Appropriation Chargeable)" enter the appropriation, allotment number, and the State and county code chargeable. For your information the appropriation and allotments covering materials follow:

Appropriation	- 1203215(21).031
Allotments	- 0560.1 - Superphosphate
	0560.2 - Lime

You will note that the appropriation is the same for both superphosphate and lime, but when issuing bills of lading to move liming materials, allotment 0560.2 should be used, together with the State and county code applicable to the AJP-66 requesting the material. The allotment 0560.1 covering superphosphate is included only to complete

this information and it is not anticipated at this time that it will be necessary to issue bills of lading in the field to move superphosphate. This appropriation and these allotments hold good until the end of this fiscal period, or June 30, 1940. At that time the Washington office should be contacted for new symbols.

On the next line underscored "(Issuing officer)", enter the applicable State office, with full address.

On the next line underscored "(Name and title of issuing officer)", enter the name and title of the State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee) (the authority for issuing government bills of lading in the field is delegated to the State Executive Officer, and in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee, only).

On the next line headed "RECEIVED from" and underscored "(Consigner)", enter the name of the company from whom the goods being shipped are purchased.

On the next line underscored "(Name of transportation company)", enter the name of the transportation company serving the siding at the plant of the company from whom the material is bought (this should be the initial carrier). NOTE: State Executive Officers should familiarize themselves with available shipping facilities at the plants of contractors from whom they will be buying material calling for movement by government bills of lading, and in the event there is more than one railroad company serving a supplier's plant, it is the desire of the government to split the tonnage giving all railroads equal opportunity for participating in the hauling, provided there is no loss to the government through use of any given road.

In the next blank space underscored "(Shipping point)", enter the name of town or siding, giving also county and State where the plant from which the supplier is making shipment is located. (In other words, this is the point of origin of the shipment, the point at which the initial carrier will pick up the material.)

In the next space, following the word "to" and underscored "(Destination)", enter the name of the town or siding, giving also county and State to which the shipment is consigned. (This is the point of delivery.)

In the next space underscored "(Consignee)", enter "Washington County Agricultural Conservation Association, attention Mr. J. W. Black, Harrington, Maine", as the case may be.

In the next line headed "via" and underscored "(Route journey only when some substantial interest of the Government is subserved thereby)", enter "Shipment should move over cheapest route, land grants and equalizing lines considered, to protect the lowest published rate". (See subsection 2-c entitled "Routing" above.)

The spaces immediately following the body of the bill will be left blank for execution by the bidder in accordance with Section 2-d, entitled "Description of Property Shipped", above.

At the bottom of the body of the bill will be found the line

"Pick-up service at origin ^{was} ~~was not~~ by the Government.

(Signature of Consignor)".

For the purposes of this administration, and where shipment is taken f.o.b. platform of the supplier in carload lots, this line is to be left blank. This information is for less than carload shipments.

All following spaces are to be left blank down to the space headed "CERTIFICATE OF ISSUING OFFICER". On the first line in this space headed "Contract No.", enter the number of the contract under which the supplier mentioned above as consignor is operating. This contract number may be found on the blanket purchase order against which you are requesting shipment.

In the next space headed "Purchase Order No.", enter the number of the blanket purchase order to be found thereon.

In the next space headed "Dated", enter the date of the blanket purchase order.

On the next line, underscored "(F.O.B. point named in contract)", enter the F.O.B. point as shown in the third space on the blanket purchase order, i.e. the point of origin of the shipment.

On the next line, underscored "(Issuing officer)", the State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee) will sign his name.

These are all the entries required in the State office, and the bill of lading is then in proper order to be forwarded to the supplier for moving the shipment.

3. Accomplishment.

a. General. The accomplishment of a bill of lading is the execution thereon of an acknowledgment that the service called for thereby has been performed by the carrier, and a bill of lading so accomplished becomes the evidence upon which payment for this service will be made. The procedure for accomplishment of government bills of lading is covered in Section B, Item 2 below of these instructions.

4. Disposition.

a. Instructions for the Contractor. When a bill of lading is issued by a State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chair-

man, State Committee), he will forward the original, the shipping order, and five memorandum copies to the supplier, together with the original of Form ACP-66, "Request for Shipment", on which he has noted the number of the blanket purchase order against which it applies. Instruct the contractor at this time to fill in the body of the bill of lading in accordance with Section 2-d, entitled "Description of Property Shipped", above. The contractor will secure a car, load it, and seal it, and, when it is ready for surrender to the carrier, will enter on the bill of lading the size of the car ordered, the size of the car furnished, the date furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number, in the space just below the body of the bill, and submit the government bill of lading and all copies to the carrier's agent for execution in the right-hand block just above the signature of the issuing officer. Upon execution by the carrier's agent in this block on all copies, the contractor will surrender to the carrier the shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059. He will then forward, at once, the original bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1058, and one memorandum copy, Standard Form 1058A, direct to the consignee as named on the face of the bill. Three memorandum copies, Standard Form No. 1058A, are to be forwarded direct to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., and the remaining copy is to be kept for his records.

Section B. RECEIVING SHIPMENTS ON GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING:

It will be necessary from time to time to move materials from contractors to our field points on government bills of lading.

1. Distribution. The consignee will be forwarded, immediately after the shipment moves, the original copy of bill of lading (Standard Form 1058) and one memorandum copy of bill of lading (Standard Form 1058A).

2. Disposition by Consignee. Upon receipt of the shipment, the consignee will accomplish the original bill of lading and surrender it to the agent of the last carrier. He will also make a notation showing the date of delivery on the memorandum copy received with the original, and mail it to the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division, Washington, D.C.

3. Accomplishment. Consignee should check the small space just under the body of the bill of lading to see that the following have been noted thereon:

- a. Size car ordered.....ft.
- b. Size car furnished.....ft.
- c. Date furnished.....
- d. Initials.....
- e. Car No.....

If this information has not been entered, he should complete items b, d, and e, which are readily accessible to him.

He should note on the face of the bill of lading a record of the car seals, taken before breaking them. In-

clude the numbers and whether car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal. This is necessary to establish responsibility in case of loss or damage to the shipment.

4. Taking Delivery. The consignee will then open the car and check the contents against the bill of lading. He should check for quantity, weight, condition, loss, and damage. If it is found that the shipment checks against the bill and contents are in good order, he should then execute the certificate of delivery at the bottom of the bill of lading, taking care to see that the sentence "Delivery service at destination (was, was not) by the government" is properly accomplished. For the purposes of this administration, delivery will always be by government when shipped by government bill of lading. Show this by striking out "was not".

In no case will the minimum car-load weight be shown in the certificate of delivery, but rather the actual weight received and shown in the body of the bill, less the weight of loss or shortage, if any, and plus the weight of overage, if any. Like notation should be made on the memorandum copy.

5. Loss, Damage, Shortage, or Overage. In the event of a loss, damage, shortage, or overage, complete information shall be noted on the reverse of the bill of lading in the space provided before release of the original to the carrier's agent. A certificate of inspection should be obtained from the carrier's agent, if possible, in duplicate, one copy to accompany the memorandum copy of the bill of lading with a letter of explanation by the consignee, and one copy together with a copy of consignee's letter and Form ACP-67 to the State Executive Officer. Forms ACP-67 will be made out for shipments moving on government bills of lading, the same as on all other shipments.

6. Demurrage. Cars must be unloaded within a reasonable time. The time usually allowed is forty-eight hours after car is placed for unloading and is called "free time". If a longer time is taken in unloading, a charge called "demurrage" is made by the railroad. The freight agent should be contacted for the free time and arrangements made to complete unloading within that time, as the Government will not stand demurrage charges.

7. Temporary Receipt and Certificate in Lieu of Lost Bill of Lading. In the event the bill of lading has not been received by the consignee at the time notice of arrival is given by the carrier, Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipt", will be submitted to the delivering carrier for property actually received. The bill of lading will be executed and delivered to the carrier when received and the Temporary Receipt picked up and destroyed. The bill of lading must show the date of its delivery to the carrier, as well as date of delivery of the shipment.

If the bill of lading is not received within a reasonable time, or proof of loss is established, a "Certificate in Lieu of Lost Bill of Lading", Standard Form 1061, should

be executed in duplicate, one copy to go to the carrier and one to the Washington office. The Temporary Receipt should be picked up and destroyed. Should the original bill of lading be located after issuance of the Certificate in Lieu of Lost Bill of Lading, the bill of lading should not be executed, but a notation made on the face to the effect that Certificate in Lieu has been issued, and both copies forwarded to the Washington office.

8. Reconsignment or Diversion. A shipment may be reconsigned or diverted to a new consignee or another destination if the shipment is still in transit, or, having arrived at destination, the shipment has not yet been removed from the carrier's possession.

Carriers allow twenty-four hours' free time in which to accomplish a reconsignment or diversion. This must be done promptly in order to avoid demurrage or storage.

To accomplish this, written instructions directing the consignment or diversion will be given the proper agent of the carrier who has physical charge of the shipment at this time.

Communicate with the original consignee, and secure the original bill of lading.

Endorse the original bill of lading as follows: "This shipment reconsigned to _____ on this bill of lading. No other bill of lading issued to cover haul from _____ to _____. Authority for reconsigning _____"

Signed _____ "

Forward the original bill of lading, endorsed as required above, to the new consignee.

Make a full report of the transaction, in writing, to the Washington office.

Section C. RECEIVING CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF MATERIALS ON COMMERCIAL BILLS OF LADING: The consignee, upon receipt of notice of arrival of car, and before signing for delivery, will proceed as follows:

1. Note a record of the car seals, before breaking them. Include the numbers and whether car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal.

2. Open the car and check the contents against the bill of lading. Check for quantity, weight, condition, loss, overage, and damage. If it is found the shipment checks against the bill and contents are in good order, execute the certificate of delivery.

3. In the event of loss, damage, shortage, or overage, execute certificate of delivery with exception and report all facts to Washington with the Form ACP-67.

A double check at least should be made as unloading is effected. This may be accomplished by two men checking against each other as the material is unloaded, or counting the tiers in the car before unloading and then the bags or units as unloaded.

If on opening a car damage or loss is evident, the consignee should, before touching the shipment, call in the freight agent for an inspection, have him go over the shipment, and secure from him a report of the damage or loss, in duplicate if possible, presenting his findings. If a freight agent is not available and to wait for an inspector of the carrier from another town would cause the incurring of demurrage charges, the unloading may be effected after calling in a disinterested party and securing a certificate of findings by him. This last method is helpful but should not be resorted to if at all possible to arrange for a freight agent or carrier's inspector.

In no case will the minimum car-load weight be shown in the certificate of delivery, but rather the actual weight received and shown in the body of the bill of lading less the weight of loss or shortage, if any, and plus the weight of overage, if any.

Cars must be unloaded in a reasonable time. The time usually allowed is forty-eight hours after car is placed for unloading and is called "Free Time". If a longer time is taken in unloading, a demurrage charge is made by the railroad. The freight agent should be contacted for the free time and arrangements made to complete unloading within that time.

The date of receipt of shipment should be the date the car is placed for unloading and made available to the consignee, not the date of notice of arrival.

To divert or reconsign a shipment traveling by commercial bill of lading issued by a supplier under contract, call or wire the Washington office, giving full information. The Washington office will handle the transaction with the supplier.

Most of our contracts for materials carry a discount for prompt payment of vouchers. These periods are in some instances as short as ten days. The government regulations regarding discounts are very stringent, even to the point of requiring the placement of individual responsibility, and, if lost without good reason, charging that individual personally for the amount lost. It is, therefore, felt that Form ACP-67 and the information requested above should be on their way to Washington within twenty-four hours after placement of car in most instances, and in any event within forty-eight hours.

FLOW CHART ON GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING

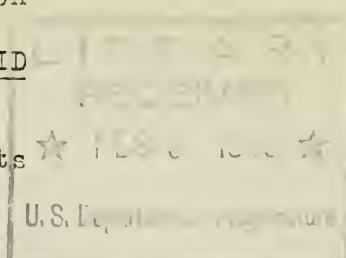
FROM	TO	Original Bill of Lading Form 105G	Shipping Order Form 105H	MEMORANDUM COPIES OF BILL OF LADING						FORMS
				1	2	3	4	5	6	
STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICER	SUPPLIER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ACP 66
SUPPLIER	INITIAL CARRIER OR INS AGENT	X	RETAINED BY CARRIER	X	X	X	X	X	RETAINED BY STATE OFFICE	X
INITIAL CARRIER	SUPPLIER	X		X	X	X	X	X		
SUPPLIER	CONSIGNEE	X		X				RETAINED BY SUPPLIER		
SUPPLIER	NORTHEAST DIVISION A.A.A.			X		X	X			
NORTHEAST DIVISION A.A.A.	ADMINISTRA- TIVE OFFICES				RETAINED BY NORTHEAST DIVISION A.A.A.	ADMINIS- TRATIVE AUDIT	PROPERTY AND SUPPLY			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

1940 GRANTS OF AID

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

1940 GRANTS OF AID

This bulletin contains instructions to county and community committees and to county and State offices in connection with materials furnished as grants of aid under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. Such materials will be furnished between November 1, 1939, and September 15, 1940. However, no orders will be accepted by the State office after August 31, 1940.

PART I. General

Section A. MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED AS GRANTS OF AID:

1. Kind. Line and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in the Northeast Region for use under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

2. Amount. The maximum amount of line and superphosphate furnished as grants of aid for use on any farm will be a quantity the cost of which to the government is not in excess of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm plus the small payment increase. The exact amount of line and superphosphate which may be furnished for a given farm will be determined in accordance with tables WER-411a issued and approved for use in the county.

Section B. USE OF GRANT OF AID MATERIALS:

1. Purposes for Which Materials May be Used. Materials furnished as grants of aid may be used in carrying out any approved soil-building practice listed in WER-410 for the State, except that superphosphate will not be furnished for use in establishing new seedings where the nurse crop is to be harvested for grain.

2. Conditions Under Which Materials Are Furnished. It is the responsibility of the county committee to make sure that any person applying for grants of aid understands that such materials are furnished for use under the following conditions, as well as conditions contained in ACP-64:

a. That the approximate cost of materials furnished will be deducted from any payment due him.

b. That twice the approximate cost of materials furnished will be deducted from any future payment due him if such materials are used in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purposes for which they were furnished.

c. That he pay any additional handling costs accruing because of his delay in accepting or calling for materials.

d. That he carry out sufficient practices, in addition to those carried out with materials furnished, so that the total payment earned by all practices carried out, plus the small payment increase, will at least equal the total cost to the Government of the materials furnished as shown in NER-411a for the county.

e. That unless there is an acreage allotment established for his farm, or he incurs deductions for excess acreages of any allotment crops, he will file no application for payment if:

(1) He receives the maximum amount of materials, or he receives less than the maximum amount of materials and renders no performance other than through the use of such materials; and

(2) He uses all of the materials furnished in accordance with the program; and

(3) The value of additional practices required to cover the cost of the materials is less than \$1.50.

Section C. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANT OF AID MATERIALS:

1. Farmers eligible for grant of aid materials.

Materials may be furnished as grants of aid to any person who is eligible to earn a payment for carrying out approved soil-building practices under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, except as provided in subsection 2 below:

2. Farmers not eligible for grant of aid materials.

Grant of aid materials will not be furnished to any applicant:

a. Whose name appears on the Register of Indebtedness for any debt other than 1940 Wheat Crop Insurance Premium resulting from execution of ACP-100. (He will become eligible, however, upon discharge of the debt.)

b. Who has executed an assignment on Form ACP-69 of his 1940 payment which has not been discharged by the execution of Part III thereof.

c. Who has executed a Form AAA-372 (Request for Setoff) in connection with part or all of his 1940 payment.

d. Who has obtained a Farm Security Administration loan for the purpose of carrying out soil-building practices and whose payment is used to secure such loan.

PART II. Preparation and Handling of Forms

Section A. ACP-64 (REQUEST FOR MATERIALS): A separate set (consisting of three copies) of ACP-64 will be executed for each kind of material

which the producer requests. If the applicant requests both lime and superphosphate to be furnished as grants of aid, a separate ACP-64 will be executed for each such material, except that in States where lime and superphosphate were combined on one ACP-64 in 1939, this practice may be continued for 1940 upon specific recommendation of the State Committee.

1. Entries by county office. The following entries will be made opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices":

a. For non-allotment farms: Enter the amount of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm, plus the small payment increase for that amount. Such 1940 soil-building allowance will be determined on the basis of acreage figures shown on the 1939 report of performance (NER-322 or NER-323). Under the \$20.00 minimum allowance provision, the minimum entry for this item for any non-allotment farm will be \$28.00.

b. For allotment farms: Prior to the establishment of 1940 acreage allotment: Enter 80% of the sum of the soil-building allowance and the small payment increase for that amount. The soil-building allowance in such cases will be determined on the basis of acreage figures shown on the 1939 report of performance and deducting from the total 1939 cropland the acreage in the 1940 wheat allotment and the acreages of the 1939 allotments for other crops except commercial vegetables in arriving at the cropland for payment at 70¢ per acre.

After 1940 allotments are established, the entry for this item will be the regular soil-building allowance plus the small payment increase for that amount.

In the case of wheat crop insurance farms in connection with which an ACP-100 has been executed the entry otherwise made for "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices" will be reduced by the amount of the crop insurance premium as shown on F.C.I.-22.

2. Entries by community committeeman or other authorized person:

a. Enter in the space provided the full name of the applicant as he usually signs it.

b. "Tenure". Enter here the tenure of the applicant; that is, "owner", "cash tenant", "share tenant", etc.

c. Enter in the space provided the postoffice address and rural route number of the applicant.

d. Enter the name of the county and State in which the applicant's farm is located.

e. "Complete Description of Material". Enter here the words "Triple Superphosphate", "Superphosphate", "Ground Limestone", "Marl", etc.

f. "Quantity". Enter here the number of bags of superphosphate and the number of tons or yards of liming materials the applicant requests, making sure that the total value of the material, obtained by multiplying the number of bags of superphosphate and the number of tons or yards of liming material by the respective rates of deduction established for the county and adding the results, does not exceed the amount entered opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices".

g. "Unit". Enter here the letters "cwt." for triple superphosphate, and "yds.", or "cwt." for liming material.

h. "Notations". Make no entry.

i. "Description of Practice". Enter here the number and description of each practice as contained in NER-410 in connection with which the superphosphate or liming materials will be used.

j. "Acres to be Treated". Enter here the number of acres to which each practice will be applied.

k. "Rate of Application". Enter here the number of pounds of superphosphate or liming materials to be applied per acre after making sure that the rate is not less than the minimum specified for the practice.

l. "Total Amount". Enter here the result obtained by multiplying the entry under "Rate of Application" by the entry under "Acres to be Treated".

m. "Deduction for Materials Requested Herein as Grant of Aid". Enter here the figure obtained by multiplying the number of cwt. of superphosphate or the number of yards or tons of liming materials by the respective rates of deduction established for the county.

n. "Previous Amounts for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under Current Agricultural Conservation Program". Enter here the number of dollars shown opposite the words "Total Amounts for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under the Current Agricultural Conservation Program" on the last previously approved ACP-64, if any.

o. "Total Deductions for Materials Requested as Grants of Aid Under the Current Agricultural Conservation Program". Enter here the sum of the figures entered in accordance with items "m" and "n" above. This figure should not exceed the figure opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices".

p. "Method of Delivery". If the material is to be delivered at a railroad siding or dealer's platform, ask the applicant which of the sidings or dealers' platforms he wants the material delivered to, and write the name of such siding or dealer's platform above the words "Form No. ACP-64". Care should be taken, however, that delivery is not requested at any point other than one of those specified in the supplier's contract.

d. Date of Delivery. Make the following notation below the words "Form No. ACP-64" and fill in the latest date the farmer will accept delivery and advise the farmer that the right is reserved to make delivery any time prior to such date:

"Line _____, 19__"

or

"Super _____, 19__"

r. "Signature". Obtain the signature of the applicant in the space provided at the bottom of the ACP-64, and date the signature.

s. Approval of ACP-64. The community committeeman or other authorized person who fills out ACP-64 will recommend approval or disapproval of the request. If he recommends approval, he will initial the request in the margin to the left of the space for the county committee's approval. If he does not approve the request, he will not enter his initials, but will attach a note to the form giving his reasons for failure to approve. The request will not be granted unless it is signed in the space provided "For the County Committee" in Section II of ACP-64 by a member of the county committee, indicating his approval for and on behalf of the county committee. The county committee should not approve for any farm a request for more materials than can be used on the farm consistent with good farming practice. This point should be given particular attention in the case of farms affected by the \$20.00 minimum allowance provision.

t. Association Expense. Collect cash from the applicant for county association expenses and handling charges in an amount equal to a percentage of the amount entered opposite "Deduction Requested Herein as Grant of Aid." Such percentage will be a figure, not in excess of 10%, determined by the State Committee and subject to the approval of the Regional Director.

u. Receipt for Association Expense Collected. Fill out the receipt form (ACP-93) in triplicate for the amount of cash advanced, sign and date it, and give the applicant the original copy (definite record by serial number must in all cases be made in the county office of the receipt books issued to any committeeman). Applicants should be cautioned against receipting for any material about which they may have any question as to quality or quantity, since their receipt of the ACP-64 is evidence that the material requested has been delivered in good order.

v. Turn in to the county office at least once each week the completed ACP-64's, the ACP-93a's and b's, and the amount of cash covered by the receipts, and obtain from the county office ACP-93a's receipted by the Treasurer.

3. By the county office:

a. Enter on ACP-64 the name and code number of the State and county, the applicant's farm serial number, and the program year at the top of the first page.

b. Check on Form ACP-64:

- (1) The names and addresses to make sure they are correct.
- (2) The quantity of materials to see that they do not exceed the quantity to which the applicant is entitled.
- (3) The proposed practices and rate of application to see that they conform to the specification contained in MER-410.
- (4) The amount shown as "Previous deductions for materials requested."
- (5) The entries opposite the "Deduction for material requested.." to see that the figure is correct.
- (6) The amount of cash in connection with materials to see that it is correct.
- (7) All other entries.

c. Signature of County Committee. If the county committee approves the request, a member of the county committee will sign in Section II of all three copies of ACP-64; then remove the carbons.

d. Receipt by Treasurer.

- (1) Upon receipt of the proper amount of money, the Treasurer of the association will receipt the ACP-93a's and b's and return the ACP-93a's to the person who collected the cash from the applicant. File ACP-93b's in numerical order in a separate file until after an audit of association records has been made, after which Forms ACP-93b should be filed in the proper individual farm folders.
- (2) The Treasurer of the association will also enter in Section III of all three copies of ACP-64 the exact amount of money received from the applicant, the date, and his signature.
- (3) The Treasurer will prepare each day a deposit slip in duplicate showing the total receipts of cash in connection with materials, and deposit each day's receipts in the bank to the association account. List on the copy of the deposit slip, for each applicant whose cash in connection with materials has been included in the deposit covered by the slip, his farm serial number and the amount of cash collected.

e. Incorrect Cash Collection. If the cash in connection with materials is too small to cover the amount of material requested, arrange with the farmer either to advance an additional amount of money or accept a reduced amount of material. If the cash in connection with material is too large and the farmer is not eligible to receive more material or does not want more, type above the signature of the Treasurer the notation "\$_____ to be refunded".

f. Filing of ACP-64. File in one folder all copies of ACP-64 for each kind of material to be delivered to the same siding or locality on approximately the same date.

Section B. NER-OFFICE FORM 65:

1. Copies to be prepared. NER-Office Form 65 will be prepared with an original and four copies. These will be referred to hereafter as "original", "first copy", "second copy", "third copy", and "fourth copy".

2. Preparation of NER-Office Form 65 by county office. When ACP-64's for at least 20 tons of superphosphate, at least 30 tons of liming materials for carlot shipment, or a reasonable quantity of liming material to be delivered by other means for immediate delivery by any one contractor at any one siding or locality have been received, prepare NER-Office Form 65 for each kind of material in the following manner:

a. Adjust the carbon paper so that the material to be typed in the lefthand margin and columns 1 and 2 only will show on the fourth copy of NER-Office Form 65.

b. Enter the names and code numbers of the State and county in the spaces provided.

c. Kind of Material. Enter beneath the words "Number Aaa-" the words "Superphosphate", "Ground Limestone", "Hydrated Lime", "Quicklime", "Marl", etc., whichever material is being furnished; also the word "bag" or "bulk".

d. Method and Date of Delivery. Enter above the words "Freight Charges" the words "Delivery desired _____" and the date of delivery desired.

Enter in the blank space directly above the title of the Form:

- (1) In the case of superphosphate or liming material for carlot shipment, the name of the consignee; and
- (2) In the case of liming material for delivery through a dealer or plant, the name of such dealer or plant.

e. Farm Serial Number. Enter on the lefthand margin the serial number of the farm operated by the applicant for material.

f. Column 1. Name of Producer. Enter in Column 1 opposite his serial number the name and address of each applicant.

When a farmer has submitted a request and his name has been entered on the NER-Office Form 65, and the completing of the request is deferred to a later date in accordance with Part II, Section F, 1-c, of these instructions, the farmer's name and related entries on the original, second, third and fourth copies of NER-Office Form 65 will be lined through and a notation made opposite his name on the original and second copies at a later date to "See Aaa #____", the NER-Office Form 65, if any, which covers the order in which the farmer's request is finally included.

In the event the delivery of material to a farmer whose name appears on the NER-Office Form 65 is deferred and it is later discovered that the farmer will accept none or only a part of the amount requested and no part of the cash collection is refunded, the Treasurer of the association shall submit a statement with the original copy of NER-Office Form 65 on which the farmer's name was originally listed. This statement shall contain the farmer's name and the information that the farmer has canceled all or part (whichever is applicable) of his request. In the event it is necessary to make a refund to the farmer of any or all of the cash paid to the Treasurer of the association, the statement referred to should also show the amount of such refund. Enter opposite the farmer's name on the original and second copies of NER-Office Form 65 the word "Cancellation".

In any event, if a farmer has submitted a request on ACP-64 and has paid the association the cash amount required, the name of the farmer should be entered on NER-Office Form 65, regardless of whether or not he later cancels part or all of his request.

g. Column 2. Pounds to be Delivered to Producer. Enter in Column 2 the number of pounds, tons, or yards of material as computed from the column headed "Quantity" on ACP-64 for each participant (if yards or tons are entered, write the word "yards" or "tons" at the head of the column).

h. Columns 4, 5, and 7. Amount Paid by Producer and Date. Enter in Column 5 the amount of money shown in Section III of ACP-64 and in Column 4 the date paid. Make no entry in Column 7.

i. Columns 3, 6, 8, and 9. Leave blank at this time.

j. Signature of Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary will sign in the space provided. The space for the signature of the Treasurer will be left blank.

k. IER-Office Form 65 shall be completed at a later date in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin.

3. Disposition of IER-Office Form 65 and ACP-64.

a. Transmit the original and second and fourth copies of IER-Office Form 65, together with the white and yellow copies of each related ACP-64, to the State office.

b. Place the blue copies of ACP-64, together with the third copy of IER-Office Form 65, in special file pending State office approval.

c. Disposition of the first copy of IER-Office Form 65 is to be made in accordance with Part II, Section H-4 of this bulletin.

Section C. STATE OFFICE HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL:

1. Verification and Approval.

a. Check entries on ACP-64 and IER-Office Form 65 and determine whether applicants are eligible to receive 1940 grants of aid in the amount requested. Correct any incorrect ACP-64; correct the corresponding entry on the Form 65, and adjust the totals on Form 65. No correction should be made in the amount entered in Section III of Form ACP-64. All corrections and changes shall be initialed by the persons in the State office who make them.

b. Approve by signature in the space provided all three copies of Form 65.

2. Preparation of ACP-66 (Request for Shipment). ACP-66 will be prepared for each Form 65 as follows:

a. Purchase order and contractor. Enter in the space on the right hand side of the form directly below the first double line the number of the purchase order and the name and address of the contractor, if known.

b. "Consign to". Enter in this block:

(1) In the case of farmyard delivery, the words "Deliver to individual farmers as called for on accompanying Forms ACP-64".

(2) In the case of delivery at plant or dealer, the words "Surrender to individual farmers as called for and as designated on accompanying Forms ACP-64"; or

(3) In the case of delivery at sidings, the name of the person designated as consignee of the shipment and his postoffice address, which should agree with the designated consignee of the bill of lading.

c. Enter the proper "Request for Shipment" (Aaa) number on the original and both copies of Form 65 and white and yellow copies of the related ACP-64.

5. Disposition of Forms (ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-66).

a. For farmyard deliveries, f.o.b. plant or dealer:

- (1) Transmit the white ACP-66, the white ACP-64's, and the fourth copy of Form 65 to the supplier.
- (2) Transmit the yellow ACP-66, the yellow ACP-64's, and the original Form 65 to the county office.
- (3) Forward the orange copy of ACP-66 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (4) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of Form 65 in the State office.

b. Delivery at sidings (consignee):

- (1) For superphosphate forward the white and orange copies of ACP-66 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (2) For liming materials forward the white copy of ACP-66 to the supplier and the orange copy to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (3) Forward the yellow ACP-66, the white and yellow ACP-64's, and the original and second copy of Form 65 to the county office.
- (4) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of Form 65 in the State office.

Section D. WASHINGTON HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL:

1. Arrange to have the consignee and the State office notified when a car of superphosphate or liming material leaves the contractor's shipping point.

2. Arrange to have copies of purchase orders mailed to the State office.

Section E. COUNTY OFFICE CORRECTION AND COMPLETION OF FORMS:

County offices will proceed as follows in handling forms returned from the State office in connection with materials:

1. Correct the blue copy of ACP-64 to agree with any changes made in the State office on the white or yellow copy and insert the Aaa number.

2. Refunds. If any of the ACP-64's approved by the State office show that a refund is due, transmit a letter to the applicant involved, explaining the refund. Inclose a statement to be signed by the applicant and returned to the county office, showing the Aaa number and stating that the refund is due. When such signed statement has been received by the county office, mail a check in the amount of the refund to the applicant and type in the blank space below Section IV on all copies of the ACP-64 "Check No. _____ for \$ _____ refund mailed _____, 19 ____". Have the applicant to whom such a refund is made sign ACP-11 or ACP-12 for the check. Such refunds will be entered as a miscellaneous claim in the name of the individual to whom the refund was made on the next association account submitted and will be identified with the correct Aaa number on ACP-6. Amounts so refunded will be charged against "Materials" on NER-Office Form 67.

3. File all copies of ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-66 for the same request for shipment in one folder pending further use.

Section F. LIMING MATERIAL TO BE DELIVERED TO FARMS, AT DEALER'S PLATFORM, OR AT PLANT:

1. The contractor will:

a. Arrange to have the material delivered to the applicant in the manner specified upon presentation (but not surrender) by the applicant of his ACP-93.

b. Upon delivery of the material to the applicant, secure the applicant's signature by himself or his agent in Section IV of the white ACP-64 showing receipt of the material.

c. When all material listed on a Form 65 has been delivered to the farmers and all ACP-64's receipted, forward Form 65 and receipted ACP-64's, together with Standard Forms 1034, to the State office.

In the event any farmer who requested liming material at a plant or dealer has not picked up his material as called for on an individual Form ACP-64 within 30 days after receipt of the Form ACP-66

by the supplier, the supplier shall notify the State office of the names of producers who have not yet called for their material. The State office shall then investigate these cases, taking what action it deems necessary, but in any event shall, within 15 days from date of notice by the supplier, give the supplier disposition of the case. It is felt that should the Government be unable to dispose of a given case within 15 days after notice by the supplier, the supplier should be allowed to bill for all material delivered against a Form ACP-66 at that time and the undelivered portion of the Form ACP-66 canceled. If it is finally determined prior to completing the order that the farmer will accept none or only part of his share, the contractor who has NEF-Office Form 65 at that time shall be instructed by the State office to draw a red line through the entry in Column 2 opposite the farmer's name and enter the correct amount, if any. If the farmers not yet having taken delivery should later desire their material, a new Form ACP-66 should be issued for them.

2. The State office will:

a. Check the receipted white copies of ACP-64 and the Form 65 against the covering ACP-66, the supplier's invoice, and Standard Form 1034, and if found to be in agreement, shall execute ACP-67 after precautionary measures have been taken to prevent improper delivery of material or improper execution of Section IV of ACP-64. (Correct all Forms 65 to agree.)

b. Forward immediately the white ACP-67 and Standard Form 1034 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

c. Retain the pink ACP-67 and fourth copy of Form 65.

d. Forward the receipted white copies of ACP-64, the second copy of Form 65 previously retained in the State office, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 to the county office.

3. The county office will:

a. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.

b. Forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant. Record on this copy of ACP-64 the amount, if any, which the applicant is required to earn in addition to the use of the materials furnished.

c. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.

d. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original and the third copy of Form 65 previously returned by the State office, completed in accordance with Part II, Section II, of this bulletin, to the State office.

e. File the second copy of Form 65, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in a permanent line file numerically by Aa number on ACP-66.

4. The State office will:

- a. Transmit the original Form 65 immediately to the County Association Section of the Regional office in Washington, D. C.

Section G. MATERIAL TO BE SHIPPED IN CARLOAD LOTS:

1. The consignee will:

- a. Take the third copy of Form 65 and the related white copies of ACP-64 and a blank copy of ACP-67 to the car; deliver to each applicant the quantity of material shown opposite his name on Form 65 upon presentation (but not surrender) of the applicant's receipted copy of the ACP-93, and have the applicant sign the receipt in Section IV of the white ACP-64.

- b. Prepare an ACP-67.

- c. Return the receipted Forms ACP-64, Form 65, and ACP-67 to the county office immediately after completing delivery of the material.

2. The county office will:

- a. In case of overage, shortage, damage, etc., prepare at least four copies of a statement signed by the consignee and secretary of the association, explaining in detail any shortage, overage, or damage. Give the original statement to the freight agent. Transmit to the State office within 48 hours the white and pink copies of ACP-67 and two copies of any statement concerning overage, shortage, or damage. If additional expense is incurred due to the poor condition of the material, attach to the ACP-67 three copies of a statement of the additional expense, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

- b. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.

- c. Forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant. Record on this copy of ACP-64 the amount, if any, which the applicant is required to earn in addition to the use of materials furnished.

- d. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.

- e. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original previously returned by the State office and the third copy of Form 65 previously returned by the consignee, completed in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin, to the State office.

- f. File the second copy of Form 65, the yellow Form ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in the permanent file numerically by Aaa number on ACP-66.

3. The State office will, within 24 hours:

- a. Send the white copy of ACP-67, together with any related statements, to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- b. Transmit the original Form 65 to the County Association Section of the Regional office in Washington, D. C.

Section H. COMPLETION OF RECORDS IN CONNECTION WITH SHIPMENTS:

After Form ACP-67 has been executed, the county offices will complete their record of transactions as follows:

1. Entries on Form 65: (Original, second, and third copies)

"Tons in Shipment". Enter in this space the number of tons of material delivered to farmers under this order.

"Date Received". Make no entry for this item.

"Freight Charges". Make no entry for this item.

"Handling Charges". Enter in this space the total of handling charges in connection with the shipment. Such figure should agree with the handling charges reported on ACP-9 or -10 for the same shipment, in accordance with Part II, Section H, Item 2, of these instructions.

"Extra Charges". Enter in this space as a total for the shipment any extra charges resulting from demurrage or extra handling incident to demurrage. Such figure shall agree with the total amount of extra charges collected from farmers due to additional handling costs accruing because of their delay in accepting or calling for materials, and should also agree with the total of Column 8 of Form 65.

Column 1. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above.

Column 2. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above.

Column 3. Enter the date shown in Section IV of white copy of ACP-64 for each farmer.

Columns 4, 5, and 7. Entry already made in accordance with Section B above. If it is discovered before completion of the order that a farmer will accept none or only part of his order and no refund is to be made, the word "Default" will be entered in Column 6 of the original and association copy opposite the entry for the amount of payment made by the farmer. No entry except as noted in this paragraph will be made in Column 6.

Column 8. Enter in this column opposite the name of the producer extra charges collected from him and reported as such on ACP-9 or -10.

Column 9. Enter the month covered by the Form ACP-8 on which the funds collected from the farmer are reported. If it is necessary to report on more than one Form ACP-8 funds which have been

collected from farmers in payment of charges on the same order, each Form ACP-8 on which such collections were reported should be identified by month in Column 9.

a. Reporting Refunds on Form 65. In the event it is discovered before the order is completed that a farmer will accept none or only part of his order and it is necessary to make a refund, the correct amount of money shall be refunded to him by the Treasurer of the association. However, the full amount originally collected from the farmer shall not be changed on NER-Office Form 65, but shall be followed by the notation (in Column 8) "\$_____Refunded".

2. Entries on Forms ACP-9 and ACP-10:

Refunds. Any claim for a refund in connection with materials will be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the producer supported by a signed statement and identified as "Refund on Aaa _____", showing the Aaa shipment number covering the Form 65 on which the name of the claimant was originally entered. If at the time the association prepares a monthly expense account a miscellaneous claim is to be made covering a refund to a farmer and such refund cannot be identified by Aaa shipment number due to the fact that the order has not as yet been completed, a statement should be submitted in support of the miscellaneous claim showing the Form ACP-8 on which the collection from the farmer in question was reported.

Handling Charges.

a. Consignee. Charges for consignee will be shown as a personal service claim on ACP-9 or -10 in the name of the consignee and identified with the number of the request for shipment (Aaa) in connection with which the claim is made.

b. Unloading Labor Charge. If additional labor is used, show such charge as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 or -10 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice and identified with the request for shipment (Aaa) number in connection with which the claim is made.

Extra Charges. In case there is a demurrage charge, it should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice.

If there is an extra labor charge incident to the demurrage, such extra labor charge should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant, supported by an invoice and identified with the request for shipment (Aaa) number in connection with which the claim is made.

5. Entries on NER-Office Form 67: All claims and only those claims identified by "Request for Shipment" numbers on ACP-9 or -10 should be charged against "Materials" on NER-Office Form 67 and

should be listed on the form as personal service or miscellaneous claims as on ACP-9 or -10. Amounts refunded will be reported in the column "Miscellaneous Claims" and will be identified by a capital "R". Other miscellaneous claims will be identified with a capital "E".

4. Entries on ACP-8:

Reporting Collection of Charges Paid by Farmers.

All funds collected as charges from the farmers will be recorded on NER-Office Form 65 and must be deposited in the bank by the Treasurer of the association to the credit of the association's account. All funds so collected will be reported as a collection on Line 1(c) of the first Voucher Form ACP-8 submitted by the association after any such collection has been made. Particular care should be taken to see that a collection is reported only once.

All collections reported in line 1(c), Form ACP-8, must be supported by the first carbon of each NER-Office Form 65 which covers the collections which are being reported.

In the event an order has not been completed at the time Form ACP-8 is prepared and consequently an NER-Office Form 65 does not list all of the names which will be entered on the form when the order has been completed, the first carbon of NER-Office Form 65 will be forwarded anyway in support of the collection reported on Form ACP-8. When additional requests are approved and the names of those farmers covered by the additional requests are entered on this incomplete NER-Office Form 65 to make up the complete order, the typist, before entering the additional names, will insert a new NER-Office Form 65 as the first carbon copy. This first copy will again be submitted in support of the collections reported on the next voucher Form ACP-8 submitted. If the order is not as yet completed at that time, the same steps will be followed again and continued each month until the order is completed. Example:

NER-Office Form 65, which will be covered by Request for Shipment (ACP-66), lists only six names when Form ACP-8 is prepared for August. The first carbon of NER-Office Form 65 will be forwarded with the August account in support of the collection reported in line 1(c), Form ACP-8. During the month of August there are 20 additional requests approved which are to be entered on the incomplete NER-Office Form 65 to make up an order. Before the typist enters any of the names on NER-Office Form 65 represented by the additional 20 approved requests, a new NER-Office Form 65 will be inserted between the original copy and the second carbon. This first carbon will show only the 20 names which are being added to the previous six. This first carbon will now be submitted in support of the entry for collections on the September Form ACP-8. If the order is still incomplete, the same steps will be followed and continued each month until the order is completed.

PART III. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING SHIPMENTS

Section A. ISSUING GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING:

1. General.

a. Component Parts. A government bill of lading has three component parts:

- (1) The original, Standard Form No. 1058.
- (2) The memorandum, Standard Form No. 1058A.
- (3) The shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059.

There is also an extra sheet, Standard Form No. 1062, to be used as an additional sheet to each of the component parts enumerated above when the shipment is extensive as to require more than one sheet.

b. Consignor and Consignee Defined. The consignor is the party who tenders the original bill of lading to the initial carrier. The consignee is the party to whom the last carrier turns over the shipment.

c. Ordering Cars.

(1) The standard car is 36'6" long, inside measurement. This car is used as a basis for establishing weight of minimum carloads, the minimum increasing with the length of the car. For the purposes of this administration you will use government bills of lading only for carload shipments of at least minimum carload weight.

(2) Length to be specified. When ordering the cars the shipper must specify the length of the car required, taking into consideration the articles to be shipped and the weight and bulk thereof, and care must be taken to specify cars not over 36'6" in length, inside measurement, unless longer cars are specifically needed. When longer cars are required, the specific length should be noted on the bill of lading in spaces provided for this information. A car should not be ordered for a shipment without first determining that the quantity to be shipped is sufficient to be moved economically as a carload. If a car of specified length is ordered and the railroad furnishes a car of greater length for its own convenience, no additional charge for the longer car will be allowed unless the car furnished is fully loaded, in which case the minimum weight of the car furnished will govern.

d. Use by Contractors

(1) Purchase orders or requests for shipment.

All contracts and purchase orders should specify whether shipment is to be made on government bill of lading, at government expense, or on prepaid commercial bill of lading, at the contractor's expense, depending upon the terms of the contract or order covering the purchase of the goods. On contracts

made for delivery f.o.b. cars at or near the contractor's shipping point, the contractor will be supplied necessary bills of lading and will be responsible for the delivery of the material into the custody of the transportation company where it will be accepted for movement on government bill of lading.

(2) Instructions to contractors. When shipments are to be forwarded on government bills of lading, contractors should be given explicit shipping instructions at the time the necessary government bills of lading are furnished them.

(3) Prepayment not permitted when shipment at government expense is authorized. When shipment at government expense is authorized, contractors must not be permitted to prepay charges, nor should carrier forward shipments under their waybills as prepaid, since payment for transportation at government expense can be made only upon surrender of the original bill of lading properly accomplished at destination.

e. Issue of Duplicate Prohibited. The issue of a duplicate of the original copy of bill of lading is prohibited. Other means are prescribed to enable the carrier to secure payment in case of loss of original bill of lading.

f. Issue after Service Performed Prohibited. The issuance of a government bill of lading after the service has been performed is prohibited.

g. Payment of Transportation Charges. Payment for transportation by means of government bills of lading will be made to the last carrier upon presentation of transportation voucher, properly executed, and supported by accomplished original bill of lading, or certificate in lieu thereof, to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

2. Preparation.

a. Copies required and how prepared. One copy each of the original and the shipping order, and six copies of the memorandum, will be prepared, and these eight copies should be made simultaneously by the use of carbon paper. Extra memorandum copies, when required, will be prepared in the same manner. Use either typewriter or indelible pencil in the preparation of government bills of lading.

b. Serial numbers. Bills of lading will be consecutively numbered. The number appearing on the original bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1058, must also be shown on the memorandum copies, Standard Form No. 1038A, and the shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059, as well as all extra copies which may be used at the time the bill of lading is issued. These forms are to be used only for shipments to be transported at government expense; that is, government property between two activities, or material purchased f.o.b. factory on which

the administration takes delivery at the freight station at point that shipment originates.

IMPORTANT. It is most important that all original bills of lading mutilated in preparation, or issued in error, be marked "Canceled" in bold letters and returned promptly to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., in order to prevent them from being unlawfully used, and also to account for the serial number.

c. Routing. For the purposes of this administration, State Executive Officers when issuing government bills of lading will list no routing other than to name the transportation company serving the supplier where material is bought f.o.b. cars.

IMPORTANT. Under no circumstances will a representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration attempt to route a government bill of lading beyond the above instructions. Should a complete routing for any reason be required, immediately contact the Washington office with a request for routing.

d. Description of Property Shipped. For the purposes of this administration, State Executive Officers, when issuing government bills of lading, will make no entries in the body of the bill headed "Marks", "Numbers on Packages", "Number and Kind of Packages", "Description of Articles", and "Weights". These entries will be made by the contractor, and it will be incumbent upon him to classify the material shipped in accordance with freight classifications in effect at the time, bearing in mind the classification should be on the basis of the cheapest commodity rate. In order to obtain the benefit of the lowest commercial rates for transportation, commercial names will be used corresponding with those shown in the Consolidated Freight Classification.

e. Data Required in Preparing Bill of Lading.
On the line headed "Bill to" over the parenthetical expression "(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)", should be entered "United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division."

On the next line underscored "(Appropriation Chargeable)" enter the appropriation, allotment number, and the State and county code chargeable. For your information the appropriation and allotments covering materials follow:

Appropriation	- 1202215(21).051
Allotments	- 0560.1 - Superphosphate
	0560.2 - Lime

You will note that the appropriation is the same for both superphosphate and lime, but when issuing bills of lading to move liming materials, allotment 0560.2 should be used, together with the State and county code applicable to the ACP-66 requesting the material. The allotment 0560.1 covering superphosphate is included only to complete

this information and it is not anticipated at this time that it will be necessary to issue bills of lading in the field to move superphosphate. This appropriation and these allotments hold good until the end of this fiscal period, or June 30, 1940. At that time the Washington office should be contacted for new symbols.

On the next line underscored "(Issuing officer)", enter the applicable State office, with full address.

On the next line underscored "(Name and title of issuing officer)", enter the name and title of the State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee) (the authority for issuing government bills of lading in the field is delegated to the State Executive Officer, and in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee, only).

On the next line headed "RECEIVED from" and underscored "(Consignor)", enter the name of the company from whom the goods being shipped are purchased.

On the next line underscored "(Name of transportation company)", enter the name of the transportation company serving the siding at the plant of the company from whom the material is bought (this should be the initial carrier). NOTE: State Executive Officers should familiarize themselves with available shipping facilities at the plants of contractors from whom they will be buying material calling for movement by government bills of lading, and in the event there is more than one railroad company serving a supplier's plant, it is the desire of the government to split the tonnage giving all railroads equal opportunity for participating in the hauling, provided there is no loss to the government through use of any given road.

In the next blank space underscored "(Shipping point)", enter the name of town or siding, giving also county and State where the plant from which the supplier is making shipment is located. (In other words, this is the point of origin of the shipment, the point at which the initial carrier will pick up the material.)

In the next space, following the word "to" and underscored "(Destination)", enter the name of the town or siding, giving also county and State to which the shipment is consigned. (This is the point of delivery.)

In the next space underscored "(Consignee)", enter "Washington County Agricultural Conservation Association, attention Mr. J. W. Black, Harrington, Maine", as the case may be.

In the next line headed "via" and underscored "(Route journey only when some substantial interest of the Government is subserved thereby)", enter "Shipment should move over cheapest route, land grants and equalizing lines considered, to protect the lowest published rate". (See subsection 2-c entitled "Routing" above.)

The spaces immediately following the body of the bill will be left blank for execution by the bidder in accordance with Section 2-6, entitled "Description of Property Shipped", above.

At the bottom of the body of the bill will be found the line

"Pick-up service at origin ^{was} was not by the Government.

(Signature of Consignor)".

for the purposes of this administration, and where shipment is taken f.o.b. platform of the supplier in carload lots, this line is to be left blank. This information is for less than carload shipments.

All following spaces are to be left blank down to the space headed "CERTIFICATE OF ISSUING OFFICER". On the first line in this space headed "Contract No.", enter the number of the contract under which the supplier mentioned above as consignor is operating. This contract number may be found on the blank purchase order against which you are requesting shipment.

In the next space headed "Purchase Order No.", enter the number of the blanket purchase order to be found thereon.

In the next space headed "Dated", enter the date of the blanket purchase order.

On the next line, underscored "(F.O.B. point named in contract)", enter the F.O.B. point as shown in the third space on the blanket purchase order, i.e. the point of origin of the shipment.

On the next line, underscored "(Issuing officer)", the State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chairman, State Committee), will sign his name.

These are all the entries required in the State office, and the bill of lading is then in proper order to be forwarded to the supplier for moving the shipment.

3. Accomplishment.

a. General. The accomplishment of a bill of lading is the execution thereon of an acknowledgment that the service called for thereby has been performed by the carrier, and a bill of lading so accomplished becomes the evidence upon which payment for this service will be made. The procedure for accomplishment of government bills of lading is covered in Section B, Item 2 below of these instructions.

4. Disposition.

a. Instructions for the Contractor. When a bill of lading is issued by a State Executive Officer (in Pennsylvania, Chair-

man, State Committee), he will forward the original, the shipping order, and five memorandum copies to the supplier, together with the original of Form ACP-66, "Request for Shipment", on which he has noted the number of the blanket purchase order against which it applies. Instruct the contractor at this time to fill in the body of the bill of lading in accordance with Section 2-d, entitled "Description of Property Shipped", above. The contractor will secure a car, load it, and seal it, and, when it is ready for surrender to the carrier, will enter on the bill of lading the size of the car ordered, the size of the car furnished, the date furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number, in the space just below the body of the bill, and submit the government bill of lading and all copies to the carrier's agent for execution in the right-hand block just above the signature of the issuing officer. Upon execution by the carrier's agent in this block on all copies, the contractor will surrender to the carrier the shipping order, Standard Form No. 1059. He will then forward, at once, the original bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1058, and one memorandum copy, Standard Form 1058A, direct to the consignee as named on the face of the bill. Three memorandum copies, Standard Form No. 1058A, are to be forwarded direct to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., and the remaining copy is to be kept for his records.

Section B. RECEIVING SHIPMENTS ON GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING:

It will be necessary from time to time to move materials from contractors to our field points on government bills of lading.

1. Distribution. The consignee will be forwarded, immediately after the shipment moves, the original copy of bill of lading (Standard Form 1058) and one memorandum copy of bill of lading (Standard Form 1058A).

2. Disposition by Consignee. Upon receipt of the shipment, the consignee will accomplish the original bill of lading and surrender it to the agent of the last carrier. He will also make a notation showing the date of delivery on the memorandum copy received with the original, and mail it to the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division, Washington, D.C.

3. Accomplishment. Consignee should check the small space just under the body of the bill of lading to see that the following have been noted thereon:

- a. Size car ordered.....ft.
- b. Size car furnished.....ft.
- c. Date furnished.....
- d. Initials.....
- e. Car No.....

If this information has not been entered, he should complete items b, d, and e, which are readily accessible to him.

He should note on the face of the bill of lading a record of the car seals, taken before breaking them. In-

clude the numbers and whether car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal. This is necessary to establish responsibility in case of loss or damage to the shipment.

4. Taking Delivery. The consignee will then open the car and check the contents against the bill of lading. He should check for quantity, weight, condition, loss, and damage. If it is found that the shipment checks against the bill and contents are in good order, he should then execute the certificate of delivery at the bottom of the bill of lading, taking care to see that the sentence "Delivery service at destination (was, was not) by the government" is properly accomplished. For the purposes of this administration, a delivery will always be by government when shipped by government bill of lading. Show this by striking out "was not".

In no case will the minimum car-load weight be shown in the certificate of delivery, but rather the actual weight received and shown in the body of the bill, less the weight of loss or shortage, if any, and plus the weight of overage, if any. Like notation should be made on the memorandum copy.

5. Loss, Damage, Shortage, or Overage. In the event of a loss, damage, shortage, or overage, complete information shall be noted on the reverse of the bill of lading in the space provided before release of the original to the carrier's agent. A certificate of inspection should be obtained from the carrier's agent, if possible, in duplicate, one copy to accompany the memorandum copy of the bill of lading with a letter of explanation by the consignee, and one copy together with a copy of consignee's letter and Form ACP-67 to the State Executive Officer. Forms ACP-67 will be made out for shipments moving on government bills of lading, the same as on all other shipments.

If there is an overage, and as soon as it becomes apparent that such overage exists, the consignee will arrange with some farmer to take the extra material. An effort should first be made to place this material with farmers who have materials in the car. The consignee should indicate on Form ACP-67 the amount of such overage, but that it has been absorbed by adjustment of one or more farmers' orders or by acceptance of a new order, and that the material is being accepted and used. The Washington office will in turn make adjustment of the purchase order, paying the supplier for the material. It is believed that most suppliers have at this point had sufficient experience in the handling of our shipments to keep overages to a minimum and that any further overages received will be the result of mistakes normally expected in the handling of this type of shipment. However, should there be an overage of such magnitude that it cannot be handled as outlined above, you may accept shipment for the amount ordered and immediately contact Washington by telephone or wire for procedure to be followed in handling such overage.

6. Demurrage. Cars must be unloaded within a reasonable time. The time usually allowed is forty-eight hours after car is placed for

unloading and is called "free time." If a longer time is taken in unloading, a charge called "demurrage" is made by the railroad. The freight agent should be contacted for the free time and arrangements made to complete unloading within that time, as the Government will not stand demurrage charges.

7. Temporary Receipt and Certificate in Lieu of Lost Billing of Lading. In the event the bill of lading has not been received by the consignee at the time notice of arrival is given by the carrier, Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipt", will be submitted to the delivering carrier for property actually received. The bill of lading will be executed and delivered to the carrier when received and the Temporary Receipt picked up and destroyed. The bill of lading must show the date of its delivery to the carrier, as well as date of delivery of the shipment.

If the bill of lading is not received within a reasonable time, or proof of loss is established, a "Certificate in Lieu of Lost Bill of Lading," Standard Form 1061, should be executed in duplicate, one copy to go to the carrier and one to the Washington office. The Temporary Receipt should be picked up and destroyed. Should the original bill of lading be located after issuance of the Certificate in Lieu of Lost Bill of Lading, the bill of lading should not be executed, but a notation made on the face to the effect that Certificate in Lieu has been issued and both copies forwarded to the Washington office.

8. Reconsignment or Diversion. A shipment may be reconsigned or diverted to a new consignee or another destination if the shipment is still in transit, or, having arrived at destination, the shipment has not yet been removed from the carrier's possession.

Carriers allow twenty-four hours' free time in which to accomplish a reconsignment or diversion. This must be done promptly in order to avoid demurrage or storage.

To accomplish this, written instructions directing the consignment or diversion will be given the proper agent of the carrier who has physical charge of the shipment at this time.

Communicate with the original consignee, and secure the original bill of lading.

Endorse the original bill of lading as follows: "This shipment reconsigned to _____ on this bill of lading. No other bill of lading issued to cover haul from _____ to _____. Authority for reconsigning _____"

Signed _____

Forward the original bill of lading, endorsed as required above, to the new consignee.

Make a full report of the transaction, in writing, to the Washington office.

Section C. RECEIVING CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF MATERIALS ON COMMERCIAL BILLS OF LADING: The consignee, upon receipt of notice of arrival of car, and before signing for delivery, will proceed as follows:

1. Note a record of the car seals, before breaking them. Include the numbers and whether car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal.

2. Open the car and check the contents against the bill of lading. Check for quantity, weight, condition, loss, overage, and damage. If it is found the shipment checks against the bill and contents are in good order, execute the certificate of delivery.

3. In the event of loss, damage, shortage, or overage, execute certificate of delivery with exception and report all facts to Washington with the Form ACP-67.

A double check at least should be made as unloading is effected. This may be accomplished by two men checking against each other as the material is unloaded, or counting the tiers in the car before unloading and then the bags or units as unloaded.

If on opening a car damage or loss is evident, the consignee should, before touching the shipment, call in the freight agent for an inspection, have him go over the shipment, and secure from him a report of the damage or loss, in duplicate if possible, presenting his findings. If a freight agent is not available and to wait for an inspector of the carrier from another town would cause the incurring of demurrage charges, the unloading may be effected after calling in a disinterested party and securing a certificate of findings by him. This last method is helpful but should not be resorted to if at all possible to arrange for a freight agent or carrier's inspector.

In no case will the minimum carload weight be shown in the certificate of delivery, but rather the actual weight received and shown in the body of the bill of lading less the weight of loss or shortage, if any, and plus the weight of overage, if any.

Cars must be unloaded in a reasonable time. The time usually allowed is forty-eight hours after car is placed for unloading and is called "free time." If a longer time is taken in unloading a demurrage charge is made by the railroad. The freight agent should be contacted for the free time and arrangements made to complete unloading within that time.

The date of receipt of shipment should be the date the car is placed for unloading and made available to the consignee, not the date of notice of arrival.

To divert or reconsign a shipment traveling by commercial bill of lading issued by a supplier under contract, call or wire the Washington office, giving full information. The Washington office will handle the transaction with the supplier.

Most of our contracts for materials carry a discount for prompt payment of vouchers. These periods are in some instances as short as ten days. The government regulations regarding discounts are very stringent, even to the point of requiring the placement of individual responsibility, and if lost without good reason, charging that individual personally for the amount lost. It is, therefore, felt that Form ACP-67 and the information requested above should be on their way to Washington within twenty-four hours after placement of car in most instances, and in any event within forty-eight hours.

FLOW CHART ON GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING

FROM	TO	Original Bill of Lading Form 1052	Shipping Order Form 1052	FORM 1058A MEMORANDUM COPIES OF BILL OF LADING						FORMS
				1	2	3	4	5	6	
STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICER	SUPPLIER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	RETAINED BY STATE OFFICE	ACP 56
SUPPLIER	INITIAL CARRIER OR ITS AGENT	X	RETAINED BY CARRIER	X	X	X	X	X		
INITIAL CARRIER	SUPPLIER	X		X	X	X	X	X		
SUPPLIER	CONSIGNEE	X		X				RETAINED BY SUPPLIER		
SUPPLIER	NORTHEAST DIVISION A.A.A.				X	X	X			
NORTHEAST DIVISION A. A. A.	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES				RETAINED BY NORTH-EAST DIV. A.A.A.	ADMINIS-TRATIVE AND SUPPLY				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

1940 GRANTS OF AID

I.

The part of item 2, Section C, of Part II, which reads as follows:

"Preparation of ACP-66 (Request for Shipment). ACP-66 will be prepared for each Form 65 as follows:"

is stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"Preparation of Form ACP-66 (Request for Shipment). One Form ACP-66 shall be prepared for all NER-Office Forms 65 which are received from a county office under the same date, requesting a shipment of the same type of material, to the same county, from the same dealer, for delivery to the same railhead. When issuing a single Form ACP-66 under the above conditions to cover several NER-Office Forms 65, there shall be entered on the heading of each Form 65 immediately following the AAA number a letter taken in order, beginning at 'A', indicating that more than one NER-Office Form 65 has been assigned the same request number. Immediately below the AAA number shall be indicated the total number of NER-Office Forms 65 that have been assigned the same request number, i. e., 'A to F inclusive.'

Example: AAA 33000 (A)
 (A to F inclusive)

"In the event one Form ACP-66 is issued for one NER-Office Form 65, there should appear below the request number the entry 'A only.'

Example: AAA 33001 (A)
 (A only)

"The associations should take care in submitting NER-Office Forms 65 to see that where several have been issued against one Form ACP-66, they be submitted as a unit."

II.

Part III, Section B, item 5, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"If there is a shortage, and as soon as it becomes apparent, adjustment should be made with some farmer receiving a consignment in that car, if possible, to reduce his order by the amount of the shortage. In this event, the Form ACP-67 should have a statement of the particulars and mention the fact that this shortage was deducted from the consignment in this car of one of the farmers, and the county office records adjusted accordingly, making any refund due this farmer because of the adjustment. If this shortage is of such magnitude as to handicap greatly the farmer in his practice and it is anticipated that further supplies of material will be required for that locality, his order may be reduced by the amount of the shortage, no refunds made him, and a new Form ACP-64 issued for this amount to make up the shortage which will be requested on a future order. This new ACP-64 should be clearly crossreferenced with the original.

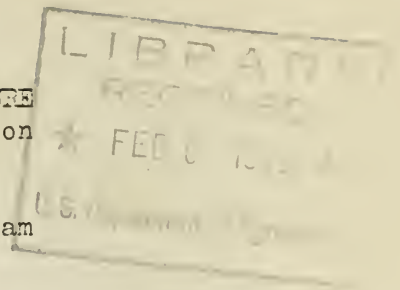
"Overages or shortages should be adjusted on each particular shipment as received. No overage received should be applied against future shipments even though it is known that more cars are due at that same destination. This is necessary for the reason that the Washington office may find that they have to place the remaining orders against another supplier, and when overages from one shipment are carried over against future shipments, considerable difficulty may arise in settling the dispute between two or three suppliers. As a matter of fact, it may be impossible to determine just which was at fault."

Issued December 4th, 1939, with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program



1940 GRANTS OF AID

I.

Part II, Section C, item 1, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

- "c. If materials are to be delivered by a trucker under separate contract, enter in the upper left-hand corner of the white and yellow copies of ACP-64 the name and address of the supplier and the number of the blanket purchase order under which the material is being purchased."

II.

Part II, Section C, item 2-b, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

- "(4) In the case of delivery by trucker under separate contract of materials furnished F. O. B. supplier's plant, the words 'To be delivered by _____' (name of trucker.)"

III.

Part II, Section C, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"c. Delivery by trucker under separate contract.

- (1) Transmit the white copy of ACP-66, and the fourth copy of Form 65 to the supplier.
- (2) Transmit the white ACP-64's to the trucker.
- (3) Transmit the yellow ACP-66, the yellow ACP-64's, and the original Form 65 to the county office.
- (4) Forward the orange copy of ACP-66 to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- (5) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of Form 65 in the State office."

IV.

Part II is hereby amended by the insertion of the following between Sections G and H:

"Section GG. Materials Delivered by Trucker Under Separate Contract.

1. The trucker will:

- a. Take the ACP-64 to the supplier named in the upper left-hand corner and secure the material by presentation (but not surrender) of this form.
- b. Receipt in Column 7 of Form 65 held by the supplier for the material received for delivery to the farmer named on the ACP-64.
- c. Deliver the material received to the farmer, securing the farmer's signature by himself or his agent in Section IV of ACP-64 as evidence of delivery.
- d. Upon delivery of all material called for by the ACP-64's and covered by a single ACP-66, forward all receipted ACP-64's, together with Standard Form 1034, to the State office.

2. The supplier will:

- a. Upon presentation by the trucker of forms ACP-64, as listed on Form 65 and covered by the corresponding ACP-66, surrender the material called for by the ACP-64's and secure the trucker's receipt in Column 7 of ACP-65 for each farmer's material.
- b. When all material listed on a Form 65 has been surrendered to and receipted for by the trucker, forward Form 65, together with Standard Form 1034, to the State office.

3. The State office will:

- a. Check the receipted Form 65 as returned by the supplier against the covering ACP-66 and the supplier's Standard Form 1034, and, if found to be in agreement, shall execute ACP-67 based on the receipted Form 65.

- b. Check the receipted white copies of ACP-64 as returned by the trucker against Form 65 and the covering ACP-66, making sure that the amount of material receipted for on the ACP-64's is in agreement with the ACP-66.
 - c. Forward immediately the white ACP-67 and Standard Forms 1034, both for the supplier and for the trucker, to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
 - d. Retain the pink ACP-67 and the fourth copy of Form 65.
 - e. Forward the receipted copies of ACP-64, the second copy of Form 65 previously retained in the State office, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67, to the county office.
4. The county office will:

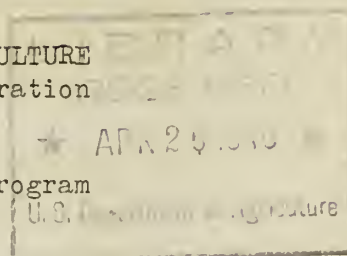
Proceed as outlined in Section F-3 above.

Issued December 4th, 1939, with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program



1940 GRANTS OF AID

I

Part I, Section A, Item 2, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The maximum quantity of material which may be furnished as grants of aid for use on any farm, the ACP-64 for which is executed in the field later than February 25, 1940, will be a quantity the cost of which to the Government is not in excess of 90 percent of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm, plus the small payment increase on this 90 percent of the allowance; except that the maximum quantity of forest trees which may be furnished as grants of aid will be the quantity the cost of which to the Government is not in excess of 90 percent of the soil-building allowance, plus 90 percent of the reforestation allowance, plus the small payment increase on the sum of these 90 percents."

II

The heading of Part II, Section A, Item 1, is hereby amended by substituting in lieu of the present heading, "Entries by county office", the following:

"1. Entries by county office on ACP-64's executed in the field not later than February 25, 1940."

III

Part II, Section A, Item 1, is hereby further amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"1-x. Entries by county office on ACP-64's executed in the field later than February 25, 1940. The following entries will be made opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices":

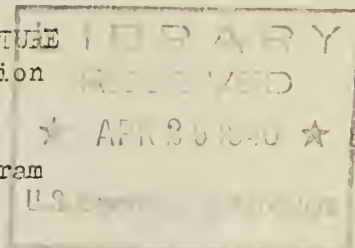
- "a. For all farms: Enter 90 percent of the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm plus the small payment increase on this 90 percent of the allowance. Because of the minimum allowance provision of the 1940 program the entry for this item for any non-allotment farm will not be less than \$25.20.
- "b. For farms taking forest trees: Enter to the right of the entry made in accordance with "a" above a figure which is the sum of 90 percent of the regular soil-building allowance, plus 90 percent of the reforestation allowance, plus the small payment increase on the sum of these 90 percents. For nonallotment farms this entry will not be less than \$57.50. The difference between the entry computed under this provision "b" and that under provision "a" above can be used to take no materials in lieu of cash payment except forest trees."

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Issued February 24, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program



1940 GRANTS OF AID

I

Part I, Section A, Item 1, is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"1. Kind. Liming materials, superphosphate, and forest trees may be furnished to farmers in the Northeast Region for use under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program."

II

Part II, Section A, Item 2-e, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"Red Pine, White Pine, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Red Spruce, etc."

III

Part II, Section A, Item 2-f, is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"f. "Quantity". Enter here the number of each kind of forest tree or bags of superphosphate or number of tons or yards of liming material the applicant requests, making sure that the total value of the material, obtained by multiplying the number of forest trees or bags of superphosphate or the number of tons or yards of liming material by their respective rates of deduction as established and adding the results, does not exceed the amount entered opposite "Maximum Payment in Connection with Soil-Building Practices"."

IV

Part II, Section A, Item 2-k, is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"Enter here the number of pounds of superphosphate or liming materials to be applied per acre or the number of forest trees to be planted per acre, after making certain that this rate is not less than the minimum specified for the practice."

V

Part II, Section A, Item 2-m, is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"m. "Deductions for Materials Requested Herein as Grants of Aid". Enter here the result obtained by multiplying the number of forest trees or the number of cwt. of superphosphate or the number of tons or yards of liming materials by their respective established rates of deduction."

VI

Part II, Section B, Item 2, is hereby stricken out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"2. Preparation of NER-Office Form 65 by county office. When ACP-64's for at least 500 of any one kind of forest trees, at least 30 tons of superphosphate, at least 30 tons of liming materials for carlot shipment, or a reasonable quantity of liming material to be delivered by other means for immediate delivery by any one contractor at any one siding or locality have been received, prepare NER-Office Form 65 for each kind of material in the following manner:"

VII

Part II, Section B, Item 2-c hereby stricken out and the

following substituted in lieu thereof:

"c. Kind of Material. Enter beneath the words "Number AAA" the words "Red Pine", "White Spruce", "Triple Superphosphate", "Ground Limestone", "20% Superphosphate", "Quicklime", "Agricultural Slag", etc., whichever material is being ordered; also in the case of liming or fertilizer material the word "bag" or "bulk"."

VIII

Part II, Section B, Item 2-d, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"(3) In the case of forest trees the name and mail address of the consignee."

IX

Part II, Section B, Item 2-g, is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"g. Column 2. Pounds to be Delivered to Producer. Enter in Column 2 the number of trees, pounds, tons, or yards of material as entered in the column headed "Quantity" on ACP-64 for each participant (if number of trees, yards, or tons is entered, delete the word "Pounds" at the head of the column and enter the word "Trees", "Yards", or "Tons")."

X

Part II, Section C, Item 3-b (2), is hereby stricken out and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"For liming materials or forest trees, forward the white copy of ACP-66 to the supplier and the orange copy to the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C."

XI

Part II is hereby amended by inserting after Section G the following Section G-G:

"Section G-G. FOREST TREES:

1. The county office will:
 - a. Immediately upon receipt of the approved Forms ACP-64, ACP-66, and NER-Office Form 65 from the State office, correct all copies of these forms in the county office to agree with any changes made by the State office.
 - b. Forward the third copy of Form 65 and the white copies of the related Forms ACP-64 to the designated consignee, together with a blank ACP-67.
2. The consignee will:
 - a. Inspect the shipment for overage, shortage, damage, etc. If any of the stock is not suitable for planting or does not otherwise meet the specifications of the material ordered, withhold such portion of the stock and prepare a statement listing such defects.
 - b. Prepare and transmit to the county office within 24 hours an ACP-67 accompanied by the certificate of inspection and the statement listing the defects in the shipment, if any.
 - c. Be responsible for the prompt distribution of the trees in the shipment as indicated on Form 65 and have the applicant sign and date the receipt in Section IV of the white ACP-64.
3. The county office will:
 - a. In case of overage, shortage, damage, etc., prepare at least four copies of a statement signed by the secretary of the association, explaining in detail any shortage, overage, or damage, and attach thereto reproductions of the consignee's statement.

Give the original statement to the carrier's agent. Transmit to the State office within 48 hours the white and pink copies of ACP-67 and two copies of the statements concerning overage, shortage, or damage, together with the certificate of inspection. If additional expense is incurred due to the poor condition of the material, attach to the ACP-67 three copies of a statement of the additional expense, signed by the secretary and treasurer of the association.

4. The State office will, within 24 hours:

- a. Send the white copy of ACP-67, together with any related statements, to the Administrative Section of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
- b. Transmit the original Form 65 to the County Association Section of the Regional office in Washington, D. C."

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

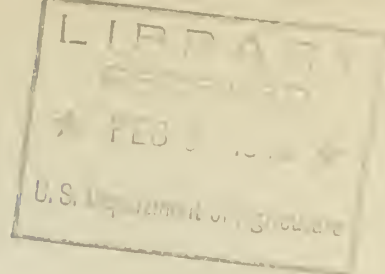
BAGS TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE											BAGS TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE											BAGS TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
0	0	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	
1	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	
2	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	
3	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	
4	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	
5	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	x	
6	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	x	x	
7	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	x	x	x	
8	36.00	37.50	39.00	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	x	x	x	
9	40.50	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	x	x	x	x	
10	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	x	x	x	x	x	
11	49.50	51.00	52.50	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	
12	54.00	55.50	57.00	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	
13	58.50	60.00	61.50	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
14	63.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
15	67.50	69.00	70.50	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
16	72.00	73.50	75.00	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
17	76.50	78.00	79.50	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
18	81.00	82.50	84.00	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
19	85.50	87.00	88.50	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20	90.00	91.50	93.00	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
21	94.50	96.00	97.50	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22	99.00	100.50	102.00	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23	103.50	105.00	106.50	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	127.50	129.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
24	108.00	109.50	111.00	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	127.50	129.00	130.50	132.00	133.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25	112.50	114.00	115.50	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	127.50	129.00	130.50	132.00	133.50	135.00	136.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
26	117.00	118.50	120.00	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	127.50	129.00	130.50	132.00	133.50	135.00	136.50	138.00	139.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
27	121.50	123.00	124.50	126.00	127.50	129.00	130.50	132.00	133.50	135.00	136.50	138.00	139.50	141.00	142.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28	126.00	127.50	129.00	130.50	132.00	133.50	135.00	136.50	138.00	139.50	141.00	142.50	144.00	145.50	147.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
29	130.50	132.00	133.50	135.00	136.50	138.00	139.50	141.00	142.50	144.00	145.50	147.00	148.50	150.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
30	135.00	136.50	138.00	139.50	141.00	142.50	144.00	145.50	147.00	148.50	150.00	151.50	153.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
31	139.50	141.00	142.50	144.00	145.50	147.00	148.50	150.00	151.50	153.00	154.50	156.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	144.00	145.50	147.00	148.50	150.00	151.50	153.00	154.50	156.00	157.50	159.00	160.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
33	148.50	150.00	151.50	153.00	154.50	156.00	157.50	159.00	160.50	162.00	163.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
34	153.00	154.50	156.00	157.50	159.00	160.50	162.00	163.50	165.00	166.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
35	157.50	159.00	160.50	162.00	163.50	165.00	166.50	168.00	169.50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
36	162.00	163.50	165.00	166.50	168.00	169.50	171.00	172.50	174.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
37	166.50	168.00	169.50	171.00	172.50	174.00	175.50	177.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
38	171.00	172.50	174.00	175.50	177.00	178.50	180.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
39	175.50	177.00	178.50	180.00	181.50	183.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
40	180.00	181.50	183.00	184.50	186.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

LARGEST QUANTITY OF MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED AS GRANT OF AID
1940 - AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
IN
ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN, AND RUTLAND COUNTIES

BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																																BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																																BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52																																										
0	0	.62	1.24	1.86	2.48	3.10	3.72	4.34	4.96	5.58	6.20	6.82	7.44	8.06	8.68	9.30	9.92	10.54	11.16	11.78	12.40	13.02	13.64	14.26	14.88	15.50	16.12	16.74	17.36	17.98	18.60	19.22	19.84	20.46	21.08	21.70	22.32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																																													
1	4.50	5.12	5.74	6.36	6.98	7.60	8.22	8.84	9.46	10.08	10.70	11.32	11.94	12.56	13.18	13.80	14.42	15.04	15.66	16.28	16.90	17.52	18.14	18.76	19.38	20.00	20.62	21.24	21.86	22.48	23.10	23.72	24.34	24.96	25.58	26.20	26.82	27.44	28.06	28.68	29.30	29.92	30.54	31.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																																										
2	9.00	9.62	10.24	10.86	11.48	12.10	12.72	13.34	13.96	14.58	15.20	15.82	16.44	17.06	17.68	18.30	18.92	19.54	20.16	20.78	21.40	22.02	22.64	23.26	23.88	24.50	25.12	25.74	26.36	26.98	27.60	28.22	28.84	29.46	30.08	30.70	31.32	31.94	32.56	33.18	33.80	34.42	35.04	35.66	36.28	36.90	37.52	38.14	X	X	X	X	X																																										
3	13.50	14.12	14.74	15.36	15.98	16.60	17.22	17.84	18.46	19.08	19.70	20.32	20.94	21.56	22.18	22.80	23.42	24.04	24.66	25.28	25.90	26.52	27.14	27.76	28.38	29.00	29.62	30.24	30.86	31.48	32.10	32.72	33.34	33.96	34.58	35.20	35.82	36.44	37.06	37.68	38.30	38.92	39.54	40.16	40.78	41.40	42.02	42.64	43.26	43.88	44.50	X	X																																										
4	18.00	18.62	19.24	19.86	20.48	21.10	21.72	22.34	22.96	23.58	24.20	24.82	25.44	26.06	26.68	27.30	27.92	28.54	29.16	29.78	30.40	31.02	31.64	32.26	32.88	33.50	34.12	34.74	35.36	35.98	36.60	37.22	37.84	38.46	39.08	39.70	40.32	40.94	41.56	42.18	42.80	43.42	44.04	44.66	45.28	45.90	46.52	47.14	47.76	48.38	49.00	X	X																																										
5	22.50	23.12	23.74	24.36	24.98	25.60	26.22	26.84	27.46	28.08	28.70	29.32	29.94	30.56	31.18	31.80	32.42	33.04	33.66	34.28	34.90	35.52	36.14	36.76	37.38	38.00	38.62	39.24	39.86	40.48	41.10	41.72	42.34	42.96	43.58	44.20	44.82	45.44	46.06	46.68	47.30	47.92	48.54	49.16	49.78	50.40	51.02	51.64	52.26	52.88	53.50	54.12	X																																										
6	27.00	27.62	28.24	28.86	29.48	30.10	30.72	31.34	31.96	32.58	33.20	33.82	34.44	35.06	35.68	36.30	36.92	37.54	38.16	38.78	39.40	40.02	40.64	41.26	41.88	42.50	43.12	43.74	44.36	44.98	45.60	46.22	46.84	47.46	48.08	48.70	49.32	49.94	50.56	51.18	51.80	52.42	53.04	53.66	54.28	54.90	55.52	56.14	56.76	57.38	58.00	58.62	59.24	X																																									
7	31.50	32.12	32.74	33.36	33.98	34.60	35.22	35.84	36.46	37.08	37.70	38.32	38.94	39.56	40.18	40.80	41.42	42.04	42.66	43.28	43.90	44.52	45.14	45.76	46.38	47.00	47.62	48.24	48.86	49.48	50.10	50.72	51.34	51.96	52.58	53.20	53.82	54.44	55.06	55.68	56.30	56.92	57.54	58.16	58.78	59.40	60.02	60.64	61.26	61.88	62.50	63.12	X																																										
8	36.00	36.62	37.24	37.86	38.48	39.10	39.72	40.34	40.96	41.58	42.20	42.82	43.44	44.06	44.68	45.30	45.92	46.54	47.16	47.78	48.40	49.02	49.64	50.26	50.88	51.50	52.12	52.74	53.36	53.98	54.60	55.22	55.84	56.46	57.08	57.70	58.32	58.94	59.56	60.18	60.80	61.42	62.04	62.66	63.28	63.90	64.52	65.14	65.76	66.38	67.00	X	X																																										
9	40.50	41.12	41.74	42.36	42.98	43.60	44.22	44.84	45.46	46.08	46.70	47.32	47.94	48.56	49.18	49.80	50.42	51.04	51.66	52.28	52.90	53.52	54.14	54.76	55.38	56.00	56.62	57.24	57.86	58.48	59.10	59.72	60.34	60.96	61.58	62.20	62.82	63.44	64.06	64.68	65.30	65.92	66.54	67.16	67.78	68.40	69.02	69.64	70.26	70.88	X	X	X																																										
10	45.00	45.62	46.24	46.86	47.48	48.10	48.72	49.34	49.96	50.58	51.20	51.82	52.44	53.06	53.68	54.30	54.92	55.54	56.16	56.78	57.40	58.02	58.64	59.26	59.88	60.50	61.12	61.74	62.36	62.98	63.60	64.22	64.84	65.46	66.08	66.70	67.32	67.94	68.56	69.18	69.80	70.42	71.04	71.66	72.28	72.90	73.52	74.14	X	X	X	X	X																																										
11	49.50	50.12	50.74	51.36	51.98	52.60	53.22	53.84	54.46	55.08	55.70	56.32	56.94	57.56	58.18	58.80	59.42	60.04	60.66	61.28	61.90	62.52	63.14	63.76	64.38	65.00	65.62	66.24	66.86	67.48	68.10	68.72	69.34	69.96	70.58	71.20	71.82	72.44	73.06	73.68	74.30	74.92	75.54	76.16	76.78	77.40	78.02	X	X	X	X	X	X																																										
12	54.00	54.62	55.24	55.86	56.48	57.10	57.72	58.34	58.96	59.58	60.20	60.82	61.44	62.06	62.68	63.30	63.92	64.54	65.16	65.78	66.40	67.02	67.64	68.26	68.88	69.50	70.12	70.74	71.36	71.98	72.60	73.22	73.84	74.46	75.08	75.70	76.32	76.94	77.56	78.18	78.80	79.42	80.04	80.66	81.28	81.90	X	X	X	X	X	X																																											
13	58.50	59.12	59.74	60.36	60.98	61.60	62.22	62.84	63.46	64.08	64.70	65.32	65.94	66.56	67.18	67.80	68.42	69.04	69.66	70.28	70.90	71.52	72.14	72.76	73.38	74.00	74.62	75.24	75.86	76.48	77.10	77.72	78.34	78.96	79.58	80.20	80.82	81.44	82.06	82.68	83.30	83.92	84.54	85.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																																												
14	63.00	63.62	64.24	64.86	65.48	66.10	66.72	67.34	67.96	68.58	69.20	69.82	70.44	71.06	71.68	72.30	72.92	73.54	74.16	74.78	75.40	76.02	76.64	77.26	77.88	78.50	79.12	79.74	80.36	80.98	81.60	82.22	82.84	83.46	84.08	84.70	85.32	85.94	86.56	87.18	87.80	88.42	89.04	X	X	X	X	X	X</																																														

LIBRARY
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U.S. Department of Agriculture

	BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																BAGS OF 20% SUPERPHOSPHATE																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43					
	0	0	.62	1.24	1.86	2.48	3.10	3.72	4.34	4.96	5.58	6.20	6.82	7.44	8.06	8.68	9.30	9.92	10.54	11.16	11.78	12.40	13.02	13.64	14.26	14.88	15.50	16.12	16.74	17.36	17.98	18.60	19.22	19.84	20.46	21.08	21.70	22.32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1	5.00	5.62	6.24	6.86	7.48	8.10	8.72	9.34	9.96	10.58	11.20	11.82	12.44	13.06	13.68	14.30	14.92	15.54	16.16	16.78	17.40	18.02	18.64	19.26	19.88	20.50	21.12	21.74	22.36	22.98	23.60	24.22	24.84	25.46	26.08	26.70	27.32	27.94	28.56	29.18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2	10.00	10.62	11.24	11.86	12.48	13.10	13.72	14.34	14.96	15.58	16.20	16.82	17.44	18.06	18.68	19.30	19.92	20.54	21.16	21.78	22.40	23.02	23.64	24.26	24.88	25.50	26.12	26.74	27.36	27.98	28.60	29.22	29.84	30.46	31.08	31.70	32.32	32.94	33.56	34.18	34.80	35.42	36.04	X					
3	15.00	15.62	16.24	16.86	17.48	18.10	18.72	19.34	19.96	20.58	21.20	21.82	22.44	23.06	23.68	24.30	24.92	25.54	26.16	26.78	27.40	28.02	28.64	29.26	29.88	30.50	31.12	31.74	32.36	32.98	33.60	34.22	34.84	35.46	36.08	36.70	37.32	37.94	38.56	39.18	39.80	40.42	41.04	41.66					
4	20.00	20.62	21.24	21.86	22.48	23.10	23.72	24.34	24.96	25.58	26.20	26.82	27.44	28.06	28.68	29.30	29.92	30.54	31.16	31.78	32.40	33.02	33.64	34.26	34.88	35.50	36.12	36.74	37.36	37.98	38.60	39.22	39.84	40.46	41.08	41.70	42.32	42.94	43.56	44.18	44.80	45.42	46.04	X					
5	25.00	25.62	26.24	26.86	27.48	28.10	28.72	29.34	29.96	30.58	31.20	31.82	32.44	33.06	33.68	34.30	34.92	35.54	36.16	36.78	37.40	38.02	38.64	39.26	39.88	40.50	41.12	41.74	42.36	42.98	43.60	44.22	44.84	45.46	46.08	46.70	47.32	47.94	48.56	49.18	49.80	50.42	X	X					
6	30.00	30.62	31.24	31.86	32.48	33.10	33.72	34.34	34.96	35.58	36.20	36.82	37.44	38.06	38.68	39.30	39.92	40.54	41.16	41.78	42.40	43.02	43.64	44.26	44.88	45.50	46.12	46.74	47.36	47.98	48.60	49.22	49.84	50.46	51.08	51.70	52.32	52.94	53.56	54.18	54.80	X	X	X					
7	35.00	35.62	36.24	36.86	37.48	38.10	38.72	39.34	39.96	40.58	41.20	41.82	42.44	43.06	43.68	44.30	44.92	45.54	46.16	46.78	47.40	48.02	48.64	49.26	49.88	50.50	51.12	51.74	52.36	52.98	53.60	54.22	54.84	55.46	56.08	56.70	57.32	57.94	58.56	59.18	X	X	X	X					
8	40.00	40.62	41.24	41.86	42.48	43.10	43.72																																										



NER-417

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1940 FARM
ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, USUAL ACREAGES, NORMAL YIELDS,
AND SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCES

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SECTION I. GENERAL

A. Contents of Bulletins.

The instructions contained in this bulletin relate to the general procedure to be followed by county committees in determining 1940 farm acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields, and in contacting farmers with respect to such allotments, usual acreages, and yields, together with soil-building and other program allowances for farms, as provided under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Instructions for listing basic data and determining allotments for each individual commodity are contained in the following bulletins:

NER-417-P - Instructions for Determining Potato
Acreage Allotments and Normal Yields

NER-417-T - Instructions for Determining Tobacco
Acreage Allotments and Normal Yields

NER-417-V - Instructions for Determining Commercial
Vegetable Acreage Allotments

NER-417-C - Instructions for Determining Usual
Acreages of Corn for Grain

B. Use of 1940 Forms.

Forms provided for use and referred to in these instructions are:

NER-413 - Revised October, 1939 - "Commodity Form-1940".

This form, hereinafter referred to as "NER-413", is for use in the multiple ring binders furnished to counties in 1939. A new NER-413 should be inserted in the binder on top of each NER-313 so that Column 6 of NER-413 falls directly over Column 6 of NER-313, leaving Columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-313 exposed, as well as Columns 1 and 2 of NER-312. Be sure to use NER-413, Revised, instead of NER-413 issued last spring for use in determining 1940 wheat allotments. See NER-417-P, NER-417-T, NER-417-V, and NER-417-C for instructions with respect to entries to be made on NER-413 in connection with the determination of potato,

tobacco, and commercial vegetable acreage allotments and usual acreages of corn for grain.

There should also be set up in each county office a master sheet consisting of NER-312 and an NER-313 and NER-413 for each commodity, on which will be kept by communities and as a total for the county the totals of all columns on NER-313 and NER-413.

NER-414 - "Notice of 1940 ACP (for Non-Allotment Farms)".

This form will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein for each farm for which acreage data are available and for which a 1940 acreage allotment or usual acreage is not required to be determined.

NER-415 - "Notice of 1940 ACP (for Allotment Farms)".

This form will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein for each farm for which acreage data are available and for which a 1940 acreage allotment or usual acreage is required to be determined.

NER-416 - "Record of Adjustments in Acreage Allotments, Usual Acreages, and Yields". This form, hereinafter referred to as "Record of Adjustments", will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein in all cases where an appeal is filed by a producer and in all other cases where the county committee makes an adjustment or revision in an acreage allotment, usual acreage, or yield for the farm after the listing sheets have been audited by the State office.

NER-419 - "Allotment Check Sheet". This form will be submitted to the State office in accordance with instructions contained herein, and will show the acreage allotment and yield determined for each allotment farm.

C. Rule of Fractions.

All acreage figures, including 1940 acreage allotments and usual acreages, will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre.

Yields, in the case of bushels, will be expressed to the nearest tenth of a bushel, and, in the case of pounds, will be expressed to the nearest whole pound. Percentage figures, such as factors used in making pro-rata adjustments in allotments or yields, will, unless otherwise specified, be expressed to the nearest tenth of one percent.

Computations will be carried to two decimal places beyond the number of decimal places required in the result and rounded to the desired number of places. The two digits beyond the number of places required will be dropped if they amount to 50 or less, and will be counted as 1 and added to the next decimal place to the left if they amount to 51 or more. For example:

- (a) 24.750 acres would become 24.7, and 24.751 acres would become 24.8.
- (b) 1475.50 pounds would become 1475., and 1475.51 pounds would become 1476.
- (c) 250.650 bushels would become 250.6, and 250.651 bushels would become 250.7.
- (d) 87.450 percent would become 87.4%, and 87.451 percent would become 87.5%.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF FARM UNIT

A. Allotments to Cover Land Constituting a Farm.

Care should be exercised to make certain that under the 1940 Program acreage allotments are determined only for tracts of land which constitute a farm as defined in Regional Bulletin MER-400. A farm is defined under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program as follows:

"Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm, machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
- (2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the

same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

"A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located."

B. Interpretation of "Farm" Definition.

It is the responsibility of the county committee to determine the area of land constituting a farm. The determination of the county committee is not dependent upon the request, consent, or agreement of the persons interested in the land.

In order to attain a greater degree of uniformity in the interpretation of the definition of a farm as defined under the program, the following illustrative examples are given:

1. The definition of a farm provides that all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person must all be included as one farm. Adjacent or nearby land is interpreted to mean a tract or tracts of land which may reasonably be considered as one farming unit with respect to equipment, labor, and rotation of crops.

Illustration 1

Farm A includes Tracts 1, 2, and 3.

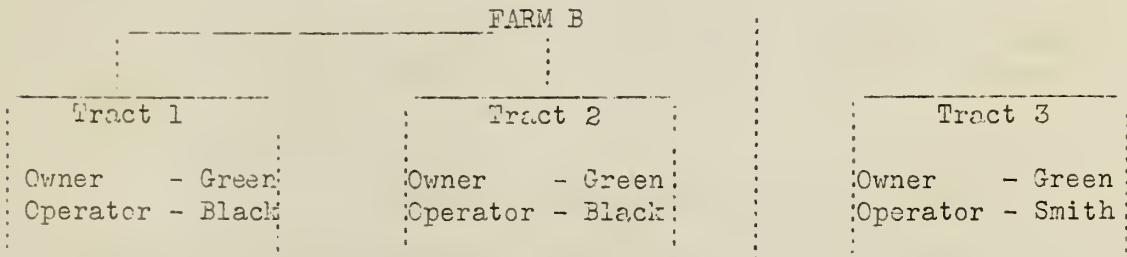
FARM A		
:	:	:
:	:	:
Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
Owner - White	Owner - White	Owner - White
Operator - Brown	Operator - Brown	Operator - Brown

Tracts 1, 2, and 3 are all a part of Farm A because they are adjacent or nearby, owned by the same person and operated by one person.

Only one allotment should be determined for Farm A rather than separate allotments for each tract.

Illustration 2

Farm B includes Tracts 1 and 2.

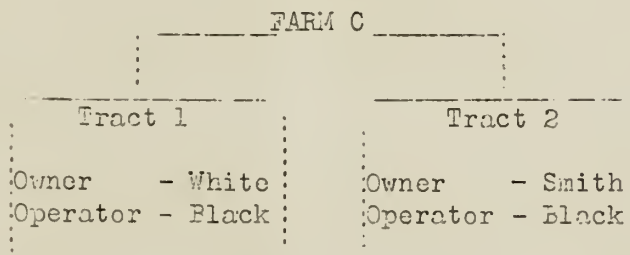


One allotment should be determined for Tracts 1 and 2 combined as Farm B, and a separate allotment should be determined for Tract 3 which is not a part of Farm B.

Tract 3 is not a part of Farm B because, although it is under the same ownership as Tracts 1 and 2, it is operated by a different person.

Illustration 3

Farm C includes Tracts 1 and 2.



Tracts 1 and 2 would be combined into Farm C as illustrated above, provided the county committee determines that when combined the combination is a single unit with respect to workstock, machinery, and rotation of crops. If, however, the county committee can not reasonably make such a determination the two tracts can not be combined into one farm under the program.

If the county committee determines that the tracts should be combined, one allotment would be determined for the combined farm.

Illustration 4

Farm D includes Tract 1 and Field X.

FARM D		FARM E	
Tract 1		Field X	Tract 2
Owner	- White	Owner	- Black
Operator	- White	Operator	- White
		Owner	- Black
		Operator	- Black

Farm D is owned and operated by White.

Farm E is owned and operated by Black, except for Field X.

Field X is rented by White to be operated by him in 1940. It is customary for White to rent this field (either for cash or on shares), and it is determined by the county committee to be operated with Farm D with respect to the rotation of crops and is therefore a part of Farm D.

One allotment should be determined for Farm D applicable to Tract 1 and Field X of Tract 2. If Field X is share rented, Black would be an applicant for payment together with White on application covering Farm D.

Illustration 5

Farm F includes Tract 1 only.

FARM F		FARM G	
Tract 1		Field X	Tract 2
Owner	- White	Owner	- Black
Operator	- White	Operator	- White
		Owner	- Black
		Operator	- Black

Ownership and operation ~~are~~ the same as in Illustration 4 above, except that it is not customary for White to rent this field and it is determined by the county committee that this field is operated as a

unit with Farm G with respect to the rotation of crops and is therefore, under the program, part of Farm G and not Farm F.

The allotment determined for Farm F should not be applicable to Field X, and any allotment crop grown on Field X should be checked against allotment for Farm G, if any. If White files application for payment on Farm F, he must also be an applicant on the application on Farm G. If Field X is rented to White either on shares or for cash, Black's payment earned on Farm G would be subject to deduction if White's deduction for overplanting on Field X was more than his (White's) payment on Farm G, but Black's payment would not be subject to deduction because of a net deduction on Farm F.

C. Reconstituted Farms.

For all 1940 farms, the identity of which differs from 1939, it will be necessary to redetermine the acreage history of each allotment crop on the land included in such farm. In order to obtain these data for 1940 farms, it will be necessary to split or combine data for farms as they were identified in 1939 and as they now appear on NER-312 and NER-313.

In some cases it may be known prior to the determination of 1940 allotments that the identity of the farm is not the same as in 1939. In most cases, however, the identity of the land to be included in 1940 farms will not be known until after farm contacts are made. In either case it will be necessary before final allotments can be determined to revise the acreage history of allotment crops as now shown on NER-313 for 1936, 1937, and 1938 and on NER-413 for 1939.

It is suggested that all farmers be notified by committee-men that if for any reason they change their farming unit for 1940 after the date upon which all 1940 allotments become final they should find out from the committee, in advance of planting time, whether or not their proposed farming unit would be considered a farm as defined under the 1940 Program. Farmers should also be notified that if they do not notify the county committee of such changes prior to planting time it is possible that their 1940 plantings will not be in compliance with applicable acreage allotments if they rent land with allotments without prior knowledge that such rented land may be combined with other land in accordance with the definition of a farm under the 1940 Program.

1. Splitting Farms.

If all of the land included in the farm in 1939 on which there is an allotment crop history becomes a part of another farm in 1940, the acreage shall be transferred by revising the figures for each farm, one up and the other down in the same amount in Columns (3), (4), and (5) of NER-313, and Columns (6), (7), and (8) of NER-413. Such revisions will be made by crossing out the old figures and entering the new ones above.

If the farm as constituted in 1939 is split and becomes two separate and distinct farms in 1940, the acreage data for each of the reconstituted farms will be obtained by:

- a. Adding the allotment crop history on each part of the original farm, if such history can be readily determined; or
- b. (1) Express as a ratio the result obtained by dividing the cropland adapted to the allotment crop for each reconstituted farm by the cropland adapted to the allotment crop for the entire 1939 farm, and
(2) Determine each allotment crop history for each of the reconstituted farms by multiplying the respective history acreage of the 1939 farm by the ratio obtained above.

One of the reconstituted farms should retain the same farm number as the old farm, and the second should be given a new number and added to the listing of farms in the community.

A new farm record card should be made for the farm given the new number, and a record should be made on the farm record cards for both farms to show the division.

2. Combination of Farms.

If two or more tracts which in 1939 constituted separate farms are in 1940 combined into one farm, the acreage history should be brought together and listed for the 1940 reconstituted farm as one figure. Original figures in Columns (3), (4), (5), and (6) for the 1939 farms combined in 1940 should be crossed out but not erased.

The farm number of one of the 1939 farms should be retained for the reconstituted 1940 farm. Record should be made on the county office farm record cards of the combination, and contents of the two farm folders should be combined into one folder.

In counties where a substantial proportion of the farms as constituted in 1939 are reconstituted in 1940, it may be necessary to make a complete new listing on NER-312 and NER-313. If this is done, however, care should be taken to make sure that the total of the acreage history for the 1940 reconstituted farms is the same as the total of the acreage history for the entire group as constituted in 1939.

3. New Farms.

In case farms enter the program in 1940 for which no previous record is available and which are not listed on NER-312 and NER-313, each such farm should be given the next higher avail-

able number and entered on NER-312 and NER-313 at the end of the community listing. Acreage history of cropland and allotment crops should be obtained wherever possible for such farms. If pertinent acreage for any year 1936 through 1939 is not available, enter a dash in the proper column. If for any year any such acreage was zero, enter a zero in the proper column. A record of all annual acreage figures should also be maintained in the farm folder file.

SECTION III. TRANSMITTAL OF LISTING SHEETS TO STATE OFFICE

A. Preparation of NER-313 and NER-413.

All forms NER-313 and NER-413 will be forwarded to the State office for audit as soon as all acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields have been established by the county committee, but not later than January 31, 1940. Forms NER-313 and NER-413 shall, when transmitted to the State office, be complete with respect to the entries in all columns except Column 15 of NER-413 (Final Allotment or, in the case of corn for grain, Final Usual Acreage). There shall be shown in Columns 3 to 5, inclusive, of NER-313 and in Column 6 of NER-413 for each farm listed the actual annual acreage of each commodity for which allotments are determined. If for any year from 1936 through 1939 the acreage of the crop on the farm is not known, enter a dash in place of an acreage figure for such year. If the acreage of the crop in any one of such years is known to be zero, enter a zero.

Enter the farm serial number for each farm in Column 22 of NER-313 and Column 20 of NER-413. Be sure that a sheet number is shown on each NER-312 and that the same sheet number is shown on each corresponding copy of NER-313 and NER-413 in order that the sheets may be readily re-inserted in their proper places upon return from the State office.

Listing on NER-312, NER-313, and NER-413 may be made by towns, communities, or counties, the particular method to be prescribed by the State office. If the listing is made by towns or communities, be certain that the name of the town or community is entered on each related listing form.

B. Correction of NER-313 and NER-413.

When NER-313 and NER-413 are returned by the State office, care should be exercised to make certain that all corrections as directed by the State office in connection with the State Office Audit Report (NER-426) are made prior to the preparation of notice to farmers on NER-415.

C. Preparation of Allotment Check Sheet (NER-419).

Prior to the transmittal of NER-313 and NER-413 to the State office as outlined above, NER-419 (Allotment Check Sheet) will .

be prepared in the following manner and forwarded to the State office, together with NER-313 and NER-413.

1. Number of Copies and Disposition. One set, including an original and three copies, of NER-419 will be prepared in all cases. Unless otherwise directed by the State office, the original and two copies will be forwarded to the State office, and the last (yellow) copy will be retained in the county office.
2. Method of Preparation. NER-419 should be prepared with a typewriter, but may be prepared with pencil if so authorized by the State office. One of the following two methods will be used in listing data on NER-419:

In counties in which two or more different allotments are determined for any considerable number of farms, the following method is recommended:

- a. (1) In the space above each group of three columns, enter the names of the commodities for which allotments are determined in the county.
- (2) Enter in Column (1) the serial numbers of all farms for which a potato, tobacco, or commercial vegetable allotment or usual acreage of corn for grain is determined.
- (3) Make no entries in Columns (4), (7), (10), and (13).
- (4) Enter in Columns (2), (5), (8), (11), and (14) the acreage allotment determined for each farm listed in Column (1). This entry should be obtained from Column 14 of NER-413 (Approved Allotment).
- (5) Enter in Columns (3), (6), (9), (12), and (15) for each farm the approved normal yield of each commodity for which an allotment is determined. This entry should be obtained from Column 18 of NER-413 (Approved Yield).

or

In counties in which only one allotment is determined for a majority of the farms, the following method is recommended:

- b. (1) Prepare a separate NER-419 for each commodity for which allotments are determined and enter the name of such commodity in the space above Columns (7), (8), and (9).
- (2) Enter in Columns (1), (4), (7), (10), and (13), the farm serial numbers of all farms for which allotments for the specified commodity are determined.
- (3) Enter in Columns (2) and (3), respectively, the approved allotment and approved normal yield as established for each farm, the serial number of which is shown in Column (1).
- (4) In the same manner, list the allotment and yield for all farms, the serial numbers of which are shown in Columns (4), (7), (10), and (13).

Regardless of which of the two methods outlined above is used, the serial numbers of all allotment farms should be listed in numerical order unless a method other than numerical is authorized by the State office.

The allotment and yield for each farm should be entered in the lower of the two spaces provided, with the upper space reserved for any subsequent revisions which may be made.

SECTION IV. COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS AND MULTIPLE CROPPING

A. Interplanted orchards.

1. Orchard acreage for 1940 allowance. Under the 1940 program the total area of commercial orchards will be used in computing the 1940 soil building allowance, without regard to any portion of the orchard which may have heretofore been interplanted. This is a change from the 1939 program procedure which required that the portion of the orchard devoted to interplanted crops be separated from the remaining area of the orchard and classified as cropland rather than as orchard. The 1939 performance instructions provided that the area devoted to interplanted crops be reported on NER-322 on line 24(b), Section X or line 17(b), Section VII of NER-323.
2. Correction of Cropland. For all farms for which the

1939 Report of Performance shows crops interplanted as indicated above, it will be necessary to correct the acreage of cropland for purposes of computing the 1940 soil building allowance. In the case of NER-322 this will be done by subtracting from the acreage of total cropland, as shown on line 23 of Section X, the acreage of interplanted crops shown on line 24(b), Section X. This correction will be made by drawing a line through the original entry on line 23 and inserting in the margin to the left on the same line the corrected entry. A similar correction will be made on NER-323 for non-allotment farms.

3. Determination of Allotments for Crops Interplanted in Orchards. If the acreage of crops for which 1940 acreage allotments are determined was in previous years interplanted in commercial orchards, such acreage, even though it will not be classified as cropland under the 1940 program, will be included as part of the base acreage upon which the 1940 allotment is determined. Crops on which payments or deductions may be computed under the 1940 program will take the classification of such crops when they are interplanted in commercial orchards, even though such acreage will not be classified as cropland.

B. Multiple Cropping.

In connection with determining allotments under the 1940 program for farms on which two or more different allotment crops are grown consecutively on the same land, such as potatoes followed by commercial vegetables, it will be necessary to determine an allotment for each such crop and the acreage of each crop planted in 1940 will be counted in determining performance in 1940. However, in cases where there is double cropping of a single allotment crop on the same land, such as commercial vegetables followed by commercial vegetables, or potatoes followed by potatoes, the land will be counted only once for purposes of setting allotments, as well as in determining performance in 1940.

C. Sum of Acreage Allotments.

The sum of the acreage allotments determined for a farm in 1940 shall not exceed the total acreage of cropland on the farm, except (1) in those cases where two or more different allotments are determined for the same land in cases of multiple cropping as indicated in B above, and (2) in those cases where all or a portion of the

crops for which the acreage allotments are determined is normally interplanted in commercial orchards.

SECTION V. PREPARATION OF NOTICES TO FARMERS (NER-414 and NER-415)

A. Number of Copies and Distribution.

Both NER-414 (Notice for Non-Allotment Farms) and NER-415 (Notice for Allotment Farms) are furnished in Rediform sets of three copies with carbons inserted.

It is suggested that the last copy of the set be detached and first prepared as a pencil copy from which the remaining two copies may be prepared by typewriter. This method is recommended especially in the preparation of NER-415, inasmuch as part of the data to be entered thereon will be obtained from NER-413 (Commodity Form - 1940) and part from NER-322 (Report of Performance). NER-414 may be prepared originally on the typewriter without first making a pencil copy if desired. In any event, at least two typed copies of each notice will be prepared, one copy of allotment farm notices to be mailed to farmers and the other given to the community committeeman for use in contacting farmers, and with respect to non-allotment farm notices both copies will be provided for use of community committeemen. The pencil copy, if prepared, and if not, the third typed copy, will be retained as an office copy, pending the return of one typed notice by the community committeeman after farm contacts.

In preparing allotment farm notices (NER-415) a check (✓) mark will be made in column 19 or elsewhere on NER-413 for each farm as the data for the farm are recorded on the notice in order to make sure that such data are not omitted from the notice.

B. Entries by County Office on NER-414.

All entries on this form should be obtained from the 1939 Report of Performance (NER-322 or NER-323).

1. Enter in the upper right-hand corner, in the spaces provided, the farm serial number and the names of the township, county, and State in which the farm is located. The farm photo number and photograph number may also be entered in the spaces provided if desired.
2. Section I. Enter the name and address of the farm operator as shown in Section I of NER-322 or NER-323, and the description and identification of the land included in the farm as shown in Section III of NER-322 or NER-323.

3. Section II.

"Total cropland".

In counties using aerial photography in 1939.
Line 23, Column (C), Section X, of NER-322.

In counties not using aerial photography in 1939.
Obtain from Line 16, Column (B), Section VII, of NER-323 or the sum of the entries in Columns (A) and (C), Line 23, Section X, of NER-322.

For all farms on which the 1939 Report of Performance shows an acreage of crops interplanted in commercial orchard, be sure that the cropland acreage entered on NER-414 is the cropland corrected in accordance with Section IV, A of this bulletin.

"Fenced, noncrop, open pasture: Total."
Obtain from Line 18, Column (B), Section VII, of NER-323; or Line 25, Column (A), Section X, of NER-322.

"Minus 1/2 cropland". Compute and enter one-half of total cropland.

"Pasture for payment". Compute and enter the total fenced, noncrop, open pasture in excess of one-half the cropland.

"Commercial orchards". Enter the total area of commercial orchard on the farm, as shown on Line 17(a), Column (A), Section VII, of NER-323; or Line 24(a), Column (D), of NER-322. (See Section IV, A of this bulletin with respect to interplanted orchards.)

Enter in the spaces provided the product of acres of Total Cropland times 70¢; the product of acres of Pasture for Payment times 40¢; and the product of acres of Commercial Orchards times \$2.00. Obtain the sum of these products and if such sum is \$20.00 or more, enter it in the space provided for the Soil-Building Allowance. However, if such sum is less than \$20.00 enter "\$20.00" in the space provided for the soil-building allowance.

Item C of Section II. In counties included in the area in which the woodland rehabilitation practice is applicable, enter on this line "Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance", and opposite this item in the space provided enter "\$60.00". Also type as a part of this entry, "See Leaflet NER-410 to determine how this allowance may be earned".

"Small Payment Increase". Obtain the total of Items A, B, and C of Section II, and determine and enter the small payment increase on that amount. (If considered by the county committee to be desirable, this item may be omitted from the notice as originally prepared and inserted by the community committeeman at the time of making the farmer contact if requested to do so by the farmer.)

"Total Possible Farm Payment". Enter here the total of Items A, B, C (plus the amount of the Small Payment Increase, if this item is shown.)

C. Entries by County Office on NER-415.

1. Enter in the upper right-hand corner, in the spaces provided, the farm serial number and the names of the township, county, and State in which the farm is located.
2. Section I. Enter the name and address of the farm operator as shown in Section I of NER-322, and the description and identification of the land included in the farm as shown in Section III of NER-322.
3. Entries in Section II. Acreage Allotments, Usual Acreages, Yields, and Possible Payments.

<u>Entry.</u>	<u>Source of Entry</u>
<u>Column (a) - Name of Crop.</u> Enter in this column on Lines 1 to 5, inclusive, the name of each crop for which a 1940 acreage allotment or usual acreage has been determined.	NER-413 for wheat, and NER-413, Revised for all other crops.
<u>Column (b) - Allotment (acres).</u> Enter in this column the number of acres	Column (14) of NER-413, Revised, for tobacco, potato, and

<u>Entry</u>	<u>Source of Entry</u>
in each acreage allotment established for the farm.	commercial vegetable allotments and for wheat, the entry circled in red in Column (13), (18) or (20) of NER-413, "Old farms" and for "New farms" the entry circled in red in Column 12 or 13 of NER-413, "New farms".
<u>Column (c) - Usual Acreage (acres)</u> . If the farm is a non-allotment wheat farm, enter the usual acreage of wheat, if any, determined for the farm. Enter also the usual acreage of corn for grain, if any, determined for the farm.	The blue circled entry on NER-413. Column 14 of NER-413, Revised.
<u>Column (d) - Program Yield (per acre)</u> . Enter in this column for each farm for which an acreage allotment or usual acreage is established for wheat, tobacco, or potatoes the normal yield determined for the farm.	Column (16) of NER-413 in the case of wheat; Column (18) in the case of tobacco and potatoes.
<u>Column (e) - Payment Rate (per acre)</u> . Enter in this column for each crop for which an acreage allotment is determined the payment rate per acre.	A computed figure determined by multiplying the yield per acre as shown in Column (d) by the applicable rate per bushel or per pound.
<u>Column (f) - Payment</u> . Enter in this column for each crop for which an acreage allotment is determined the payment which may be earned by staying within the allotment.	A computed figure obtained by multiplying the number of acres in the allotment as shown in Column (b) by the payment rate per acre as shown in Column (e).
<u>Line 6. Total Possible Allotment Payment</u> . Enter here the total possible allotment payment.	Sum of the entries on lines 1 to 5, inclusive, of Column (f).

<u>Entry</u>	<u>Source of Entry</u>
<u>Line 7. Cropland - Total.</u> Enter here the total number of acres of cropland on the farm.	<u>In counties where aerial photographs were used in 1939:</u> Line 23, Column (C), Section X, of NER-322. <u>In counties in which aerial photographs were not used in 1939:</u> The sum of entries on Line 23 in Columns (A) and (C), Section X, of NER-322. For all farms on which the 1939 Report of Performance shows an acreage of crops interplanted in commercial orchards, be sure that the cropland acreage entered on NER-415 is the cropland corrected in accordance with Section IV, A of this bulletin.
<u>Line 8. Minus.</u> Enter here the sum of the acres in the wheat, tobacco, and potato acreage allotments determined for the farm.	A computed figure equal to the sum of the wheat, tobacco, and potato acreage allotments for the farm as shown in Column (b) above.
<u>Line 9. Cropland for payment.</u> Enter here the acreage of cropland for payment.	A computed figure obtained by subtracting the entry on line 8 from the total cropland figure shown on line 7.
<u>Line 10. Fenced, noncrop, open pasture: Total.</u> Enter here the total fenced, noncrop, open pasture for the farm.	Line 25, Column (A), Section X, of NER-322.
<u>Line 11. Minus 1/2 cropland.</u> Enter here 1/2 the acreage of cropland for the farm.	A computed figure obtained by dividing the total acreage of cropland as shown on Line 7 by 2.
<u>Line 12. Pasture for payment.</u> Enter here the number of acres of pasture for payment.	A computed figure obtained by subtracting the entry on Line 11 from the entry on Line 10.

Entry

Source of Entry

Line 13. Commercial orchards. Enter here the total acreage of commercial orchards on the farm.

Line 24(a), Column (D),
Section X, of NER-322.

Line 14. Soil-Building Allowance. Enter here the total soil-building allowance computed for the farm.

A computed figure obtained by adding the results obtained by multiplying the cropland for payment as shown on Line 9 by 70¢, pasture for payment as shown on Line 12 by 40¢, and the acres of commercial orchards as shown on Line 13 by \$2.00. If the result of such computation plus the total possible allotment payment as shown on Line 6 is less than \$20.00, enter as the soil-building allowance the difference between \$20.00 and the total possible allotment payment as shown on Line 6.

Line 16. In counties included in the area in which the woodland rehabilitation practice is applicable, enter on this line "Woodland Rehabilitation Allowance", and opposite this item in the space provided enter "\$60.00". Also type as a part of this entry "See Leaflet NER-410 to determine how this allowance may be earned."

Line 17. Small Payment Increase. Enter here the amount of the small payment increase. (If considered by the county committee to be desirable, this item may be omitted from the notice as originally prepared and in-

The amount of small payment increase as shown in the Regional Bulletin (NER-400) for that amount which is equal to the sum of the items on Lines 6, 14, 15, and 16.

<u>Entry</u>	<u>Source of Entry</u>
serted by the community committee- mitteeman at the time of the farmer contact, if requested by the farmer.)	
Line 18. <u>Total Possible Farm Payment.</u> Enter here the total possible payment which may be earned on the farm.	A computed figure deter- mined by adding the entries on Lines 6, 14, 15, 16, (and 17 if this item is shown).

D. Date and Signature of County Committee.

Prior to the release of NER-414 and NER-415, the original copy should be signed by a member of the county committee. Rubber stamps of the county committee's signature may be used if specifically authorized by the county committee. While not required, it is suggested that the stamp used for this purpose include the signatures of all regular members of the county committee.

With respect to NER-414 (for non-allotment farms), the date shown on the notice is relatively unimportant and may be the date on which the notice is prepared. In the case of NER-415 (for allotment farms), however, particular care should be exercised to make sure that the date shown on the notice is the date on which the notice is actually mailed to the farmer by the county office.

SECTION VI. COUNTY OFFICE RECORD

A. Use of Form.

A record of the progress of program activities under the 1940 Program will be maintained by each county office on "County Office Record" (NER-Office Form 55, Revised November, 1939). Be sure to use the issue of this form as revised November, 1939. This form is the same size as, and very similar in other respects to, NER-Office Form 55, Revised January, 1939, and used in 1939, except that the revision for 1940 includes holes punched at the top of the form, thus making it more readily adaptable for use in a binder of any type which may be available in the county office.

Prior to making 1940 farmer contacts, a listing will be made on this form of all farms (both allotment and non-allotment) in the county for which an NER-414 or NER-415 is prepared. The "County Office Record", properly kept, will show the status of the work with respect to any farm or group of farms at any given time during the year, thus constituting a readily available and dependable source of information for determining the next step in program activities, and for making progress reports. The maintenance of the "County Office Record" as outlined herein is required in all county offices in 1940.

B. Preparation of Form.

Columns (1) and (2) - "Serial Number" and "Name". List in these columns the serial number and the name of the operator of each farm for which an NER-414 or NER-415 is prepared. A separate listing should be made of the farms in each township or community, whichever is more feasible, and the listing should be in alphabetical order if all farms in the county are in one straight series, and in numerical order if a separate series or block of numbers has been assigned to the farms in each township or community.

In counties where a suitable binder is used and where a substantial number of 1940 farm operators is the same in 1940 as in 1939, the necessity of relisting serial numbers and names of operators in 1940 may be avoided by cutting off Columns (1) and (2) from the 1940 forms and attaching the remainder of the form to that used in 1939, leaving Columns (1) and (2) exposed.

Column (3). "Date Farm Notices Sent Out". Enter in this column the date on which NER-414 or NER-415 for the farm was mailed to the farmer or released to the community committeeman.

Column (4). As farm notices are returned to the county office following farmer contacts, enter a check mark for each al-lotment farm which apparently will participate in the 1940 program and qualify for payment.

Column (5). As farm notices are returned to the county office, following farmer contacts, enter a check mark for each al-lotment farm which apparently will not participate in the 1940 program nor qualify for payment.

Column (6). As farm notices are returned to the county office following farmer contacts, enter a check mark for each non-allotment farm which apparently will participate in the 1940 program and qualify for payment.

Column (7). As farm notices are returned to the county office, following farmer contacts, enter a check mark for each non-allotment farm which apparently will not participate in the 1940 program nor qualify for payment.

Column (8). As soon as the date after which performance may be checked on each farm is known, enter such date here.

Column (9). If a complete report of performance is not obtained on the first visit of the farm checker, indicate a second date here.

Columns (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14). These columns are for recording the dates when reports of performance and related forms are taken from and returned to the office, and for the initials of the farm checker involved. Check the date recorded in Columns

(12) or (13), as the case may be, to indicate that the report of performance is complete.

Columns (15) and (16). While no column headings are shown for these columns, it is recommended that one of them be used for the initials of the person in the county office who checks the report of performance to indicate that such report of performance is ready for the preparation of the application for payment. It is also recommended that in counties where applicable a check mark be inserted in one of these columns to indicate that the planimeter work for the farm has been completed.

Columns (17), (18), (19), and (20). These columns are for recording the dates when applications are sent to the farmer for signature and returned by him the first time and, if necessary, the second time.

Columns (21) and (22). These columns carry no column headings and may be used for entering additional pertinent data.

Columns (23) to (29), inclusive. These columns carry column headings which are self-explanatory, and information called for by each such heading should be inserted in the proper column as the information becomes available.

Columns (30), (31), and (32). The use of these columns for recording information concerning payments is optional; they need not be used if some other satisfactory record of payments is maintained.

Columns (33) to (37), inclusive. These columns should be reserved for such uses as may later be indicated in connection with the preparation of 1940 applications for payment.

SECTION VII. CONTACTING FARMERS

A. Issuing Form Notices.

Notices for allotment farms (NER-415) should be in the hands of farmers as early as possible, and in any event no later than March 15, 1940. One typed copy of NER-415 will be mailed to farmers, and, insofar as is possible, such notices should be mailed on approximately the same date.

As soon as possible after the notices are mailed, operators of allotment farms will be contacted by community committeemen who, for making such contacts, will be furnished with one typed copy of NER-415.

Notices for non-allotment farms (NER-414) need not be mailed, but one copy should be left with the farmer by the community committeeman at the time of making the farmer contact.

B. Procedure for Community Committeemen.

With respect to allotment farms, the committeeman will discuss with the farmer his allotments, usual acreages, and yields, as determined by the county committee and recorded on the notice for the farm. He will check with the farmer to make sure that the 1940 farm unit is the same as that for which the allotments were determined. If the farm unit has been changed, the committeeman will obtain all necessary data on the changed unit and return the original notice to the county committee.

If, at the time of the farm contact, the farmer indicates to the community committeeman that he does not consider the allotment or yield to be fair and equitable, or that he believes an error has been made, the committeeman will report such fact to the county committee for consideration and will advise the farmer that he may file an appeal in writing with the county committee for an adjustment in his allotment or yield, provided that the 15-day appeal period has not expired.

With respect to all farms, the community committeeman will discuss with the farmer the soil-building and other allowances established for the farm. The committeeman should be prepared to discuss with the farmer the practices which may be most effectively carried out on the farm and the provisions of the Program applicable to the farm which may affect the farm payment.

At the time of making the farm contact, the community committeeman should check with the farmer to make sure that acreages of cropland, pasture, and orchard as shown on the notice for the farm are correct. If such data are not correct, sufficient information should be shown on the copy of the notice to be returned to the county office to permit the preparation of a revised notice.

In counties where either lime or superphosphate or both are offered as grants of aid, the committeeman will be prepared to take orders for grant of aid materials on form ACP-64, Revised, in accordance with provisions of NER-411, Revised.

Intended soil-building practices to be carried out on each farm and the amounts of various kinds of material required to carry out such practices will be recorded by the community committeeman in Section III of the farmer's copy of NER-414 or NER-415.

Signatures. The community committeeman will, at the time of making the farm contact, sign and date both copies of the notice form. The signature of the farm operator or his representative should also be obtained on both copies.

C. Training Community Committeemen.

The county committee is responsible for making the necessary arrangements for training community committeemen who are to interview farmers. This training should include (1) instruction on how to determine soil-building allowances, (2) sufficient information on how acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields were determined so that the community committeemen can intelligently discuss these subjects with farmers, and (3) in counties where applicable, complete instructions concerning their duties in connection with the grant of aid program. All community committeemen employed in making contacts should be adequately prepared to explain all entries on the farm notices and all provisions of the Program applicable to farms in their territory.

SECTION VIII. ADJUSTMENTS IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, USUAL ACREAGES, YIELDS, AND ALLOWANCES

A. Adjustments Required by the State Office.

Prior to mailing of farm notices, all adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields required by the State office at the time the listing sheets were returned with the State Office Audit Report (NER-426) will be made before the preparation and mailing of farm notices. All such adjustments of entries on NER-413 will be made by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting the revised entry just above. In order that the State office record of allotments and yields on NER-419 (Allotment Check Sheet) may reflect such adjustments, a supplemental NER-419 will be prepared and transmitted to the State office showing the serial numbers of farms with respect to which adjustments are made, and the acreages of such adjusted allotments, usual acreages, and yields.

B. Adjustments Made After Mailing of Farm Notices and Prior to Closing Date.

1. Record of Adjustments.

For all adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields made subsequent to the mailing of notices to farmers and which represent changes in acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields as shown on the allotment check sheets (NER-419) previously forwarded to the State office, NER-416, "Record of Adjustments", will be prepared as outlined below. NER-416's will be prepared in duplicate, the originals of which will be mailed promptly to the State office, and the copies retained in the county office files.

PREPARATION OF NER-416

The following data will be entered in Section I, "Producer's Request and Action Taken".

Column (b). For each commodity with respect to which an adjustment is made, the allotment, usual acreage or yield as shown on the original notices to the farmer will be entered in Column (b).

Column (c). This column is for use for entering pertinent data such as shed-room in the case of tobacco, and the average actual annual acreages for other commodities.

Column (d). Enter in this column the acreage of the allotment, usual acreage, or yield requested by the producer which represents an adjustment from the original.

Column (e). Enter in this column, in all cases where such recommendation is available, the allotments, usual acreages, or yields recommended for the farm by the community committeeman who contacted the farmer.

Column (f). Enter in this column the acreage allotment, usual acreage, or yield as adjusted and approved by the county committee.

Column (g). Enter in this column the date on which the county committee approved the adjusted figure as shown in Column (f).

Entry to be made in Section II, "Producer's Reasons for Requesting Change."

In connection with all adjustments made on appeals by producers, there should be entered in this section the reasons advanced by the producer for his requested adjustment in allotment, usual acreage, or yield for his farm. Such data should include, in all cases where available, a record of the acreage of the commodity which the producer intends to plant in 1940.

Entries for Section III, "Statement of Community Committeeman".

In all cases where it is possible to obtain such a statement, the recommendation of the community committeeman who contacted the farmer and his reasons therefor should be entered in this section and used as a guide by the county committee in arriving at a decision with respect to the adjustment in question.

Entries in Section IV, "County Committee's Statement of Reasons for Action Taken".

There should be entered in this section, in the space provided for each commodity, the basis on which the adjustments as shown in Section I were made. This statement should be such as to completely justify the action taken by the county committee within its authority exercised in accordance with provisions of the 1940 Program and approved instructions.

Signatures in Section V, "County Committee Certification".

Every copy of NER-416, including both the county office and the State office copy, shall be signed in this section by at least one member of the county committee, and should also show the date of such signature.

2. New Farms Listed After State Office Audit.

If, after listing sheets NER-313 and NER-413 have been audited and returned by the State office, new farms are added to the listing sheets for which allotments, usual acreages, or yields are determined, a supplemental Allotment Check Sheet (NER-419) will be prepared and forwarded to the State office showing the serial numbers, allotments, usual acreages, and yields determined for such farms. If an acreage has not already been allocated to the county by the State committee to be used for such new farms, no allotments determined for such new farms shall be approved by the county committee unless the State committee does allocate additional acreage for such farms. Any such allocations by the State committee may only be made to the county upon the county committee's request supported by all applicable data which would justify the allocation.

3. Appeals.

Appeals to the county committee by farmers for adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields established for their farms may be made in writing to the county committee within 15 days from the date on the farm notice. Producer appeals may be granted by the county committee only in case such appeals are filed within such appeal period.

For every appeal filed with the county committee, action should be taken by the county committee in one of the following ways:

- a. Mail to the farmer a revised notice showing the changes made in his allotments, usual acreages, or yields. All revised notices must be clearly marked at the top "Revised Notice",
or

- b. Notify the farmer that his appeal cannot be granted and the reasons therefor.

C. Closing Date for Making Adjustments in Allotments, Usual Acreages, or Yields.

No adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields as outlined above will be made for any farm subsequent to the date on which the commodity is planted, or June 1, 1940, whichever date is earlier; except that later adjustments may be made for the following reasons:

1. Adjustments to correct for errors in the county committee's record of acreage data for crops with respect to which allotments or usual acreages were determined, or for strictly clerical or mathematical errors for which the county committee or its employees is responsible and which are not discovered prior to the above closing date.
2. Adjustments to correct for changes in the farming unit, and in these cases such adjustments may be made only where such changes result in a farming unit which is determined by the county committee to be a farm in accordance with the 1940 Program farm definition and instructions contained in this bulletin.

D. Closing Date for Enrollment in the 1940 Program.

1. Allotment Farms

The closing date for enrollment of allotment farms in the 1940 Program is June 1, 1940, or an earlier date established by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. This means that no farm for which it is required that an allotment be determined will be eligible to make application for payment under the 1940 Program or to receive grant of aid under the 1940 Program unless such allotment is determined before June 1, 1940, and there is filed with the county committee a Form NER-415 signed by the farm operator before such date. If a farmer refuses to sign NER-415 for his farm because he desires to make appeal for a change in one or more of the allotments, usual acreages, or yields as shown on the notice, the timely filing of such appeal will be accepted in lieu of his signature on the notice form and such farmer will be considered as enrolled in the 1940 Program within the time limit.

2. Non-Allotment Farms.

The closing date for enrollment of non-allotment farms in the 1940 Program is June 1, 1940, or a later date recom-

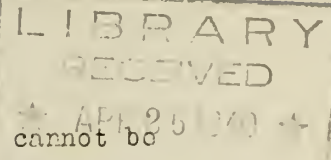
mended by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. This means that no farm not eligible for an acreage allotment will be eligible to make application for payment under the 1940 Program or to receive grants of aid under the 1940 Program unless there is filed with the county committee a Form MER-414 or ACP-64 signed by the farm operator before such date.

E. Adjustments in 1940 Wheat Allotments, Usual Acreages, and Yields.

None of the instructions contained in this bulletin will supersede bulletins, and memoranda, previously issued in connection with 1940 wheat acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields.

Issued January 2, 1940, with the approval of the
Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



- b. Notify the farmer that his appeal cannot be granted and the reasons therefor.

Adjustments may be made by the county committee, however, in acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields after expiration of the 15-days' appeal period upon receipt of additional or corrected information justifying a change in the previously determined acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields.

C. Closing Date for Making Adjustments in Allotments, Usual Acreages, or Yields.

No adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields as outlined above will be made for any farm subsequent to the date on which the commodity is planted, or June 1, 1940, whichever date is earlier; except that later adjustments may be made for the following reasons:

1. Adjustments to correct for errors in the county committee's record of acreage data for crops with respect to which allotments or usual acreages were determined, or for strictly clerical or mathematical errors for which the county committee or its employees are responsible and which are not discovered prior to the above closing date.
2. Adjustments to correct for changes in the farming unit, and in these cases such adjustments may be made only where such changes result in a farming unit which is determined by the county committee to be a farm in accordance with the 1940 program farm definition and instructions contained in this bulletin.

D. Closing Date for Enrollment in the 1940 Program.

1. Allotment Farms.

The closing date for enrollment of allotment farms in the 1940 program is June 1, 1940, or an earlier date established by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. This means that no farm for which it is required that an allotment be determined will be eligible to make application for payment under the 1940 program or to receive grant of aid under the 1940 program unless such allotment is determined before June 1, 1940, and there is filed with the county committee a Form NER-415 signed by the farm operator before such date. If a farmer refuses to sign NER-415 for his farm because he desires to make appeal for a change in one or more of the allotments, usual acreages, or yields, as shown on the notice, the timely filing of such appeal will be accepted in lieu of his signature on the notice form and such farmer will be considered as enrolled in the 1940 program within the time limit.

2. Non-Allotment Farms.

The closing date for enrollment of non-allotment farms in the 1940 program is June 1, 1940, or a later date recom-

Entries in Section IV, "County Committee's Statement of Reasons for Action Taken."

There should be entered in this section, in the space provided for each commodity, the basis on which the adjustments as shown in Section I were made. This statement should be such as to completely justify the action taken by the county committee within its authority exercised in accordance with provisions of the 1940 program and approved instructions.

Signatures in Section V, "County Committee Certification."

Every copy of NER-416, including both the county office and the State office copy, shall be signed in this section by at least one member of the county committee, and should also show the date of such signature.

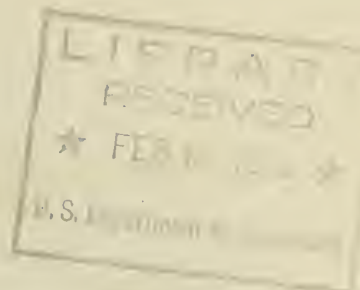
2. New Farms Listed After State Office Audit.

If, after listing sheets NER-313 and NER-413 have been audited and returned by the State office, new farms are added to the listing sheets for which allotments, usual acreages, or yields are determined, a supplemental Allotment Check Sheet (NER-419) will be prepared and forwarded to the State office showing the serial numbers, allotments, usual acreages, and yields determined for such farms. If an acreage has not already been allocated to the county by the State committee to be used for such new farms, no allotments determined for such new farms shall be approved by the county committee unless the State committee does allocate additional acreage for such farms. Any such allocations by the State committee may only be made to the county upon the county committee's request supported by all applicable data which would justify the allocation.

3. Appeals.

Any farmer has the definite right of appeal in writing to the county committee, within 15 days from the date of mailing the farm notice, for adjustments in acreage allotments, usual acreages, or yields determined for his farm. With respect to any such appeal submitted within the 15-days' appeal period, action should be taken by the county committee in one of the following two ways:

- a. Mail to the farmer a revised notice showing the changes made in his allotments, usual acreages, or yields. All revised notices must be clearly marked at the top "Revised Notice"; or



NER-417-C
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING
USUAL ACREAGES OF CORN FOR GRAIN

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH "USUAL ACREAGES" OF CORN FOR GRAIN WILL BE DETERMINED.

A "usual acreage" of corn for grain shall be determined for each farm on which the usual acreage of corn for grain is determined to be more than 10 acres and for which a 1940 potato, tobacco, or wheat acreage allotment is determined.

SECTION II. LIMIT OF ALL "USUAL ACREAGES" OF CORN FOR GRAIN.

The sum of the "usual acreages" of corn for grain determined for all farms in the county shall not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

SECTION III. DETERMINATION OF 1940 "USUAL ACREAGES" OF CORN FOR GRAIN.

The listing of acreage data for the determination of 1940 "usual acreages" of corn for grain will be deferred until acreage allotments are determined for tobacco and potatoes.

A. Correction of NER-313 "Corn for Grain."

After a determination has been made as to the farms for which a 1940 potato, tobacco, or wheat acreage allotment is determined, the 1939 corn for grain listing on NER-312 and NER-313 will be corrected as follows:

1. Draw a line through columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-313 for each farm for which acreage data are listed but for which a 1940 potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment is not determined.
2. Correct in columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-313 any annual acreage figures found by 1939 measurements or in any other way to be in error.
3. Add annual acreage corn for grain data (as well as the serial numbers and names of operators if not already listed) for farms for which potato, tobacco, or wheat acreage allotments are determined for 1940 but for which no such allotments were determined in 1939, provided the acreage of corn for grain on the farm in one or more of the years 1937, 1938, or 1939 was more than 10 acres.

B. Entries on NER-413.

Column 6 - "1939 Acres." Enter in this column the 1939 acres of corn harvested for grain as shown on line 7, column (A), Section XI of NER-322. Make a separate entry in this column for the acreage, if any, diverted from corn for grain in 1939.

Column 9 - "Average Acres." Complete this column heading by inserting "1937-39" in the space provided. Enter in this column for each farm as one figure the average of the 1937, 1938, and 1939 acreage of corn harvested plus diverted as recorded in columns 4, 5, and 6.

Column 12. Enter in this column the community committee's recommendations with respect to the usual acreage of corn for grain on each farm listed. Such recommendations should be based on the past acreage of corn for grain and the committee's personal knowledge of the farms involved.

Column 13 - "Adjusted Usual Acreage." Enter in this column the county committee's determination as to the usual acreage of corn for grain on each farm. Such determination should be based on the average annual acreage of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939 with appropriate adjustments for crop rotation practices. Circle all such entries which are 10 acres or less. Circle also the 1937-39 average as shown in column 9 for the same farms for which the entry in column 13 is circled.

Column 14 - "Approved Usual Acreages." If the total of the uncircled entries in column 13 does not exceed the sum of the uncircled entries in column 9, make no further adjustments in the entries in column 13 at this time and transfer the figures to column 14.

If the sum of the uncircled entries in column 13 does exceed the sum of the uncircled entries in column 9, reduce a part or all of the adjusted usual acreages as shown in column 13 sufficiently to bring the total of the uncircled entries in column 13 to a figure which is not in excess of the total of the uncircled entries in column 9 and enter such adjusted usual acreages in column 14. It is recommended that sufficient adjustment be made in the entries in column 13 so that the total of the approved usual acreages in column 14 will be somewhat less than the total of the uncircled entries in column 9, thus providing a reserve acreage with which to grant increases as a result of appeals of farmers for adjustments in their usual acreages of corn for grain.

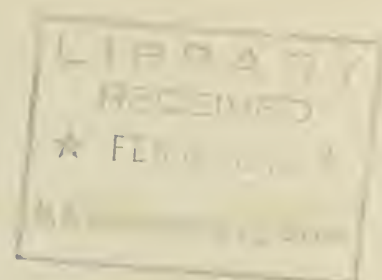
Column 15 - "Final Usual Acreages." If appeals are received from producers for adjustments in usual acreages of corn for grain as determined by the county committee and such appeals are supported by information not previously considered and justify a change in the previously determined usual acreage, the county committee will make a final revision of approved usual acreages as recorded in column 14 and enter the final usual acreages in column 15. At the expiration of the appeal period all

entries in column 14 which have not been adjusted will be transferred to column 15 as final usual acreages. All entries in column 15, however, which are different from those in column 14 must be supported by two copies of NER-416 (Record of Adjustments), one copy to be retained in the county office files and the other transmitted to the State office.

The total of column 15, after all such adjustments have been made, shall not exceed the sum of the average 1937-1939 annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on the same farms as represented by the total of the uncircled entries in column 9.

Issued December , 1939, with the approval of the Administrator
of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



NER-417-P
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING
1940 POTATO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL
YIELDS

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH POTATO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

A potato acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm for which the normal acreage of potatoes is determined to be 3 acres or more, and for each farm adapted to the production of potatoes and operated by a person who normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

Potato acreage allotments shall be determined on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotments for any farm shall compare with the potato acreage allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors, and shall be that acreage, which, in the opinion of the county committee, best represents the farm's fair and equitable share of the 1940 county potato acreage allotment.

SECTION III. LIMIT OF ALL FARM ALLOTMENTS

A. All Farms.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for all farms in the county (including those not participating in the Program) shall not exceed the county potato acreage allotment.

B. Participating Farms.

The sum of the potato acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county potato acreage allotment.

1. An acreage allotment will be allocated to the county by the State Committee for allotment to farms for which potato allotments were determined in 1939. Except as provided in subsection B-2 below, the sum of the acreage allotments for such farms shall not exceed the county allotment for such farms.
2. If a reserve acreage is allocated to the county by the State Committee for that purpose, such acreage may be used for adjustments in 1940 allotments for farms for which allotments were determined in 1939, and for allotments to listed farms which, prior to 1940, grew less than 3 acres of potatoes, but which in 1940 apply for a potato allotment and are determined to be eligible. The acreage used for such adjustments and for such farms shall not exceed the acreage allocated to the county for such purpose.

If no such reserve acreage is allocated by the State Committee, a reserve acreage may be set up by the county

committee from the acreage allocated in accordance with subsection B-1 above.

3. Upon application to the State Committee supported by annual acreage history for farms not previously listed but which are determined in 1940 normally to produce 3 acres or more of potatoes, an acreage may be allotted by the State Committee to the county for such farms.

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENTS

A. Correction of 1936, 1937, and 1938 Acreages.

If by reason of exact measurements made in 1939 or for any other reason it is determined that any of the acreages of potatoes planted on the farm in one or more of the years 1936, 1937, and 1938 were different from the acreages shown for such years in Columns (3), (4), or (5) of NER-313, the acreage shown on NER-313 should be corrected at this time. This correction should be made by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting the correct entry just above the original entry. Column totals should be corrected to reflect any such correction in individual farm potato acreages.

Column totals should also be corrected to include any potato acreages appearing in Columns (3), (4), or (5) of NER-313 as circled entries, and classified as commercial vegetables in 1939, for those farms for which potato allotments are determined in 1940.

B. Entries on NER-413.

All entries on NER-413 will be made in ink. County office entries will be made in blue or black ink; and entries, if any, made by the State office will be in red ink.

Column (6) - "1939 Acres". Enter here the 1939 planted acreage of potatoes as shown on Line 3, Column (A), Section XI, of NER-322. Be sure that potato acreage is not included with the acreage of commercial vegetables as shown on Line 5, Column (A), Section XI, of NER-322.

Column (7) - "1939 Allotment". Enter in this column the 1939 potato allotment determined for the farm as shown on Line 3, Column (D), Section XI, of NER-322, making sure that this entry actually represents the final approved 1939 potato allotment.

Column (8) - "Total Cropland". The entry in this column for each farm will be the sum of the corrected entry on Line 23, Columns (A) and (C), Section X, of NER-322 in counties not using aerial photographs in 1939; or the entry on Line 23, Column (C), Section X, of NER-322, for farms in counties in which aerial photographs were used in 1939.

For farms on which crops were interplanted in orchards in 1939, make sure that this item is corrected in accordance with Section IV-A of bulletin NER-417.

Column (9) - "Average Acres". Enter at the top of this column in the space provided "1936-1939". Enter in this column for each farm the average of Columns (3), (4), (5), and (6), representing the average annual acreage of potatoes planted on the farm during the period 1936 through 1939.

The entry for this column as indicated above is not required, but may be entered if the county committee considers such an average to be a usable guide in determining allotments.

Column (10) - "Adjusted Usual Acreage". If an average is entered in Column (9), enter in this column the adjusted usual acreage for the farm, determined by averaging the acreages of potatoes planted on the farm during the period from 1936 through 1939 after eliminating the acreage in one or more years which appears to be abnormal for the farm.

Column (11) - "Determination of Preliminary Allotment". The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee as to the number of acres of potatoes which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total acreage allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. In making this determination, particular attention should be given to the relationship of the 1939 acreage allotment determined for the farm to the 1936 and 1939 acreages of potatoes planted on the farm.

It is recommended that in general, for farms on which the acreage planted in 1939 was substantially less than the 1939 allotment, adjustments should be made downward to be more nearly in line with the 1939 acreage. If, however, the 1939 acreage was in excess of the 1939 allotment, adjustment should be made upward only in those cases where the county committee considers such upward adjustment to be in line with good farming practice and where the resulting allotment will be comparable with the allotments for other farms which are similar with respect to the factors enumerated in Section II above.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendation". Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any

changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in Section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined can not exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column (13) - "Adjusted" Acreage. The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in Column (12) and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendation as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined.

At this point, totals for each community and for the county should be obtained for Columns (3), (4), and (5) of NER-313, and Columns (6) through (13) of NER-413.

Column (14) - "Approved" Allotments. If the sum of all adjusted allotments, as entered in Column (13), including any allotments for new farms listed in 1940 for the first time, is less than the total county allotment available for such farms, the difference between the sum of Column (13) and the total county allotment available for such farms may be used to increase at this point a part or all of the allotments as shown in Column (13), in which event such adjusted allotments will be entered in Column (14), making sure that the total of such approved allotments does not exceed the allotment available for such farms; or, if considered desirable, such difference may be kept as a reserve from which to satisfy increases granted in appeals, in which event the adjusted allotments as shown in Column (13) will be transferred to Column (14).

If the sum of the adjusted allotments as shown in Column (13) is more than the acreage available for such farms, there will be entered in Column (14) approved allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in Column (13), or by reducing part of the allotments on an individual farm basis.

In any event, no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in Column (14).

After listing sheets NER-313 and NER-413 have been returned from the State office, further adjustments will be made in the approved allotments shown in Column (14) if so directed by the State office. Such adjustments will be made in Column (14) by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting the correct entry just above.

The allotment in Column (14) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice (NER-415), and no further change should be made in the figures in Column (14).

Column (15) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after making adjustments subsequent to the mailing of allotment notices, including the granting of increases on appeals of farmers made during the regular appeal period. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in Column (15).

No adjustments, however, will be made in allotments after the crop is planted or the closing date, June 1, 1940, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in Section VIII of NER-417.

If the allotment for any farm entered in Column (15) is different from the approved allotment as shown in Column (14), such change must be supported by two copies of NER-416 (Record of Adjustments), one copy to be retained in the county office files, and the other to be transmitted to the State office.

All allotments as shown in Column (14) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the appeal period be transferred as final allotments to Column (15).

The sum of all allotments as entered in Column (15) shall not exceed the total county allotment available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

Adjustments will be made, however, in all potato allotments where applicable after the 1940 planted acreage of potatoes is determined under the following condition: If it is found that the producer did not plant at least 90% of his potato allotment as recorded in Column (15), then such allotment will be reduced to 110% of the acreage actually planted in 1940. This reduced allotment will be entered in Column (15) immediately above the previous entry

which will be deleted by drawing a line through it. All such allotments for this purpose will be supported by a 1940 Report of Performance, showing the acres planted to potatoes on the farm.

SECTION V. DETERMINATION OF YIELDS

Column (16) - "Preliminary" Yield. Enter in this column the preliminary normal yield for the farm as determined by the county committee. Such normal yield should be determined on the basis of the following factors:

1. Type of soil.
2. Production practices.
3. General fertility of the soil.
4. Actual yield figures for the farm in previous years.

If the normal yield determined for the farm in 1939 and shown in Column (19) of NER-313 is determined by the county committee adequately to reflect these factors, such 1939 yield may be transferred to Column (16) of NER-413 to represent the preliminary yield for the farm in 1940.

Column (17) - "Total" Yield. Make no entries in this column until after approved yields have been determined and entered in Column (18). Then enter the product of the entries in Column (18) and Column (14).

Column (18) - "Approved" Yield. Determine and enter in Column (18) an approved yield for each farm, determined in the following manner:

1. Multiply the preliminary yield as shown in Column (16) by the approved allotment as shown in Column (14), and obtain the sum of such products for all farms on a separate sheet of paper.
2. Divide the sum of the products of all approved allotments times the preliminary yields by the total of all approved allotments represented by the total of Column (14).
3. If the weighted average yield so determined is in excess of the approved county average yield,

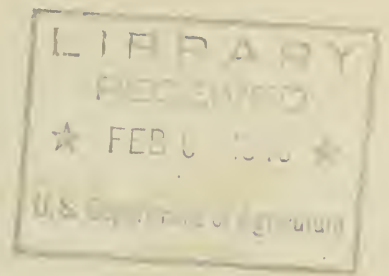
the percentage which the approved county yield is of the weighted average yield will be applied to each entry in Column (16) and the result carried to the nearest tenth of a bushel. All such tenths of bushels will be dropped, and the remaining whole numbers of bushels will be entered in Column (18) as approved yields. The tenths of bushels dropped in arriving at approved yields may be used in granting increases in appeals for adjustments in yields.

If any adjustments in approved yields are made after the listing sheets have been audited by the State office and returned to the county, such adjusted yields will be entered above the original entry in Column (18), and the original entry will be deleted by drawing a line through it. All such adjustments must be supported by two copies of WEP-416 (Record of Adjustments), one copy to be retained in the county office files, and the other to be transmitted to the State office.

The weighted average yield for all farms for which normal yields are determined after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the approved county average yield.

Issued December , 1939, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



NER-417-T
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING 1940
CIGAR-FILLER AND BINDER TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS
AND NORMAL YIELDS

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

Acreage allotments of tobacco will be determined for farms on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935-1939, inclusive, and for farms on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934. Acreage allotments for Type 41 (Pennsylvania Seedleaf) tobacco will be established for all farms eligible for such allotments separate from allotments for other types of cigar-filler and binder tobacco.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939 shall be determined on the basis of the past acreage of tobacco, with due allowance for drought, flood, hail, other abnormal weather conditions, and for plant bed and other diseases; and for land, labor, and equipment (including shed room) available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. Special consideration shall be given to farms for which acreage allotments are small.

B. New Farms.

The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be determined on the basis of past tobacco experience of the farm operator, land, labor, and equipment (including shed room) available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

SECTION III. LIMIT OF ALL FARM ALLOTMENTS

A. In the State.

The tobacco acreage allotments determined for all farms (including those not participating in the Program) in the State shall not exceed the State tobacco acreage allotment.

B. In the County.

The sum of the tobacco acreage allotments determined for farms listed shall not exceed the acreage allocated to the county by the State Committee for such farms. The sum of the tobacco acreage allotments determined for farms participating in the 1940 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county tobacco acreage allocation.

SECTION IV. ENTRIES ON NER-413

A. Determination of Allotments.

All entries on NER-413 will be made in ink. County office entries will be made in blue or black ink, and entries, if any, made by the State office will be made in red ink.

Column 6 - "1939 Acres": The entry for this column shall be the entry on Line 1, Column A, Section XI of NER-322. In those cases where hail, drought, flood, other abnormal weather conditions, or plant bed diseases prevented a producer from planting his intended acreage, the county committee will enter the acreage planted plus the acreage which the producer failed to plant because of one or more of such causes immediately above the actual acreage entry and circle the acreage actually planted.

Column 7 - "1939 Allotment". The entry for this column will be taken from Column (14) of NER-313. It should first be determined that such entry represents the final adjusted 1939 allotment. Particular attention should be given, in this connection, to farms on which tobacco had not been grown since 1934 (new farms) and the 1939 allotment for which was reduced because of failure in 1939 to plant up to the preliminary allotment for the farm.

Column 8 - "Total Cropland". The entry for this column will be the sum of the corrected entries in Line 23, Columns (A) and (C), Section X, of NER-322, in counties not using aerial photographs in 1939, and the entry on Line 23, Column (C), Section X, of NER-322 for farms in counties in which aerial photographs were used in 1939. For farms having interplanted commercial orchards, refer to Section IV-A of bulletin NER-417.

Column 9 - "Variation from Allotment". Delete the heading "Usual Acreage, Average Acres" and insert the heading "Variation from Allotment". Enter in this column the difference between the 1939 acreage allotment and the 1939 acres planted if such difference is more than 1.0 acre. If the 1939 acreage planted is more than the 1939 acreage allotment, indicate this fact by a plus sign before the entry, and if it is less, so indicate by a minus sign.

Column 10 - Leave blank.

Column 11 - "Determination of Preliminary Allotment". In this column the county committee will enter the preliminary 1940 tobacco acreage allotment. This entry will be largely determined on the basis of the entries in Columns 3 through 8.

If the entry in Column 9 is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ 1.0", and the entry in Column 5 is not less than the entry in Column 7, the entry in Column 11 will not be in excess of the 1939 allotment plus one-half of the acreage entry in Column 9, and should be less if it is determined that the establishment of such an acreage

allotment is contrary to the principles of good farm management (land, labor, equipment, and shed room available for tobacco).

If the entry in Column 9 is more than "- 1.0", and the entry in Column 5 is also smaller than the entry in Column 7, the entry in Column 11 will not be in excess of the entry in Column 6 (1939 acreage) plus one-half of the acreage entry in Column 9.

Column 12 - "Community Committee Recommendation". The entry in Column 12 will be made by the community committee for the community in which the farm is located. The community committee will review the county committee preliminary allotments and make such recommended changes as they feel are necessary from their knowledge of the land, labor, equipment, and shed room available for the production of tobacco on the farm and the need for an economic unit, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to the above factors should have allotments which are similar and that the amount of allotment available for farms participating in the Program cannot be exceeded.

Column 13 - "Adjusted" Allotment. The county committee will review the entries of the community committee made in Column 12, together with all other known facts, and make such adjustments in the community committee recommendations as they feel are necessary to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined.

At this point, all columns in which entries have been made on NER-413 will be totaled.

Column 14 - "Approved" Allotment. County committees will be advised by their State Committee of the acreage of allotment available for all farms which they have listed on NER-413.

If the total of Column 13 for all farms listed exceeds the amount of allotment available for such farms, then the percentage which the allotment available is of the sum of allotments determined will be entered at the top of Column 14 and will be applied to each individual allotment as entered in Column 13, and the resulting allotment will be entered in Column 14, unless the excess acreage is small and the county committee can, without creating inequities between individual allotments, effect sufficient reduction by adjusting individual farm allotments downward, in which event the allotments so adjusted will be entered in Column 14. Allotments not so reduced will also be carried into Column 14. If the sum of Column 13 is less than the acreage available for these farms, then the county committee may increase each individual allot-

ment by the percentage which the allotment available is of the allotments established, or such difference may be kept as a reserve from which to grant increases made as a result of appeals.

When the NER-413's are returned from the State office and any adjustments requested have been made, a notice (NER-415) will be prepared for each farm and the farmer will be contacted by a community committeeman or community committee assistant, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417.

Column 15 - "Final" Allotment. Allotments as finally determined in Column 14 will be further adjusted only because:

1. The producer has filed a written request for an adjustment; or
2. There has been a clerical error in transcription or computation.

Such adjusted allotments will be entered in Column 15 after all farmers eligible for tobacco acreage allotments have been contacted or the deadline for filing such requests shall have expired. (See bulletin NER-417.) Likewise, at the close of such appeal period, the allotments as entered in Column 14 which have not been adjusted will be carried over to Column 15. If the entry in Column 15 is other than that in Column 14, then such change must be supported in the county office files by a completed copy of NER-416 (Record of Adjustments).

The total of Column 15 shall not exceed the allotment available for all farms listed.

If, when the harvested acreage of tobacco on the farm in 1940 has been determined, it is found that the producer failed to harvest at least 90% of the allotment as recorded in Column 15, then his allotment will be reduced to 110% of the acreage of tobacco actually harvested, unless the county committee determines that the producer failed to harvest 90% of his allotment because of hail, flood, drought, other abnormal weather conditions, or plant bed disease. This reduced allotment will be entered in Column 15 immediately above the previous entry, which will be deleted. Such changes must be supported by a report of performance showing the acres of tobacco on the farm in 1940.

B. Determination of Normal Yields.

Column 16 - "Preliminary Yield". Enter in this column the preliminary normal yield for the farm as established

by the county committee, in accordance with the following instructions:

1. Old Farms. The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1935-1939 shall be determined on the basis of the yields of tobacco made on the farm in such 5-year period, taking into consideration the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to such factors. If the county committee determines that the normal yields established under the 1939 Program adequately reflect these factors, then the entry in Column 16 may be the entry in Column 19 of NER-313.
2. New Farms. The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1934 shall be that yield per acre which the committee determines is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with the yields established for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

Column 17 - "Total Yield". The entry for this column will be the product of the entries in Column 16 and Column 13. Column 17 will be totaled prior to the submission of NER-413 and NER-313 to the State office for audit.

Column 18 - "Approved" Yield. If the result obtained by dividing the total of Column 17 by the total of Column 13 is in excess of the county normal yield, then the percentage which the normal yield is of the weighted average yield so determined will be entered at the top of Column 18 and will be applied to each entry in Column 16, and the results obtained will be entered in Column 18.

If the result obtained by dividing the total of Column 17 by the total of Column 13 is less than the county normal yield, then the entries in Column 16 may be multiplied by the percentage which the weighted average is of the normal yield and the results entered in Column 18.

If the county committee adjusts a normal yield on the basis of a producer's appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in Column 18 and the original entry will be deleted. Such change must be supported by NER-416 (Record of Adjustments). The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the normal yield established for the county.

Column 19 - This column may be left blank unless other instructions are issued for its use.

Column 20 - "Serial No.". Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in Column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

SECTION V. CHANGES ON NER-413

No erasures shall be made on NER-413.

A. By the County Office.

If it becomes necessary to change any entries on NER-413, a single line should be drawn through the existing entry and the corrected figure should be inserted in ink above the original. Such changes will be initialed by the person making them, except for changes supported by NER-416 (Record of Adjustments). This also applies to changes in totals.

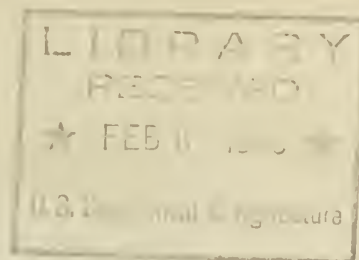
B. By the State Office.

All entries or changes made by the State office will be made in red ink, and if they are changes or entries other than the applying of a percentage factor, then such changes shall also be initialed by the persons making them.

Issued December , 1939, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-417-V
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING
1940 COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

In counties designated as commercial vegetable counties under the 1940 Program, acreage allotments for commercial vegetables shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is three acres or more.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the major portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes among others, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers; but excludes Irish potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, sweet corn for canning, and watermelons.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

For each farm the commercial vegetable allotment shall be determined on the basis of the average acreage of commercial vegetables planted on the farm for 1936 and 1937; or on the basis of a later period adjusted to the 1936-1937 level, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, and taking into consideration the tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices. In line with this basis for determining allotments, it is permissible for county committees to determine commercial vegetable allotments for farms which are higher on an individual farm basis than the 1936-1937 average; provided, however, that the total of all allotments is within the county allotments approved by the State Committee.

SECTION III. COUNTY AND STATE LIMITS

A. County Limits.

The sum of all commercial vegetable allotments determined for all farms in the county (including those not participating in the program) shall not exceed the commercial vegetable allocation to the county as approved by the State Committee.

B. State Limits.

The total of the commercial vegetable allotments determined for all farms in the designated commercial vegetable counties in the State shall not exceed the sum of the 1936-1937 average acreage on the same farms.

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENTS

All entries on NER-413 will be made in ink in accordance with the following instructions:

County office entries will be made in blue or black, and entries, if any, made by the State office will be made in red.

A. Correction of 1936-1937-1938 Acreages.

If, by reason of exact measurements made in 1939 or for any

other reason, it is determined that any of the acreages of commercial vegetables planted on the farm in one or more of the years 1936, 1937, or 1938 were different from the acreages shown for such years in columns 3, 4, or 5, of NER-313, the acreage shown on NER-313 should be corrected at this time. This correction should be made by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting the correct entry in ink just above the original entry.

Due to the fact that potatoes are excluded from the 1940 commercial vegetable definition, it will be necessary to delete all of the entries in columns 3, 4, and 5, on NER-313 which represent acreages of potatoes classified as commercial vegetables in 1939 by drawing a line through all such acreages.

Where any changes are made in the entries, it will be necessary to correct the column totals to reflect such changes.

3. Entries on NER-413.

Column 6 - "1939 Acres." The entry for this column will be obtained from line 5, column A, Section XI of NER-322. Be sure that this acreage, however, does not include any acreage of potatoes which erroneously may have been included with other commercial vegetables in summarizing crop acreages in Section XI of NER-322.

Column 7 - "1939 Allotment." The entry for this column will be taken from line 5, column D, Section XI of NER-322, making sure that this entry actually represents the final approved 1939 potato allotment.

Column 8 - "Total Cropland." The entry for this column will be taken from line 23, Section X of NER-322. For farms having interplanted orchards be sure that this entry is the cropland figure corrected in accordance with Section IV-A of NER-417.

Column 9 - "Average Acres." Enter in the space provided in the column heading the figures "1936-1937". For each farm the entry in this column will be the average of the entries in columns 3 and 4 of NER-313.

Column 10. The entry for this column will be the entry in column 9, adjusted to reflect an increase or decrease in the acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm since 1937.

Column 11 - "Determination of Preliminary Allotment." The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee as to the number of acres of commercial vegetables which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the

total acreage allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. In making this determination, particular attention should be given to the relationship of the 1939 acreage allotment determined for the farm to the 1938 and 1939 acreages of commercial vegetables planted on the farm.

It is recommended that in general, for farms on which the acreage planted in 1939 was substantially less than the 1939 allotment, adjustments should be made downward to be more nearly in line with the 1939 acreage. If, however, the 1939 acreage was in excess of the 1939 allotment, adjustments should be made upward only in those cases where the county committee considers such upward adjustment to be in line with good farming practice and where the resulting allotment will be comparable with the allotments for other farms which are similar with respect to the factors enumerated in Section II above.

Column 12 - "Community Committee Recommendation." Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in Section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined can not exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column 13 - "Adjusted" Allotment. The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in column 12 and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendations as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for the farms for which allotments are being determined. At this point, totals for each community and for the county should be obtained for columns 3, 4, and 5 of NER-313 and columns 6 through 13 of NER-413.

Column 14 - "Approved" Allotments. If the sum of all adjusted allotments, as entered in column 13, including any allotments for new farms listed in 1940 for the first time, is less than the total county allotment available for such

farms, the difference between the sum of column 13 and the total county allotment available for such farms may be used to increase at this point a part or all of the allotments as shown in column 13, in which event such adjusted allotments will be entered in column 14, making sure that the total of such approved allotments does not exceed the allotment available for such farms; or, if considered desirable, such difference may be kept as a reserve from which to grant increases in appeals, in which event the adjusted allotments as shown in column 13 will be transferred to column 14.

If the sum of the adjusted allotments as shown in column 13 is more than the acreage available for such farms, there will be entered in column 14 approved allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in column 13, or by reducing part of the allotments on an individual farm basis.

In any event no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column 14.

When NER-313 and NER-413 are returned from the State office after completion of the State office audit, the adjustments required by the State office indicated on NER-426 will be made by the county committee and such adjustments will be made in column 14 by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting the correct entry just above. The allotments in column 14 as finally corrected will be the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, NER-415, and no further change should be made in the figures in column 14.

Column 15 - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after making adjustments subsequent to the mailing of allotment notices including increases granted in appeals of farmers made during the regular appeal period. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column 15.

No adjustments, however, will be made in allotments after the crop is planted or the closing date, June 1, 1940, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in Section VIII of NER-417.

If the allotment for any farm entered in column 15 is different from the approved allotment as shown in

column 14, such change must be supported by two copies of NER-416 (Record of Adjustments), one copy to be retained in the county office files, and the other to be transmitted to the State office. All allotments as shown in column 14 which are not later adjusted will, at the end of the appeal period, be transferred as final allotments to column 15.

The sum of all allotments as entered in column 15 shall not exceed the total county allotment available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

Adjustments will be made, however, in all commercial vegetable allotments where applicable after the 1940 planted acreage of commercial vegetables is determined under the following condition: If it is found that the producer did not plant at least 90% of his commercial vegetable allotment as recorded in column 15, then such allotment will be reduced to 110% of the acreage actually planted in 1940. This reduced allotment will be entered in column 15 immediately above the previous entry, which will be deleted by drawing a line through it. All such allotments for this purpose will be supported by a 1940 Report of Performance showing the acres planted to commercial vegetables on the farm.

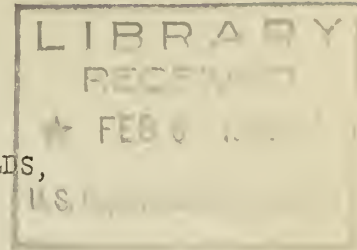
Issued December , 1939, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued January , 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Region

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1940 FARM
ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, USUAL ACREAGES, NORMAL YIELDS,
AND SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCES



Section VI, B, is hereby amended to provide for the following uses of Columns (36) and (37) of NER-Office Form 55:

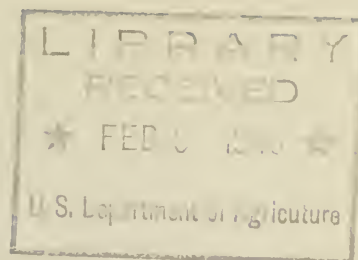
Column (36). As farm notices (NER-414 and NER-415) are returned to the county office, there shall be entered in this column for each farm enrolled in the 1940 Program the soil-building allowance for the farm (exclusive of the reforestation and woodland rehabilitation allowances and the small payment increase). For non-allotment farms this will be the entry on Line A of Section II of NER-414, and for allotment farms the entry on Line 14 of Section II of NER-415.

Non-allotment farms which are participating in the 1940 Program but which, prior to the preparation of farm notices (NER-414), have taken the entire soil-building allowance in grant of aid materials under the 1940 Program and consequently will not sign an NER-414, will be considered as enrolled, and the soil-building allowance as computed for such farms will be entered in Column (36).

For non-allotment farms which receive the maximum amount of grant of aid materials and are not required to carry out more than \$1.50 of additional practices, the soil-building allowance as entered in Column (36) will be circled.

Column (37). As allotment farm notices (NER-415) are returned to the county office, there shall be entered in this column for each farm enrolled in the 1940 Program the total possible allotment payment for the farm, making certain that the final adjusted allotments are used in computing these allowances. This entry should be taken from Line 6, Section II, of NER-415.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.



STATE COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH
1940 FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, USUAL ACREAGES,
AND NORMAL YIELDS

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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SECTION I. COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

A. County Potato Allotments

The State acreage allotment for potatoes, as determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be distributed by the State Committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the counties in the State in which such allotments are applicable. County potato acreage allotments will be distributed as follows:

1. An acreage for allotment to farms for which allotments were determined in 1939. This will be the same acreage as was allotted to farms in the county in 1939 as shown on form NER-331.
2. An acreage to be used for adjustment in allotments for farms for which allotments were determined in 1939 and for allotment to farms which, prior to 1940, grew less than 3 acres of potatoes but which in 1940 apply for a potato allotment. This acreage to be taken from and shall not exceed the reserve allocated to the State for such farms. If no such State reserve has been allocated, it will be necessary for county committees to set up a reserve in the county out of item 1.
3. An acreage for allotment to farms not previously listed but which normally produce 3 acres or more of potatoes. This acreage should be determined by the State Committee but distributed to the county only upon application by the county supported by annual acreage history since 1935. The total of such acreage allotted under this item to counties shall not exceed the acreage in the State reserve for such farms.

B. County Commercial Vegetable Allotments.

1. State Reserve.

The 1940 commercial vegetable counties will be divided into two groups:

- Group 1. Those counties in which the 1939 planted acres of commercial vegetables were less than the 1936-1937 average on the same farms; and

Group 2. Those counties in which the 1939 planted acres were in excess of the 1936-1937 average.

The acreage to be used as a reserve by the State Committee to be allocated to counties in which it is determined there has been or will be a shift in 1940 from other crops into commercial vegetables will be obtained by determining as a total for all counties in Group 1 80% of the amount by which the 1936-1937 average acreage of commercial vegetables exceeds the 1939 planted acreage of the same farms.

2. Preliminary Allotments.

- a. The State Committee will determine for each commercial vegetable county in Group 1 above a preliminary county commercial vegetable allotment equal to the 1936-1937 average acreage of commercial vegetables as shown on NER-331 less 80% of the amount by which such average exceeds the 1939 planted acres.
- b. For all counties in Group 2 above, the State Committee will determine a preliminary county commercial vegetable allotment equal to the 1936-1937 average acreage of commercial vegetables shown on NER-331, plus such additional acreage from the State reserve as the State Committee determines is fair and reasonable on the basis of all data and information available at that time with respect to trends and shifts in commercial vegetable acreage in the county.

3. Later Adjustments in County Allotments.

The preliminary allocation for any commercial vegetable county may automatically be increased in an amount equal to the sum of the 1936-1937 average acreages of commercial vegetables on farms which normally produce 3 or more acres of commercial vegetables and which request a commercial vegetable allotment in 1940 but which were not included among the commercial vegetable farm totals shown on NER-331.

Any other upward adjustment in county commercial vegetable acreage may be made only by an allocation by the State Committee upon request from the county from the State reserve determined in paragraph 1 above of this subsection B.

4. State Limit.

The total of the commercial vegetable allotments determined for all farms in all of the designated commercial vegetable counties in the State shall not exceed the sum of the 1936-1937 average acreage on the same farms, plus such additional acreage, if any, as may be allocated to the State Committee from the Regional reserve.

C. County Tobacco Allotments.

The State acreage allotment for tobacco as determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be distributed by the State Committee, with the approval of the Regional Director, to counties in the State in which such allotments are applicable. The State tobacco acreage allotments will be distributed to counties as follows:

1. An acreage for allotment to farms for which acreage history is listed on NER-313 and NER-413.
2. An acreage to be used as a reserve for allocation to farms not listed but which may be allocated to such farms as acreage history becomes available and they apply for a tobacco allotment in 1940.
3. An acreage reserve for adjustments resulting from appeals for adjustment in allotments determined under 1 and 2 above.

D. Approved County Yields.

The State office will notify county committees of the county average yield as approved by the Secretary for tobacco and potatoes.

SECTION II. AUDIT OF NER-313 AND NER-413

All forms NER-313 and NER-413 for each commodity other than wheat will, not later than January 31, 1940, be forwarded to the State office for audit. Such forms will be accompanied by three copies of NER-419 executed in accordance with instructions contained in NER-417.

A. Check Against Applicable County Limits.

Upon receipt in the State office of forms NER-313 and NER-413 from the county office, an audit will be made sufficient to determine that the allotments and yields as determined by the county committee do not exceed applicable county limits. For each commodity such audit will be made as follows:

1. Tobacco. Determine that the sum of the tobacco allotments established for all farms in the county and entered in Column 14 of NER-413 does not exceed the proportion of the approved county tobacco acreage allocated by the State Committee for such farms.

Determine that the weighted average of all approved yields as entered in Column 18 of NER-413 is not in excess of the approved county average tobacco yield.

2. Potatoes. Determine that the sum of the potato allotments established for all farms in the county and entered in Column 14 of NER-413 does not exceed the proportion of the approved county acreage potato allotment allocated by the State Committee for such farms.

Determine that the weighted average of all approved yields as entered in Column 18 of NER-413 is not in excess of the approved county average potato yield.

3. Commercial Vegetables. Determine that the sum of all commercial vegetable acreage allotments as shown in Column 14 of NER-413 does not exceed the preliminary county commercial vegetable allotment allocated to the county by the State Committee.
4. Corn for Grain. Determine that the sum of usual acreages of corn for grain for all farms as shown in Column 14 of NER-413 does not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of corn harvested for grain and diverted therefrom on such farms during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

B. State Office Corrections on NER-413.

If it is determined that the weighted average of the yield figures in Column 18 is in excess of the approved county average yield, a pro-rata adjustment will be made in such yield figures sufficient to bring the weighted average down to the approved county yield. When such adjustment is made, the revised figures will be entered by the State office in red ink in Column 18 just above the original figures.

If it is determined that the sum of all acreage allotments or usual acreages as entered in Column 14 exceeds the limits specified in subsection A above, individual farm allotments will not be revised by the State office, but the county office will be advised, at the time NER-313 and NER-413 forms are returned to the county office, of the amount of total reduction required in the allotments as shown in Column 14, and the county committee will be instructed to make revisions in the farm allotments so that the total will be reduced by that amount before farm notices are prepared. In all such cases, the county office should be instructed to submit to the State office a supplemental NER-419 showing the farms on which adjustments are made and the amount of each such adjusted allotments. The State office will then revise the original transmittal of NER-419 to reflect the changes shown on the supplemental NER-419 and retain the supplemental for reference only.

Before returning NER-313 and NER-413 to the county office, the allotment and yield for such farms as shown on NER-419 will be checked to make sure that such data agree with those shown for the same farms on NER-413.

C. Tabulation of County Totals.

A tabulation by counties will be made by the State office before returning NER-313 and NER-413 to county offices, showing for each county the totals of all columns on NER-313 and NER-413. This tabulation will be made in such a way as to permit the addition to the totals of later increases in allotments and the annual acreage history on the basis of which such allotment increases were made.

SECTION III. APPROVAL AND RETURN OF NER-313 AND NER-413

As soon as the audit of NER-313 and NER-413 has been completed, the forms will be returned to the county office accompanied by:

1. A statement of any corrections or adjustments to be made in the figures, as outlined in Section II-B above, prior to the preparation and issuance of allotment farm notices (NER-415).
2. A statement of any unallotted acreage or reserve acreage available for use in making adjustments.
3. A statement of any production still available for adjustment of yields.

County offices will be advised of the result of the audit on form NER-426 (State Office Audit Report), a copy of which is attached. This report will be prepared by the State office and accompany the return of forms NER-313 and NER-413 to the county office. The State office will mimeograph its own supply of form NER-426.

SECTION IV. USE OF ALLOTMENT CHECK SHEET (NER-419)

The Allotment Check Sheet (NER-419) will be retained in the State office and used in connection with the audit of 1940 applications for payment. No 1940 application for payment should clear the State office which shows for any farm an acreage allotment or normal yield different from the allotment or yield shown for the farm on NER-419. It will be necessary, however, after the audited listing sheets have been returned to the county office, for the State office to make such changes on NER-419 as are requested by the county committee, approved by the State Committee, and supported by either a supplemental NER-419, as provided in Section II-B above, or by an NER-416 executed in accordance with instructions contained in bulletin NER-417.

SECTION V. USE OF ALLOTMENT CONTROL SHEET

For the purpose of maintaining for all counties a uniform record in the State office of the allotments and yields as originally determined by the county committee, together with any subsequent adjustments, as shown on the NER-416's or supplemental NER-419's received in the State office, the State office will prepare for each county an Allotment Control Sheet similar to Exhibit A attached. By the use of such a form, showing in Section I the approved county allotment (or limit, in the case of corn for grain), and in Section II a cumulative total at any given date of the acres allotted and the weighted average yield for the county, the State office will at any time be in a position to determine whether or not farm acreage allotments and yields are being adjusted by the county to such an extent as to exceed applicable county limits.

SECTION VI. REPORTS TO REGIONAL OFFICE

The State office will forward to the Regional Director the data indicated below:

1. A copy of each original advice of allotment and yield forwarded by the State committees to county committees. This copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office at the same time the advice is sent to the county.
2. A copy of each subsequent advice of allotment or yield which constitutes a change from the original advice sent to each county by the State committee. This copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office at the same time any such advice is sent to the county. All advices to counties which have the effect of increasing the allotment to any county should state the reasons for the additional allocation. For example, if an additional potato acreage allotment is allocated to a county to be used by the county committee for farms with previous acreage history but which have not been previously listed on the county listing sheets, the advice of change in county allotment should show the historical acreage data for the farms involved as submitted to the State office by the county office when the increase was requested.
3. A copy of each "State Office Audit Report", NER-426, for each county. This copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office as soon as the audit for the county is completed.

4. Upon completion by the State office of the listing sheet audit for all counties, there should be forwarded to the Regional Office a tabulation by counties of the following column totals as shown on NER-313 and NER-413 for each commodity:

- a. The total 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939 acreages.
- b. The total acreage of cropland.
- c. The total of the acreage allocated by the county committee, which in most cases will be shown in Column 14.

Issued December , 1939, with the approval of the
Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

STATE _____
COUNTY _____

STATE OFFICE AUDIT REPORT

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

To the County Committee.

_____ County.

The following report is hereby submitted showing the result of the audit, made at the direction of the State Committee, of the allotments, usual acreages and yields established by you on NER-413 together with the action taken by the State Committee with respect to each commodity.

1. Commodity				
2. Previously allocated to the county by State Committee				
3. Allocated to farms by county committee				
4. Approved county yield				
5. Average of yields determined by county committee				
6. Action taken by State Committee:				

Yours very truly,

EXHIBIT A

(Commodity)

(County)

ALLOTMENT CONTROL SHEET

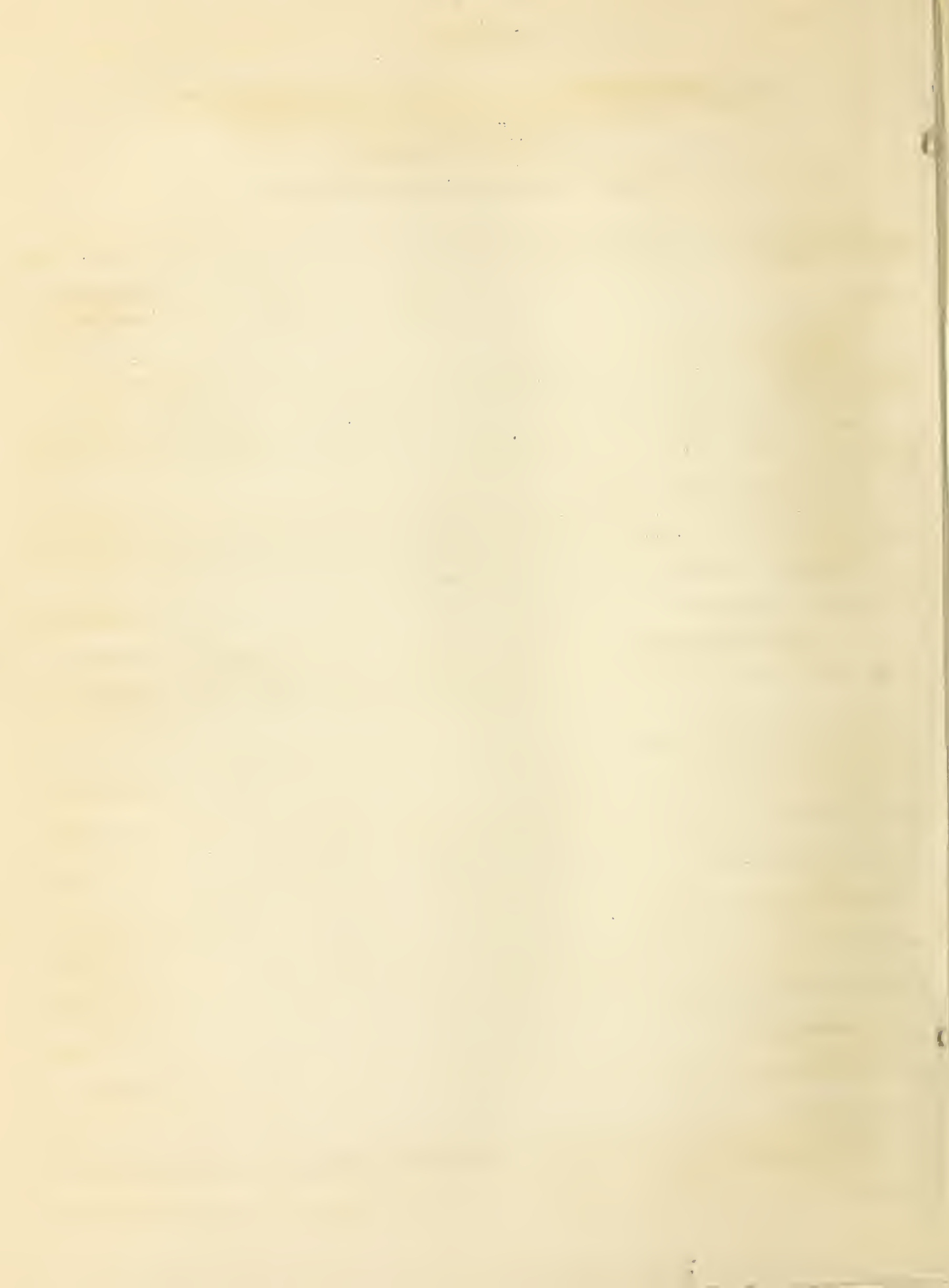
194. Agricultural Conservation Program

SECTION I

APPROVED COUNTY ALLOTMENT AND YIELD			
	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Production
Original	(A)	(B)	(C)
Allocated for listed farms			
Reserve for			
Reserve for			
Revised (date)			
Allocated for listed farms			
Reserve for			
Reserve for			
Revised (date)			
Allocated for listed farms			
Reserve for			
Reserve for			

SECTION II. Record of Acreage Allotted and Yields

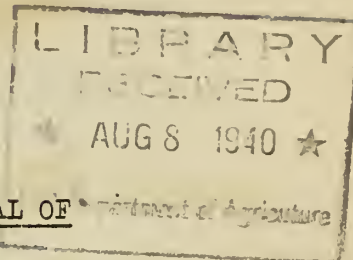
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Region

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program



COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF
1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

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COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF
1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

SECTION I. GENERAL

A. Form to be Used. All applications for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be filed on form NER-420.

B. Land to be Included Under a Single Application. A single application for payment shall cover neither more nor less than a farm as defined in bulletin NER-400, Section XII, subsection C.

C. Preparation of Applications. Each application for payment will be prepared in the county office after the farm checker has completed and turned in to the office the report of performance for the farm. After the application is prepared, it will be submitted for the signature of the persons who are entitled to share in the payment for the farm.

D. Number of Copies to be Prepared. Each application will be prepared in quadruplicate, including the original white copy (NER-420), which shall be signed by the applicants, and three additional copies (NER-400a). The original (NER-420) and first (yellow) copy will be transmitted to the State office; the second (blue) copy will be retained in the county office files; and the third (pink) copy may be retained by the applicant.

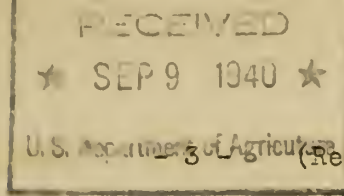
E. Persons Eligible to File Application. Except as provided in subsection F of this Section I, an application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom a share of the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and:

1. Who at the time of harvest is entitled to all of, or to share in any of, the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement; or
2. Who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1940 in carrying out the approved soil-building practices.

F. Farms for Which Applications Shall Not Be Filed. No application for payment shall be filed for the following farms, provided none of the persons who are sharing in the crops or proceeds thereof grown on the farm in 1940 or who contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in 1940 is also determined to share in crops or the proceeds thereof grown on any other farm or to have contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on any other farm:

1. A farm on which no grant-of-aid materials are furnished for use under the 1940 Program if it is obvious from the report of performance that there will be no payment for the farm.

2. A farm on which grant-of-aid materials were furnished for use under the 1940 Program and on which there is no acreage allotment determined or deduction incurred for excess acreages of allotment crops, provided:



(Revised August , 1940)
NER-421

a. The maximum quantity of grant-of-aid materials is furnished for use on the farm, or less than the maximum quantity of grant-of-aid materials is furnished for use on the farm and no performance is rendered other than through the use of such materials; and

b. All materials furnished are used in accordance with the purposes for which such materials were furnished; and

c. The value of additional practices required to cover the cost of material is less than \$1.50.

The phrase "maximum quantity of materials" as referred to in paragraph "a" above is interpreted to mean the maximum quantity of the particular kind or kinds of material for which an approved request (ACP-64) has been executed, without regard to any other kind of material which might have been requested. For example, let us assume that a producer is eligible to receive grant-of-aid material in the amount of \$34.00, and that in his county the deduction rate is \$5.00 per ton for limestone, \$1.90 per hundredweight for triple superphosphate, and \$.85 per hundredweight for 20% superphosphate. If this producer took 6 tons of limestone and no superphosphate, he would have taken the maximum quantity of material. He would also have taken the maximum if he had received 2 tons of limestone and 12 hundredweight of triple superphosphate, or 3 tons of limestone and 22 hundredweight of 20% superphosphate, or 10 hundredweight of triple superphosphate and 17 hundredweight of 20% superphosphate.

G. Farms for Which Applications for Payment are Required. An application for payment shall be filed under the 1940 Program for any farm on which grant-of-aid materials have been furnished under the 1940 Program, provided:

1. An acreage allotment is determined for the farm; or
2. A deduction is incurred for excess acreages of allotment crops; or
3. The value of additional practices required to cover the cost of the materials furnished is \$1.50 or more; or
4. Any portion of the grant-of-aid material furnished is not used under the 1940 Program in accordance with the purposes for which it was furnished; or
5. More than the maximum quantity, as defined herein, of grant-of-aid materials has been furnished.

SECTION II. ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY THE COUNTY OFFICE

Entries to be made by the county office on form NER-420 are indicated on the form by dotted horizontal lines. All solid horizontal lines (except lines 15 and 21 of Column (H), Section VI, which were made solid in error)

indicate spaces to be used only in Washington. All spaces left blank will be regarded as "zero" entries, except that zero entries on line 3 of Section III must be indicated by entering a "0" in all cases where there is an entry in the same column on line 2.

A. State and County Code and Serial Number. Enter in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner the State and county code and farm serial number used in 1940 to designate the farm covered by the application.

B. Entries for Section III, "Payments in Connection With Allotment Crops." Section III will be used for recording yield and acreage data in connection with crops for which a payment or deduction may be computed. In all cases where there is an acreage allotment or usual acreage shown on line 2, there must also be an entry in the same column on line 3.

The entries to be made in Section III and the sources from which such entries will be obtained are as follows:

Entry

Source of Entry

1. Corn for Grain--Column (B):

Line 2, Usual Acreage. Enter here the usual acreage of corn for grain determined for the farm for 1940. (Make no entry unless a usual acreage of more than 10 acres is determined for the farm.)

Line 7, Column (D),
Section XI, NER-422.

Line 3, "1940 Acreage." For all farms with a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment, enter here the 1940 acreage of corn harvested for grain

Line 7, Column (A),
Section XI, NER-422.

2. Tobacco--Column (C): Enter in the space provided at the top of Column (C) the type of tobacco grown on the farm. For example, "41" or "52," etc.

Line 1, "Yield." Enter here the 1940 program yield for tobacco as determined for the farm.

Line 1, Column (C),
Section XI, NER-422.

Line 2, "Acreage Allotment." Enter here the 1940 tobacco acreage allotment determined for the farm.

Line 1, Column (D),
Section XI, NER-422.

Entry

Source of Entry

Line 3, "1940 Acreage." Enter here for all farms the acreage of tobacco harvested in 1940.

Line 1, Column (A), Section XI, NER-422; or Section VII, NER-423.

3. Wheat--Column (D):

Line 1, "Yield." Enter here for all wheat allotment farms the 1940 program yield determined for the farm. Enter here the program yield determined for non-wheat allotment farms only in case the harvested acreage is more than 10 acres or more than the usual acreage determined for the farm.

Line 2 or 6, Column (C), Section XI, NER-422 (whichever is applicable, depending upon whether the farm is an allotment or a non-wheat allotment farm).

Line 2, "Acreage Allotment." Enter here the 1940 wheat acreage allotment or usual acreage determined for the farm, whichever is applicable. If the entry is a wheat acreage allotment, the entry shall be so designated by entering the symbol "(a)" immediately preceding the acreage figure. (Make no entry for non-wheat allotment farms unless a usual acreage of more than 10 acres has been determined for the farm.)

Line 2, Column (D) (if a wheat allotment farm); line 6, Column (D) (if a non-wheat allotment farm); Section XI, NER-422.

Line 3, "1940 Acreage." For wheat allotment farms enter here the 1940 acreage of wheat planted on the farm.

Line 2, Column (A), Section XI, NER-422.

For non-wheat allotment farms, enter here the 1940 acreage of wheat harvested on the farm.

Line 6, Column (A), Section XI, NER-422; or Section VII, NER-423.

4. Potatoes--Column (E):

Line 1, "Yield." Enter here the 1940 program yield for potatoes determined for the farm.

Line 3, Column (C), Section XI, NER-422.

Line 2, "Acreage Allotment." Enter here the 1940 potato acreage allotment determined for the farm.

Line 3, Column (D), Section XI, NER-422.

Line 3, "1940 Acreage." Enter here for all farms the 1940 planted acreage of potatoes.

Line 3, Column (A), Section XI, NER-422; or Section VII, NER-423.

Entry

Source of Entry

5. Commercial Vegetables--Column (F):

Line 2, "Acreage Allotment." Enter here the 1940 commercial vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm.

Line 5, Column (D), Section XI, NER-422.

Line 3, "1940 Acreage." For all farms in commercial vegetable counties only. Enter here the 1940 planted acreage of commercial vegetables.

Line 5, Column (A), Section XI, NER-422; or Section VII, NER-423.

Note: Acreage allotments as referred to in this subsection B mean finally approved acreage allotments after such allotments, in the case of potatoes and commercial vegetables, have been reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted (in cases where less than 90 percent of the allotment is planted) and in the case of tobacco have been reduced to 110 percent of the acreage harvested (in cases where less than 90 percent of the allotment is harvested for any reason except flood, drought, hail, other abnormal weather conditions, or plant bed disease).

C. Entries for Section IV, "Payments in Connection With Soil-Building Practices." The entries to be made in Section IV and the sources from which such entries are to be obtained are as follows:

Entry

Source of Entry

Column (G), Practice Code. Enter in this column on lines 1 to 6, inclusive, the code number of each soil-building practice (other than the woodland rehabilitation practice) carried out on the farm and approved by the county committee.

Column headings in Section XII, NER-422; or column headings in Section X, NER-423.

Column (H), Practice Units. Enter in this column on lines 1 to 6, inclusive, the number of "units" of each practice the code number of which is entered in Column (G). The term "units" as referred to herein means the number of tons, acres, hundredweight, etc., for which a specific monetary value is established in the State bulletin (NER-410), and not standard units of \$1.50 as in 1939. All lime practices (both grant-of-aid and regular) shall in all cases be expressed in tons of standard ground limestone equivalents, even though the liming material actually used was other than standard ground limestone.

Line 11, Section XII, NER-422; or the totals of columns in Section X, NER-423.

<u>Entry</u>	<u>Source of Entry</u>
<u>Line 8, Column (H), "Woodland Rehabilitation Practice."</u> Enter on this line the number of acres of the woodland rehabilitation practice carried out on the farm and approved for payment by the county committee.	Column (K), Section X, NER-422; or Column (F), Section VIII, NER-423.
<u>Line 1, Column (L), "Total Cropland."</u> Enter here the total acreage of cropland on the farm in 1940.	Line 9, immediately after the word "Total" in Section XI, NER-422; or line 1, Column (B), Section V, NER-423.
<u>Line 4, Column (L), "Eligible Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture."</u> Enter here the acreage of fenced noncrop open pasture <u>eligible for payment.</u>	Line 10, Column (D), Section XI, NER-422; or line 2, Column (B), Section V, NER-423.
<u>Line 5, Column (L), "Commercial Orchards."</u> Enter here the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1940.	Line 11, Column (D), Section XI, NER-422; or line 3, Column (B), Section V, NER-423.

D. Entries for Section V, "Signature." Lines 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20--Names and Addresses of Applicants. Enter on lines 12, 13, and 14 in the case of applications on which there is only one applicant for payment, and also on lines 18, 19, and 20 in the case of applications on which there are two applicants for payment, the name and address of each person entitled to share in the payment for the farm.

In connection with addresses, care should be exercised to make sure that they are the correct and complete mail addresses of the applicants and that the name of the State is shown in every case.

In the event there are more than two persons entitled to share in the payment for the farm, attach an additional copy of NER-420 to the original and enter thereon the county code and farm serial number, the names and addresses of such additional applicants, and applicable data in Section VI. On such additional copies it is not necessary to enter any data in Sections III and IV.

Lines 11 and 17--Signatures. After all data applicable to the farm have been entered, the signatures of the applicants should be obtained on lines 11 and 17 immediately above the typed names. Signatures of applicants are required on the original copy only.

Do not show on the application the signature (or the typed name) of any persons other than those determined to share in the payment.

If for any reason the signature of a person eligible to sign the

application cannot be obtained, a statement as to the reason for his failure to sign should be made in Section VII; for example, "John Smith refused to sign," or "John Smith cannot be located." However, no payment will be made to any person unless he signs the application. With respect to applications on which there are two or more applicants, this procedure will permit payment to be made to the persons who have signed the application, even though the signature of one or more of the other applicants cannot be obtained.

Lines 15 and 21--Witnesses. A witness to the signature of an applicant is required only in case the signature of the applicant is printed or made by mark. In such cases the signature of the witness should be obtained on line 15 or 21 immediately below the address of the applicant whose signature is being witnessed.

E. Applicants Signing in a Representative or Fiduciary Capacity. In case an application is signed by a person who is acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, his title, such as "Administrator", "Executor", "Guardian," "Agent," or "Attorney-in-Fact," should appear as part of the signature. (See illustrations below.) The county committee must determine that such person is properly authorized to so sign. If the county committee does not have knowledge of the fact that such person is properly authorized to sign in such capacity, it must require the presentation of documentary proof of authority. The execution of Section VII of the application shall constitute a certification on behalf of the committee that the person who signs the application in a representative or fiduciary capacity possesses the necessary authority to so sign, and therefore the documentary proof, after it has served the committee's purpose, may be returned to the applicant or retained in the county files. It should not be sent to the State office.

Refer to ACP-16, "Instructions on Signatures and Authorizations," for a detailed explanation with respect to the form of signature and the type of documentary authority which should be accepted in the case of a person signing in a representative or fiduciary capacity.

F. Acceptable Signatures.

1. All signatures must be in the original, not traced or altered. Any signature showing evidence of having been traced or altered will not be accepted unless the following certification appears on the application: "The county committee certifies that _____, who subscribed his signature on line ____ of Section V, traced or altered such signature himself and is the same person whose name appears on line ____ of Section V and is entitled to make application for payment."

2. Printed signatures or signatures made by mark must be witnessed.

3. The signature as subscribed need not be as complete as the typed name, but must not be in conflict with the typed name. Listed below are examples of typed names and acceptable signatures:

Typed Name

Acceptable Signatures

Individual

J. H. Doe, John H. Doe,
J. Henry Doe, or John Henry Doe

J. Doe, H. Doe, J. H. Doe,
John Doe, Henry Doe, John
H. Doe, J. Henry Doe, or
John Henry Doe

Married Woman

The typed name and signature of a married woman must show the full Christian name, initials, if any, and the surname, such as: "Mrs. Alice E. Farley," and not "Mrs. R. W. Farley."

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Farley,
Mrs. E. Agnes Farley, or
Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley
(and not Mrs. R. W. Farley)

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Farley,
Mrs. E. Agnes Farley, or
Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley

However, in cases where a married woman is signing the application in a fiduciary capacity and the authorization ~~has~~ been given to her by a court order or a simple trust agreement in her husband's name preceded by "Mrs.", the application shall be signed by her in her husband's name preceded by "Mrs.," together with the usual indication of the fiduciary capacity.

Agent

John Doe

John Doe by Richard Roe, Agent
Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe

Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe

Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe
John Doe by Richard Roe, Agent

Partnership

Brown Brothers

Brown Brothers by Joe Brown,
a Partner
Brown Brothers by J. Brown, Agent

John Brown & Sons

John Brown and Sons by John
Brown, a Partner
John Brown and Sons by Joe Brown,
Agent

Typed Name

Acceptable Signatures

John Brown & Harry Brown,
a Partnership

John Brown and Harry Brown by
John Brown, a Partner
John Brown and Harry Brown, by
Harry Brown, a Partner
John Brown and Harry Brown by
Joe Brown, a Partner
John Brown and Harry Brown by
Richard Jones, Agent

Executor of a Will

Richard Roe, Executor of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd.

Richard Roe, Executor of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd
The Estate of John Doe by
Richard Roe, Executor

John Doe Estate

The Estate of John Doe by Richard
Roe, Executor
Richard Roe, Executor of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd
Richard Roe, Executor of the Last
Will and Testament of John Doe,
Dec'd

The Estate of John Doe

The Estate of John Doe by Richard
Roe, Executor
Richard Roe, Executor of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd

Administrator of an Estate

Richard Roe, Administrator of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd

Richard Roe, Administrator of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd
John Doe Estate by Richard Roe,
Administrator

John Doe Estate

John Doe Estate by Richard Roe,
Administrator
Richard Roe, Administrator of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd

The Estate of John Doe

John Doe Estate by Richard Roe,
Administrator
Richard Roe, Administrator of the
Estate of John Doe, Dec'd

Agent for the Heirs of an Estate

Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd

Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by
Richard Roe, Agent
Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs
of John Doe, Dec'd

<u>Typed Name</u>	<u>Acceptable Signature</u>
Heirs of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd
Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Agent
Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs of John Doe Estate	Richard Roe, Agent for the Heirs of John Doe Estate
William Roe and Mary Roe	William Roe and Mary Roe, Heirs of Richard Roe, Dec'd, by John Doe, Agent

Trustee for the Heirs of an Estate

Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trustee Richard Roe, Trustee for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd
Heirs of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trustee Richard Roe, Trustee for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd
Richard Roe, Trustee for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Trustee for the Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trustee

Guardian

John Doe, a Minor	John Doe, by Richard Roe, Guardian Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor
Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor	Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor John Doe, a Minor, by Richard Roe, Guardian
John Doe, Incompetent	John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard Roe, Guardian Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, Incompetent

Typed Name

Richard Roe, Guardian of John
Doe, Incompetent

Acceptable Signatures

Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe,
Incompetent
John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard
Roe, Guardian

Committee

John Doe, Incompetent

John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard
Roe, Committee
Richard Roe, Committee of John
Doe, Incompetent

Richard Roe, Committee of
John Doe, Incompetent

Richard Roe, Committee of John
Doe, Incompetent
John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard
Roe, Committee

Company (Corporation)

Bee Company, Inc.

Bee Company, Inc., by John Doe,
President (or other authorized
officer)
Bee Company, Inc., by John Doe,
Agent

Receiver

Bee Company, Inc.

Bee Company, Inc., by Richard
Roe, Receiver
Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee
Company, Inc.

Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee
Company, Inc.

Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee
Company, Inc.
Bee Company, Inc., by Richard
Roe, Receiver

Liquidator

Richard Roe, Liquidator of
Bee Company, Inc.

Richard Roe, Liquidator of Bee
Company, Inc.
Bee Company, Inc., by Richard
Roe, Liquidator

Bee Company, Inc.

Bee Company, Inc., by Richard
Roe, Liquidator
Richard Roe, Liquidator of Bee
Company, Inc.

Typed Name

Acceptable Signatures

Sole Proprietor Operating Under a Trade Name

John Doe, Sole Proprietor
of XYZ Company

John Doe, Sole Proprietor of
XYZ Company
John H. Doe, Sole Proprietor
of XYZ Company
John Henry Doe, Sole Proprietor
of XYZ Company
XYZ Company of John Doe, Sole
Proprietor

XYZ Company

XYZ Company, by John Doe, Sole
Proprietor
John Doe, Sole Proprietor of
XYZ Company
John Henry Doe, Sole Proprietor
of XYZ Company
XYZ Company of John Doe, Sole
Proprietor

Banks

First National Bank

First National Bank by (any
Executive Officer or Agent,
with title indicated)

G. Entries for Section VI, "Division of Payments."

1. Assignment and Other Deductions.

a. Assignments. If, in accordance with ACP-70, as amended, an assignment has been executed by the applicant whose name appears either on line 12 or line 18 of Section V, the name and address of the assignee, as shown in Section I of Form ACP-69, will be entered on line 12 or 18, as the case may be, of Section VI. There will be entered in the space provided immediately following the name and address of the assignee the amount of the unpaid balance of any such assignment as shown in Section II of Form ACP-69.

However, there will be no entry with respect to assignments in Section VI under the following conditions:

- (1) If the applicant has executed no assignment of his payment on form ACP-69; or
- (2) If the applicant has filed an assignment, but has been discharged by the execution of Section III of form ACP-69; or

- (3) If the applicant has filed an assignment on form ACP-69, but such assignment was not filed until after the date of receipt in the county office of a notice of a request for setoff of the applicant's payment in favor of the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration.

Prior to submission of any applications for payment, the county office should prepare an original and two copies of a list of unpaid assignments which will be reported on applications for payment. This list should show (1) the serial number of the application on which the name of the assignee appears, (2) the name of the assignee, (3) the name of the assignor, (4) the date the assignment was filed in the county office, and (5) the amount of the unpaid balance. This list should be signed by a member of the county committee. One copy should be retained in the county file, and the original and one copy forwarded to the State Office. The State office will forward the original to the Examining Section at Washington, D. C. Forms ACP-69 are not to be forwarded with the application to the State office but will be retained in the county files.

b. Other Deductions.

(1) Form AAA-372, "Producer's Request for Setoff."

A voluntary request for setoff executed on Form AAA-372 will be recognized under the 1940 Program only if such request was executed and filed in the county office on or before February 9, 1940. If a voluntary request for setoff on form AAA-372 was filed in the county office on or before February 9, 1940, an entry should be made in Section VI on line 12 or 18, showing the name of the agency to which the debt is owed and the amount of the debt. In view of the fact that county committees are prohibited from accepting a form AAA-372 if an assignment on form ACP-69 has previously been filed by the same person, and from accepting an assignment if a form AAA-372 has previously been filed by the same person, the application should in no case show that both an assignment and a form AAA-372 have been executed by an applicant.

If there are any forms AAA-372 on file in the county office in connection with 1940 payments, a list should be prepared in duplicate showing (a) the name of each person who has executed a form AAA-372, (b) the serial number of the application on which the name of such person will appear, (c) the name of the Federal agency in whose favor the form is executed, and (d) the amount of money requested to be set off. The original list will be forwarded to the State office prior to the transmittal of applications.

(2) County Register of Indebtedness. All applications for payment filed under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be checked against the county Register of Indebtedness, and there shall be

shown in Section VI of NER-420, on line 12 or 18, all items of indebtedness for each applicant which, in accordance with these instructions, are deductible from 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program payments.

All items of indebtedness shown on the county Register of Indebtedness will be shown on the application for payment, except items of indebtedness due the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration notice of which was not received in the county office until after an assignment on form ACP-69 was filed by the debtor. In cases where an assignment is filed by an applicant before a notice of indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration is received in the county office, the assignment (rather than the indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration) shall be reported on the application. The indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration, however, will in such cases remain on the Register of Indebtedness and take priority over assignments on applications filed under future programs.

Examples

If an applicant is shown on the county Register of Indebtedness as being indebted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, including all or a part of unpaid advances for 1940 crop insurance, or to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the applicant has also executed an assignment of his 1940 payment, all such items of indebtedness and also the assignment shall be shown on the application.

If an applicant is shown on the county Register of Indebtedness as being indebted to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration and also to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Commodity Credit Corporation, all of such items shall be shown on the application for payment, except those items due the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration notice of which was not received in the county office until after an assignment on form ACP-69 was filed by the applicant.

Items of indebtedness will be shown in Section VI of NER-420 on lines 12 or 18 as follows: "Due _____ (agency) _____, \$ _____."; or, in the case of unpaid advances for 1940 crop insurance, "ACP-100, \$ _____." No entries will be made on the 1940 application for payment, however, with respect to forms ACP-100 executed in connection with 1941 crop insurance premiums. If there is not sufficient space in Section VI, such items of indebtedness shall be entered in Section VII.

2. Division of Allotment Payments. There will be entered on lines 14 and 20 in the appropriate columns for each applicant whose name appears in Section V his percentage share of the tobacco, wheat, potato,

and commercial vegetable allotment payment or deduction. Such percentage share should represent the percentage share of each applicant in the crop grown on the farm in 1940 and determined in accordance with bulletin NER-400, Section III-A (Division of Payments and Deductions). The total of the percentage shares shown for all applicants for each commodity must equal 100.

Regardless of whether there is only one or more than one applicant shown on the application, a percentage share should be shown for any commodity (a) for which an allotment is determined and shown on line 2 of Section III, or (b) for which an allotment is not determined but for which the 1940 acreage as shown on line 3 of Section III is such as to result in a deduction. For example, if the farm is in a commercial vegetable county and no commercial vegetable allotment is determined for the farm, show the percentage share of commercial vegetables on lines 14 and 20 in column (F) if the entry in Column (F) on line 3 of Section III is more than 3 acres.

3. Division of Soil-Building Payment - Lines 14 and 20, Column (G).
Enter on lines 14 and 20 of Column (G) for each applicant whose name appears in Section V his percentage share of the soil-building payment for the farm. Such percentage share shall represent the proportion that each applicant contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices shown on the application for payment and determined in accordance with bulletin NER-400, Section III-B. The total of all such percentage shares for all applicants must equal 100.

4. "Serial No. of Other Farms."

a. Other Farms in the Same County. Bulletin NER-400 (Section X-C) requires that if a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds therefrom produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one such farm, such person must also make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. In compliance with this provision, it is required that there be entered in Section VI, Column (H), opposite the name of the applicant as shown in Section V, the serial numbers of all other farms in the county on which the applicant is entitled to a share in the crops grown on the farm in 1940 or the proceeds therefrom, or on which he contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices. The serial numbers of such other farms in the county may be obtained from Section IV, Column (C), of NER-422, or from Section II, Column (B), of NER-423.

b. Other Farms in Other Counties in the Same State.

(1) Bulletin NER-400 (Section X-C) also requires that upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the

crops or the proceeds therefrom, or which he rents to another for cash. If the State committee determines that an application for payment should be filed for an applicant with respect to one or more other farms in other counties in the State in which the applicant has an interest, the serial numbers of such other farms will be transmitted to each of the counties concerned, with the request that an application for payment for each such farm be prepared. In this event, there will be shown in Section VI, Column (H), of each such application the serial numbers of all of the other farms which the State committee has determined should be cross-referenced.

If, on the basis of information shown on the report of performance or otherwise obtained, the county committee believes that an application should be filed by an applicant for other farms in other counties in the State, a recommendation to that effect should be forwarded to the State committee for its consideration, together with all pertinent facts in support of the recommendation. This will provide the State committee with information which it might not otherwise receive on which it may determine whether or not the applicant should be required to file applications for other farms in other counties in the State.

See subsection I-3 of this Section II (Practices Defeating the Purposes of the Program) concerning other farms in other States.

(2) If the applicant is an individual, partnership, or estate, and the serial numbers of all other farms in the State in which such applicant has an interest have not been entered in Section VI in accordance with item (1) above, there will be entered in Section VII the names of other counties in the State in which are located other farms on which the applicant is entitled to share in the crops harvested in 1940 or on which he contributes to the carrying-out of soil-building practices. The names of such other counties may be obtained from Section IV, Column (E), of NER-422, or Section II, Column (C), of NER-423. Such entries are required in order to comply with the \$10,000 limitation of payment provision (Section V of NER-400) of the Program.

(3) If the applicant is other than an individual, partnership, or estate, and it is determined from information shown in Section IV of NER-422 or Section II of NER-423 or by any other method, that the applicant has an interest in other farms in other counties in the same State or in other States, the serial numbers of which are not shown in Section VI of the application in accordance with item (1) above, there will be entered in Section VII the words "Other farms in other counties and States." This entry is required in order to comply with the \$10,000 national limitation of payment provision (Section V of NER-400) of the Program.

In connection with the entries required in items (2) and (3) above, attention is directed to representation No. 4 of the applicant contained in Section I-B of the application for payment.

5. Grants of Aid - Lines 11 and 12, Columns (K) and (L). (In cases of applications on which there is an applicant shown on line 18 of Section V, the entries indicated for lines 11 and 12 will also apply to lines 17 and 18 of Columns (K) and (L).)

a. Liming Material. If the applicant whose name appears on line 12 of Section V has been furnished liming material as a grant of aid for use under the 1940 Program, the number of tons furnished will be shown on line 11, Column (K). If liming material has been furnished in the county for use under the 1940 Program for which more than one rate of deduction has been established, the entry on line 11, Column (K), will be preceded by the symbol used in designating the liming material for which each such rate of deduction has been established. For example, if the applicant is furnished 5 tons of liming material designated as "A" lime and 5 tons of other material designated as "B" lime, there will be a double entry on line 11, Column (K), as follows: "A-5, B-5." If a deduction rate has been established for lime furnished in the county during one contract period which is different than the rate of deduction for the same material for another contract period, the material shown on line 11, Column (K), and furnished during the first contract period will be preceded by the symbol "A" and the lime furnished during the second contract period by the symbol "B."

If the liming material shown to have been furnished is other than standard ground limestone and a rate of deduction has been established per ton of such other material (rather than per ton of standard ground limestone), there will also be entered on line 11 of Column (K) the number of tons of standard ground limestone equivalent to the number of tons of material actually furnished. For example, if 10 tons of liming material other than standard ground limestone were furnished and were equivalent to 8 tons of standard ground limestone, the following entry will be made on line 11, Column (K): "10-(8)."

In all cases where there is an entry on line 11, Column (K), there will also be entered on line 12 of Column (K) the per ton rate of deduction established for the kind of material furnished.

b. Superphosphate. If the applicant whose name appears on line 12, Section V, has been furnished superphosphate as a grant of aid for use under the 1940 Program, show on line 11, Column (L), the number of hundredweight of superphosphate furnished, and on line 12, Column (L) the rate of deduction per hundredweight established for the superphosphate furnished.

In Vermont and in Pennsylvania, the entry on line 11, Column (L), representing the number of hundredweight of superphosphate will be followed by "Tr" (for triple) or "20%," whichever is applicable.

c. Trees. For farms which were not furnished both lime and superphosphate but which were furnished trees, the number of trees furnished will be shown on line 11 in either Column (K) or (L), depending on which column has not been used for lime or superphosphate entries. In either case, the words "lime (tons)" or "Super (cwt.)" as shown in the column heading will be deleted, and in lieu thereof there will be entered the word "Trees."

There will be entered on line 12 in either Column (K) or (L), the established rate of deduction per thousand trees.

In the event trees are furnished as a grant of aid for the same farm for which both line and superphosphate have been furnished, the number of trees furnished and the established rate of deduction per thousand trees will be entered in Section VII.

d. Seed. The entries for farms on which seed has been furnished as a grant of aid will be shown in the same manner as outlined above for trees, except that in such cases the pounds of seed furnished and the rate of deduction per pound will be entered on lines 11 and 12 respectively in Column (K) or (L) (or in Section VII).

e. Grant-of-Aid Material Furnished After February 26, 1940. If the deduction for grant-of-aid material furnished the applicant after February 26, 1940, is greater than 90% of the soil-building allowance for the farm, plus the small payment increase on that amount, there will be entered in Section VII the notation "grant of aid after 2-26-40." No such notation is required in Section VII in the case of applicants whose latest request for material (ACP-64) was executed and received in the county office before February 26, 1940.

f. Recommendation for Double Deduction. If the quantity of grant-of-aid material shown in Section VI as having been furnished is greater than the quantity of material shown in Column (H) of Section IV as having been applied, a double deduction will be made for that quantity of material shown to have been furnished and not applied for credit, unless a recommendation to the contrary, approved in each such case by a member of the State committee for and on behalf of the State Committee, is entered in Section VII. For example, if the entry on line 11, Column (L), is "20", representing 20 hundredweight of triple superphosphate, and the entry in Columns (G) and (H) of Section IV for the triple superphosphate practice shows only 15 hundredweight applied, a double deduction will be made for 5 hundredweight of triple superphosphate unless there is entered in Section VII, over the signature of a member of the State Committee, a statement that the grant of aid furnished was not misused.

In the case of applications on which there are two or more applicants who were furnished grant-of-aid material and in connection with which there is an additional single deduction computed for misuse of all or a part of the material furnished, such additional single deduction, in the absence of a recommendation by the county committee in Section VII to the contrary, as to who is responsible for such misuse, will be prorated between the applicants according to the amount of that material, to which the deduction relates which was furnished to each applicant.

3. Grant-of-Aid Materials Carried Over from Previous Years. All grant-of-aid material which was furnished under either the 1838 or 1939 Program and was not applied during such program years will, if applied under the 1940 Program in accordance with some approved soil-building practice, be shown in Section IV of the 1940 application for payment as material applied under the regular (not grant-of-aid) practice relative to the application of such material.

However, if grant-of-aid material, for which only a single deduction has previously been made, is carried over from previous years and the

material is not used under the 1940 Program in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Program relative to the use of such grant-of-aid material, an additional single deduction shall be recommended by the county committee on that quantity of material which has been carried over and not properly used under the 1940 Program. Such recommendation for additional single deduction will be entered in Section VII and should show the number of hundredweight or tons of material recommended for additional deduction.

H. Entries for Section VII, "Signature of County Committee." The county committee shall review all applications for payment and, after a determination has been made by the county committee that the representations and data as set forth in the application are true and correct, one member of the county committee shall sign the application for and on behalf of the committee in the space provided in Section VII. There should be shown in the space provided the date on which the application was received in the county office after having been signed by the applicant. In the case of applications on which there are two or more applicants, the date shown on the application shall be the date on which the application was received in the county office signed by any one of such applicants. However, under no circumstances shall any producer be allowed to sign or file an application after the closing date for receiving applications in the county office.

All entries on the application to correct original entries which have been changed, or otherwise altered, must be initialed by a county committeeman. The county committeeman initialing any such item must also sign the application. Such initials must be in script and not printed.

I. Entries for Section VII, "Additional Committee Determinations."

1. Miscellaneous Determinations. In addition to any entries in the space for additional committee determinations in accordance with instructions contained elsewhere in this bulletin, this space should also be used by the county committee to make any appropriate recommendations with reference to the application for payment.

A recommendation that a part or all of the payment which would otherwise be made to an applicant be withheld should be entered in Section VII if it is determined by the county committee that one or more of the applicants for payment (a) has not used grant-of-aid materials in accordance with the purposes for which such materials were furnished, (b) has allowed livestock to graze in woodland areas on which payment was made to him under any previous program for their exclusion, or (c) has allowed forest land owned or controlled by him to be abused by improper cutting.

In the case of applications for farms which, in accordance with Section IX, A, 2 of Bulletin NER-400, are determined by the county committee to be farms which are not operated in 1940 and on which one or more acreage allotments are shown in Section III of the application, there will be entered in Section VII the words "~~Farm~~ not operated in 1940."

If in connection with the practice for excluding livestock from woodland, a determination has been made that the applicant has in 1940 allowed livestock to graze in a part or all of the woodland areas with respect to which payment has been made to him for their exclusion under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 Programs, there shall be entered in Section VII the words "Livestock allowed to graze."

In the case of applications for farmers in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania for whom a supplemental application for 1940 parity payment will be submitted in accordance with NER-431, Supplement (1), there will be entered in Section VII, "See supplemental form ACP-111."

2. Tobacco Determinations. If the acreage of tobacco shown on line 3 of Section III of the application as the 1940 harvested acreage of tobacco is less than 90 percent of the tobacco acreage allotment for the farm as shown on line 2, Column (C), of Section III, and it is determined by the county committee that failure to harvest at least 90 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment was due to flood, drought, hail, or other abnormal weather conditions, or plant-bed diseases, the following determination will be entered in Section VII: "Failure to plant 90% of tobacco allotment due to _____."

3. Practices Defeating the Purposes of the Program. Section IX-A-1 of bulletin ER-400 provides in part that "All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1940 Program may be withheld or required to be refunded (a) if he adopts, or has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized." In accordance with this provision the following nine practices have been determined by the Secretary to be practices which defeat the purposes of the Program:

a. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, the entire payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made, or has been made, to a landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed-rent tenant, who, either by oral or written lease or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease, requires by coercion his tenant or sharecropper to pay or to agree to pay to such landlord all of a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper is to receive or has received for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program or as a 1940 parity payment.

b. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, the entire payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made, or has been made, to a landlord, or operator, who knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with one of the above-mentioned programs, or who knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of crops or unit shares of soil-building practices, or who otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of payments to which such landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers are entitled.

c. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, the entire payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made, or has been made, to a landlord or operator who requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

d. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, the entire payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made, or has been made, to a producer who requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the regulations relating to assignments.

e. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, all of the payments which otherwise would be made, or have been made, to a producer who complies with the provisions of the Program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but who substantially offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he is financially interested and the policies of which he is in a position to control. If a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for a payment, but one of the individuals who is in a position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations, no payments shall be made to him in connection with his individual operations and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds, or estimates, is commensurate with his financial interest in such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise.

f. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, from any payments which otherwise would be made, or have been made, to a producer who operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting on his farm or farms in another State, the amount which would be computed for such overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

g. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, from payments which otherwise would be made, or have been made, to a producer who rents land for cash or standing or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe intends to offset such producer's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotments for the farm which includes such rented land, the net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the producer were entitled to receive all of the crops produced on the rented land.

h. There shall be withheld, or required to be refunded, from any payments which otherwise would be made, or have been made, to a producer who is participating in the production of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admittedly has an interest the proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crop produced. A producer shall be considered to be participating in the production of a crop if the committee finds that he furnishes machinery, workstock, or financial aid for the production of the crop and that he has an interest in such crop.

i. If a tenant in settling his obligations under a rental contract or agreement, or an agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crops, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord the whole or any part of any payment which the tenant is entitled to receive, there shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the tenant the whole of any payment with respect to the farm made, or to be made, to him under an Agricultural Conservation Program or a parity program for 1940 or any subsequent year, and there shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by the landlord the whole of the payment with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; Provided, however, that where the tenant is renting for a share of the crops only and the tenant's share is 60% or less, only the landlord's payments shall be so withheld or recovered.

All determinations in connection with the above listed practices shall be made by the county committee with the approval of the State committee or by the State committee. If the county committee determines that any of the above listed practices or other practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the program have been adopted by an applicant for payment, such determinations shall be entered in Section VII and will be effective with respect to the payment otherwise made to the applicant if approved by the State committee.

3. Change in the Relationship Between a Landlord and the Tenants or Sharecroppers. Section 8(f) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has been amended to read as follows:

"(f) Any change in the relationship between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers, with respect to any farm, that would increase over the previous year the amount of payments or grants of other aid under subsection (b) that would otherwise be made to any landlord shall not operate to increase such payment or grant to such landlord. Any reduction in the number of tenants below the average number of tenants on any farm during the preceding three years that would increase the payments or grants of other aid under such subsection that would otherwise be made to the landlord shall not hereafter operate to increase any such payment or grant to such landlord. Such limitations shall not apply if on investigation the local committee finds that the change is justified and approves such change in relationship or reduction. Such action of local committees shall be subject to approval or disapproval by State committees."

The limitations of payment provided by Section 8(f), as amended, must be applied in all cases where (a) as a result of a change in the re-

relationship between the landlord or operator and his tenants or sharecroppers, a landlord or operator would receive a larger proportionate share of any crop in 1940 than in 1939, or (b) the number of tenants and sharecroppers on a farm is less than the average number of tenants and sharecroppers on the farm during 1937, 1938, and 1939, and such reduction in the number of tenants and sharecroppers would result in the landlord or operator receiving a larger proportionate share of any crop in 1940 than the average of his proportionate shares of such crop during 1937, 1938, and 1939, unless in either case the county committee finds that the change in the relationship or the reduction in tenants and sharecroppers is justified by the facts in the case and approves the change or reduction.

These limitations of payment shall be applied only in connection with soil-depleting crops with respect to which payment may be computed in 1940. In applying the first limitation, the county committee must determine whether the landlord or operator would receive a larger proportionate share of any crop in 1940 than in 1939. In applying the second limitation, the county committee must determine whether the landlord or operator would receive a larger proportionate share of the payment for any crop than the average of such proportionate shares for 1937, 1938, and 1939. If for any case both limitations would be applicable, the county committee shall apply the limitation which would result in a lower payment to the landlord or operator.

In order for the county committee to determine whether the above limitations of payment should be applied, the following information will be required for each of the years 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 for each farm as it is constituted in 1940 on which there were a landlord and one or more tenants or sharecroppers during any of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, except that this form will not be required for those farms where (1) neither the landlord nor operator is receiving in 1940 a larger proportionate share of any soil-depleting crop for which a payment is computed than is customary under share leases in the community; or (2) the county committee determines on the basis of its own personal knowledge or information obtained from the respective community committee or other persons whom it knows to be reliable that no changes have been made between the years 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 which would have the effect of increasing the payment to the landlord or operator or such changes, if any, are so minor that the county committee would in any event consider them as being justified:

(a) For each crop with respect to which a payment may be computed for the farm for 1940:

- (1) The total acreage on the farm.
- (2) The acreage shares of the landlord and of the operator.
- (3) The percentage which the acreage share of the landlord and the percentage which the acreage share of the operator are of the total acreage of the crop on the farm.

(b) The number of tenants and sharecroppers on the farm, if the landlord or operator is receiving a larger proportionate share of any crop in 1940 than the average of his proportionate shares of such crop for 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Form ACP-119, "Number of Tenants and Sharecroppers and Proportionate Shares", has been provided for use in recording the above information. A copy of this

form will, in all cases for which it is prepared, be transmitted with the application for payment to the State office in order that the certification of the county committee that the reduction in the number of tenants or sharecroppers or the changes in leasing or operating agreements are either justified or not justified may be concurred in by the State committee. These forms will, however, be retained in the State office and not transmitted with the application for payment to Washington.

If such data are not available for one or more of the years 1937, 1938, and 1939 for the farm as constituted in 1940, the county committee shall apply the limitations of payment on the basis of the best information available.

In making its determination, the county committee shall carefully consider all the facts and circumstances involved, including changes in landlord or operators, changes in size of farm, and changes in type or method of farming, and all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to present for consideration any pertinent information. If it is evident that the change in relationship between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers or the reduction in the number of tenants and sharecroppers was made for the purpose of increasing the landlord's or operator's proportionate share of the payment under the Agricultural Conservation Program, such change or reduction shall not be found justified and shall not be approved by the county committee. A reduction in the permitted acreage of a crop or a reduction in the acreage of a crop grown on a farm shall not be considered as in and of itself sufficient justification for a change in the relationship between the landlord or operator and the tenants and sharecroppers or for a reduction in the number of tenants and sharecroppers, which would result in increasing the landlord's or operator's proportionate share of the payment with respect to such crop under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Where the county committee does not find that the change or reduction is justified, it shall so certify on the application for payment and the application for payment shall be so prepared that the landlord or operator will receive only that proportionate share of the payment which he would have received had the change or reduction not been made. Where the county committee finds that the change or reduction is justified, payment to the landlord or operator will be made in the regular manner.

NOTE: Any determination made by the county committee in connection with any change in relationship or reduction in number of tenants or sharecroppers shall be applied not only in connection with the payments made under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, but also to payments made under the 1940 Wheat Parity Program, even though there may be involved modification or reversal of the county committee's previous recommendation concerning parity payments and a refund on the part of a producer of all or a part of a parity payment previously made.

SECTION III. TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICATION

Each application for payment transmitted to the State office will be accompanied by the original report of performance for the farm as prepared by the farm checker, and, where necessary, corrected by the county office. Any corrections made by the county office on the report of performance will be made by drawing a line through the original entry, and the corrected entry will be inserted with a pencil or pen, using a different color from that used by the farm checker. No copies of the report of performance will be prepared in the county office unless, in specific cases, the original report is so illegible that it would not be readily decipherable in the State office. In such cases, both the original and the copy of the report of performance will accompany the application to the State office.

A. Use of Transmittal Sheet - NER-Office Form No. 77. This form will be used for transmitting applications from the county office to the State office, and from the State office to Washington. NER-Office Form No. 77 is prepared in sets consisting of an original and six copies, with carbons inserted.

NER-Office Form No. 77 will be prepared in the county office as indicated below and forwarded to the State office, together with the shipment of applications listed thereon. It is suggested that, unless otherwise directed by the State office, no more than 25 applications be listed on one transmittal sheet. The following applications will be transmitted as a separate transmittal:

1. Original applications.
2. Supplemental applications.
3. Suspended applications.
4. Applications for applicants who have received loans from the Farm Security Administration specifically for the purpose of purchasing materials for use in carrying out practices under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.
5. Applications for applicants who have executed an assignment on Form ACP-69 of part or all of their 1940 payment.
6. Applications on which there are two or more applicants, one of whom has obtained a Farm Security Administration loan and the other applicant on the same application has executed an assignment of his 1940 payment.

B. Preparation of NER-Office Form No. 77. The county office will, for each transmittal of applications to the State office, prepare the entire set (all seven copies) of NER-Office Form 77 by making the following entries:

1. Enter the State and county code numbers and the names of the State and county in the spaces provided in the upper right-hand corner of the form.

2. "Kind of Form." In the space provided, enter the description "1940 ACP."

3. "Form Nos." In the space provided, enter the phrase "NER-420."

4. "County Transmittal No." Enter here a number for each separate transmittal. Transmittals of 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program applications for payment, irrespective of whether such applications are originals, supplementals, or suspensions, should be numbered in numerical sequence, beginning with No. 1 and continuing until all applications have been transmitted.

5. Number of Applications Being Transmitted. The number of applications being transmitted in a single shipment will be shown by an entry in one of the boxes at the top center of the sheet in accordance with the following:

a. Show in the first box the number of original applications being transmitted for the first time.

b. Show in the second box the number of supplemental applications being transmitted for the first time.

c. Show in the third box the number of applications being transmitted which were previously submitted to, suspended by, and returned by the State office.

d. Show in the fourth box the number of applications being transmitted which were previously submitted to and returned by the Examining Section in Washington. Each such application should have the Washington suspension memorandum (ES-130) attached.

6. Columns Headed "Serial No.", "Name of Producer", and "Remarks." Show in these columns for all applications transmitted the serial numbers in numerical sequence of the farms covered by such applications and the names of the applicants, respectively, in the same manner as under previous programs. List for each application the names of all applicants. Names of applicants should be listed in the same manner as on the application; for example, the name Frank A. Jones should be listed as "Frank A. Jones," not as "Jones, Frank A." Make no entries in the column headed "Not for Use in Field."

C. Transmittal to State Office. After NER-Office Form No. 77 has been prepared as outlined above, the last (orange) copy labeled "Detach and Forward with Shipment to State Office" will be detached from the remainder of the set and forwarded in the same envelope with the applications to the State office.

Detach and retain the yellow copy labeled "Retain in County Office."

The remaining five copies of the set, including the three white, one green, and one pink, will be forwarded in a separate envelope to the State office at the same time the applications are mailed under separate cover.

After receipt by the State office of a shipment of applications and the related five copies of the transmittal sheet mailed under separate cover,

the State office will stamp "Received" and the date of receipt on the orange copy and return it immediately to the county office for filing.

After the shipment of applications has been audited in the State office, the pink copy of the transmittal sheet will be returned to the county office, showing the suspended applications listed thereon, if any, and the date of transmittal to Washington of the approved applications. Suspended applications will be returned by the State office to the county office with this pink copy.

SECTION IV. FARMS FOR WHICH NO APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT ARE FILED

In the case of farms for which no applications for payment will be prepared and transmitted in accordance with Section I, the reports of performance for all such farms will be transmitted to the State office for the purposes of audit and taking statistics.

The reports of performance for such farms will be transmitted in the same manner as applications for payment for other farms, except that:

1. Such reports of performance will be transmitted in groups separate from applications, with a separate transmittal (a) for farms which received grants of aid but for which applications will not be filed, and (b) for other farms for which it is obvious there will be no payment.
2. The first three (white) copies of the transmittal sheet (NER-Office Form No. 77) will be detached before it is prepared in the county office, with only the green, pink, yellow, and orange copies being transmitted to the State office.
3. A separate series of transmittal numbers will be used in transmitting reports of performance only.
4. "Rep. of Perf." will be inserted in the space provided for "Kind of Form" at the top of NER-Office Form No. 77, and in the space provided for "Form Nos." will be inserted "NER-422" or "NER-423", whichever is applicable.

SECTION V. STATE OFFICE USE OF TRANSMITTAL SHEET (NER-Office Form No. 77)

When received in the State office, the fourth (green) and the fifth (pink) copies of NER-Office Form No. 77 will be detached from the first three (white) copies. These two (green and pink) copies, retained intact with the carbon paper between, will follow the applications through the audit operations in the State office. The three white copies will be kept intact as a separate set and filed in the State office until the applications have been audited and are ready for transmittal to the Examining Section in Washington.

Space is provided on the fourth (green) copy in the column headed "For Use in State Office" for making a record of the State office operations. The suspension of applications will be shown by drawing a line through the serial number and name of each such suspended application.

When the State office audit has been completed, the number of applications which have been approved, the number suspended, and the number of no payment cases should be entered in the appropriate spaces on the green and pink copies. The sum of these entries will equal the total number of applications transmitted by the county office, as shown in the appropriate box at the top of the form.

SECTION VI. TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICATIONS TO WASHINGTON

Upon completion of the audit of applications in the State office, all suspended applications will be shown on the first three white copies by drawing a line through the same serial numbers and names of applicants as have been lined out on the green copy of the transmittal sheet. The date of the transmittal by the State office to Washington should be shown in the space provided therefor at the top of the form. There will also be shown in the space provided at the top of the form a State transmittal number. The first transmittal of applications (NER-420) will be numbered "1", and succeeding shipments will be numbered in sequence until all applications have been transmitted, regardless of whether the applications are originals, supplementals, or suspensions.

The green and pink copies may then be separated, the green remaining in the State office as a permanent record, and the pink being returned to the county office with suspended applications, if any, and showing the State transmittal number and the date on which approved applications were sent to Washington.

The third white copy will be returned to the State office by the Examining Section as a receipt.

SECTION VII. COUNTY OFFICE CHECK AGAINST OMISSION OF DATA FROM APPLICATIONS

Subsection G of Section II of this bulletin provides that certain essential items be entered on the application which do not appear on the report of performance for the farm, nor in any other single place. Such items include data with respect to assignments, unpaid advances for 1940 Crop Insurance premiums, and other debts of applicants appearing on the County Register of Indebtedness. It is not possible from checking the entries made on the application against the report of performance to determine whether any such items have been omitted from the application. Consequently, the following procedure will be followed in the county office before applications are submitted to applicants for signature, and before applications are transmitted to the State office, in order to make certain that no essential data have been omitted from the application.

A. Prior to the preparation of any applications for payment, the following column headings (or such part of them as are applicable in the county) will be added to those columns already set up on the County Office Record (NER-Office Form No. 55): "Grant of Aid", "ACP-69", "AAA-372", "C-1110", and "ACP-100". (Setup column for ACP-100 only in counties where this form has been executed in connection with 1940 Wheat Crop Insurance.)

B. Also prior to the preparation of any applications for payment, a

check mark (✓) will be made where applicable in each of the above-mentioned columns opposite the name of each applicant and farm serial number as they appear in columns 1 and 2 of Office Form-55. For example, a check mark (✓) will be entered in the column headed "Grant of Aid" for each farm which has been furnished material as a grant of aid. Similarly a check mark (✓) will be entered in the column headed "ACP-69" opposite the name of each person who has executed an assignment on Form ACP-69. Check marks should also be entered wherever applicable in each of the other columns referred to above.

The column headed "ACP-100", however, should not be checked, and no entry should be made on the application for payment with respect to ACP-100 except in cases where the applicant is still indebted for all or a part of his advance for 1940 Crop Insurance premium.

These check marks properly entered will, from an inspection of NER-Office Form 55, permit a determination to be made as to the applications on which should be entered data with respect to deductions for grants of aid, assignments, voluntary set-offs, requests for advance to pay Crop Insurance premiums, and debts appearing on the register of indebtedness.

C. As a last step in the preparation of applications for signature, each application for payment will be checked against NER- Office Form 55 to make sure that all applicable data with respect to the items referred to in this section have been entered on the application.

The above procedure is designed to facilitate the checking which is necessary in order to make sure that all essential data have been entered on the application, and consequently to prevent suspensions and supplemental applications resulting from failure to include on the application all essential data.

In addition to the above, the serial numbers as listed on NER-Office Form 55 and shown on applications should, prior to the preparation of applications for payment, be checked against a number check sheet to insure against the submission of more than one application carrying the same serial number. Forms ES-137 and 137-A may be used for this purpose if available. If not available, similar number check sheets should be prepared either by the county office or State office.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

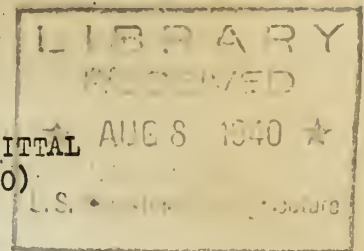
A. W. Manchester

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Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)



The following instructions supplement the instructions contained in NER-421 and are applicable only with respect to applications for payment filed under the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Chittenden County, Vermont.

Section I. Name of Township

The name of the township in which the farm is located will be shown on all 1940 applications for payment for farms in Chittenden County. Such entry will be made in the space to the left of the State and county code and serial number above Section IV.

Section II. Additional Reforestation Allowance

If, in accordance with bulletin NER-400-A, Section I, subsection C, item 1-e, there has been allotted to the farm a reforestation allowance in addition to the regular reforestation allowance of \$30, the amount of such additional reforestation allowance shall be entered on line 8, Column (M) of Section IV of NER-420.

Additional County Committee Determination. The following county committee determination is required with respect to applications on which a reforestation allowance, in addition to the regular reforestation allowance of \$30, is shown to have been allotted:

"The county committee certifies that the additional reforestation allowance allotted to the farms in each township does not exceed 5 cents times the acreage of pasture eligible for soil-building allowance for all farms in the township for which there is filed a notification of intention to participate in the 1940 program."

Three copies of the above certification must be signed by a member of the county committee and transmitted to the Director of the Northeast Division prior to the approval for payment of application on which an additional reforestation allowance is shown to have been allotted.

Section III. Payment for Practice 12--"Draining Cropland or Pasture Land."

Practice No. 12; "Draining Cropland or Pasture Land", provides for full payment for the practice only if there is planted somewhere in the

township in which the practice is used an acreage of forest trees at least equal to the acreage of cropland and pasture land drained, and also provides that if the acreage of forest trees planted in a township is less than the acreage drained, payment for the drainage practice will be made in the proportion which the total acreage of forest trees planted in the township bears to the acreage drained in the township.

In accordance with this provision a determination shall be made by the county committee for each township as to the acreage of land planted to forest trees in relation to the acreage drained.

If it is determined by the county committee that the acreage planted to forest trees in the township is less than the acreage drained, a reduced rate of payment per 100 feet shall be determined by the county committee by multiplying \$1.50 by the percentage which the acreage planted to forest trees is of the acreage of land drained. Such reduced rate of payment shall be entered in Column (I) of Section IV, opposite the number of the practice on all applications for payment for farms located in townships for which a reduced rate of payment is determined and on which practice No. 12 is shown to have been carried out.

If it is determined by the county committee that the acreage planted to forest trees in the township is at least equal to the acreage drained, no entry is required in Column (I) of Section IV with respect to the rate of payment for practice No. 12.

However, it is required, irrespective of relationship between the acreage of forest trees planted and the acreage drained, that 3 copies of the following certification be signed by a member of the county committee and submitted to the Director of the Northeast Division.

"The county committee certifies that; if the acreage planted to forest trees in any township is less than the acreage drained, there will be shown, on all applications for payment for farms located in that township on which practice No. 12 is shown to have been carried out, a reduced rate of payment determined in accordance with the provisions of practice No. 12 as contained in NER-400-A and in accordance with the instructions contained in Section III of NER-421-A."

Applications for payment on which practice No. 12 is shown to have been carried out will not be approved for payment prior to receipt of the above certification.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

A. W. Manchester

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

The following instructions supplement the instructions contained in NER-421, and are applicable only with respect to applications for payment filed under the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire.

Section I. Woodland Improvement Allowance

In the case of applications for payment for farms on which no part of the Pasture Improvement Allowance is used, a Woodland Improvement Allowance of "\$6.00" will be entered in Section IV, line 7, Column (L). No such entry should be made on applications for payment on which grant-of-aid materials are shown in Section VI, line 11, Column (K) or (L), to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance.

Section II. Pasture Improvement Allowance

A. Animal Units.

In the case of applications for payment on which grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VI in the space immediately above the column headed "Grants of Aid" the number of bovine animal units on the farm. The term bovine animal units as referred to in this connection means bovine animal units as defined in bulletin NER-400-B, Section II, subsection E.

B. Material Furnished Under the Pasture Improvement Allowance.

There will be entered on applications for payment for farms on which grant of aid is furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance the number of tons of lime and the number of hundredweights of triple superphosphate furnished. Such entries will be made on line 10 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI and will be preceded in the case of lime by the code "P-1" and in the case of triple superphosphate by the code "P-2" in order to differentiate such material from other grant-of-aid material furnished under the regular soil-building allowance.

In the case of applications for payment on which no grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished other than that furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will also be entered on line 12 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI the established rates of deduction applicable to the material shown on line 10 of Columns (K) and (L) to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance. Deduction for such material, however, will be applicable only in accordance with the provisions of practices No. P-1 and P-2 of subsection E, Section II, bulletin NER-400-B.

C. Performance under Pasture Improvement Allowance.

On all applications for payment on which material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VII, in the space provided for additional committee determinations, a statement of performance in pasture improvement setting forth the number of tons of lime applied and the number of acres to which such lime was applied under the provisions of practice P-1, and also the number of hundredweights of triple superphosphate applied and the acreage to which such triple superphosphate was applied under the provisions of practice P-2. Such entries will be as follows:

"P-1 - _____ tons lime applied on _____ acres;
P-2 - _____ cwt. triple super applied on _____ acres."

Section III. Deductions for Material Furnished Under the Pasture Improvement Allowance

A single deduction for the material or part thereof shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance will be made from the payment otherwise earned on the farm if,

1. The material furnished was not applied to non-crop open pasture in accordance with the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, but was used on the farm for carrying out approved soil-building practices, or
2. The material furnished was applied to non-crop open pasture but not in the ratio set forth in the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, or
3. Practice numbers 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C are not carried out on an equal acreage of other non-crop open pasture land.

A double deduction will be made from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if the materials or part thereof furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance are shown not to have been applied under the Pasture Improvement Allowance or not to have been used for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

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Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

The following instructions supplement the instructions contained in NER-421, and are applicable only with respect to applications for payment filed under the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut.

Section I. Pasture Improvement Allowance

A. Animal Units.

In the case of applications for payment on which grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VI in the space immediately above the column headed "Grants of Aid" the number of dairy animal units on the farm. The term dairy animal units as referred to in this connection means dairy animal units as defined in Bulletin NER-400-C, Section II, subsection E.

B. Material Furnished Under the Pasture Improvement Allowance.

There will be entered on applications for payment for farms on which grant of aid is furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance the number of tons of lime and the number of hundredweights of triple superphosphate furnished. Such entries will be made on line 10 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI and will be preceded in the case of lime by the code "P-1" and in the case of triple superphosphate by the code "P-2" in order to differentiate such material from other grant-of-aid material furnished under the regular soil-building allowance.

In the case of applications for payment on which no grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished other than that furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will also be entered on line 12 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI the established rates of deduction applicable to the material shown on line 10 of Columns (K) and (L) to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance. Deduction for such material, however, will be applicable only in accordance with the provisions of practices No. P-1 and P-2 of subsection E, Section II, of Bulletin NER-400-C.

C. Performance Under Pasture Improvement Allowance.

On all applications for payment on which material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VII, in the space provided for additional committee determinations,

a statement of performance in pasture improvement setting forth the number of tons of lime applied and the number of acres to which such lime was applied under the provisions of practice P-1, and also the number of hundredweights of triple superphosphate applied and the acreage to which such triple superphosphate was applied under the provisions of practice P-2. Such entries will be made as follows:

"P-1-_____ tons lime applied on _____ acres;
P-2-_____ cwt. triple super applied on _____ acres."

Section II. Deductions for Material Furnished Under
the Pasture Improvement Allowance

A single deduction for the material or part thereof shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance will be made from the payment otherwise earned on the farm if:

1. The material furnished was not applied to non-crop open pasture in accordance with the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, but was used on the farm for carrying out approved soil-building practices, or
2. The material furnished was applied to non-crop open pasture but not in the ratio set forth in the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, or
3. Practice numbers 1-B, or 1-C and 2-B or 2-C are not carried out on an equal acreage of other non-crop open pasture land.

A double deduction will be made from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if the materials or part thereof furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance are shown not to have been applied under the Pasture Improvement Allowance or not to have been used for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

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Director, Northeast Division,
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

The following instructions supplement the instructions contained in NER-421, and are applicable only with respect to applications for payment filed under the Agricultural Conservation Phase of the 1940 Unified Program for York County, Maine.

Section I. Pasture Improvement Allowance

A. Animal Units.

In the case of applications for payment on which grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VI in the space immediately above the column headed "Grants of Aid" the number of bovine animal units on the farm. The term bovine animal units as referred to in this connection means bovine animal units as defined in Bulletin NER-400-D, Section II, subsection D.

B. Material Furnished Under the Pasture Improvement Allowance.

There will be entered on applications for payment for farms on which grant of aid is furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance the number of tons of lime and the number of hundredweight of triple superphosphate furnished. Such entries will be made on line 10 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI and will be preceded in the case of lime by the code "P-1" and in the case of triple superphosphate by the code "P-2" in order to differentiate such material from other grant-of-aid material furnished under the regular soil-building allowance.

In the case of applications for payment on which no grant-of-aid material is shown to have been furnished other than that furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will also be entered on line 12 in Columns (K) and (L) of Section VI the established rates of deduction applicable to the material shown on line 10 of Columns (K) and (L) to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance. Deduction for such material, however, will be applicable only in accordance with the provisions of practices No. P-1 and P-2 of subsection D, Section II, of bulletin NER-400-D.

C. Performance Under Pasture Improvement Allowance.

On all applications for payment on which material is shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance, there will be entered in Section VII, in the space provided for additional committee determinations, a statement of performance in pasture improvement setting forth the number of

tons of lime applied and the number of acres to which such lime was applied under the provisions of practice P-1, and also the number of hundredweights of triple superphosphate applied and the acreage to which such triple superphosphate was applied under the provisions of practice P-2. Such entries will be made as follows:

"P-1- _____ tons lime applied on _____ acres;
P-2- _____ cwt. triple super applied on _____ acres."

Section II. Deductions for Material Furnished Under
the Pasture Improvement Allowance

A single deduction for the material or part thereof shown to have been furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance will be made from the payment otherwise earned on the farm if:

1. The material furnished was not applied to non-crop open pasture in accordance with the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, but was used on the farm for carrying out approved soil-building practices, or
2. The material furnished was applied to non-crop open pasture but not in the ratio set forth in the provisions of practices P-1 and P-2, or
3. Practice numbers 3-B or 3-C and 5-B or 5-C are not carried out on an equal acreage of other non-crop open pasture land.

A double deduction will be made from any payment otherwise earned on the farm if the materials or part thereof furnished under the Pasture Improvement Allowance are shown not to have been applied under the Pasture Improvement Allowance or not to have been used for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1940 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-420)

The following instructions supplement the instructions contained in NER-421 and are applicable only with respect to applications for payment filed under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

Section I. Usual Acreage of Commercial Vegetables With Potatoes

The following entries will be made on NER-420, Section III, "Payments in Connection with Allotment Crops," for all farms for which a usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes is determined in accordance with bulletin NER-400-E, Section I, subsection C, item 2.

A. Delete the word "tobacco" in the heading of Column (C) and insert in lieu thereof the words "veg. usual."

B. Enter on line 2 of Column (C) the usual acreage of commercial vegetables with potatoes determined for the farm.

C. Enter on line 3 in Column (C) the acreage of land planted in 1940 to commercial vegetables and which was also planted to potatoes in 1940.

Section II. Acreage of Grasses or Legumes and Green Manure Crops

There shall be entered in Section III of NER-420, for each farm for which a potato allotment is determined, the acreage used in 1940 for the production of grasses or legumes sown in 1938, 1939, or 1940, or used for green manure crops through the 1940 crop year. Such acreage will be shown on line 2, Column (A) of Section III, NER-420, preceded by the code GL or GM.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on July 17, 1940.

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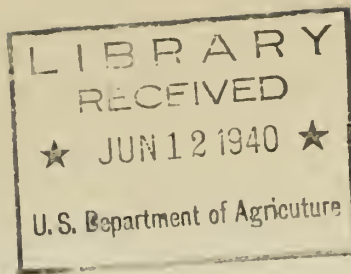
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Issued May 20, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE

STATE OFFICE PROCEDURE

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE

STATE OFFICE PROCEDURE

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin contains procedure to be followed in determining performance under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program with particular reference to those functions involved in the procedure for which the State office is responsible. While county committees are directly responsible for determination of performance on farms in the county under the 1940 program, it shall be the duty of the State office to exercise the necessary supervision of performance work as conducted in all counties. In addition to the general supervision of all performance work, the State office is directly responsible for the following specific functions:

1. Arranging for necessary district and county training schools covering all phases of performance work, including special instruction in the use of aerial photographs and related materials in counties where aerial photography is used.
2. Issuing supplementary instructions concerning the use of particular measuring equipment approved for use in the State, and for measuring and computing acreages.
3. Assisting county committees in the selection and training of farm checkers and other persons employed for performance work.
4. Arranging for spotchecking of all work involved in determining and reporting performance for the purpose of determining that the acreage figures and other basic data on the basis of which payments are to be made have been determined in accordance with applicable instructions and approved provisions of the program.

SECTION II. REPORT OF PERFORMANCE FORMS

Form NER-422 will be used in reporting performance on all allotment farms in all counties, and on all farms in counties where aerial photographs are available for checking performance in 1940, and, except as provided below, for all other farms.

At the option of the county committee, subject to the approval of the State office, Form NER-423 may be used for reporting performance on non-allotment farms in counties not using aerial photographs.

The original report of performance as turned in by the farm checker for each farm on which performance is determined will, as in 1939, be submitted to the State office for audit and tabulation.

SECTION III. TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF PERSONNEL

A. Training. It is the responsibility of the State office to provide the necessary personnel for assisting county committees in the training of farm checkers and other persons employed in determining performance. Sufficient supervision should be exercised over the methods of training employed by county committees to make sure that before beginning performance work, farm checkers, computers, planimeter operators, and other employees have been given adequate training in the duties which they are to perform.

B. Examinations. It is recommended that arrangements be made by the State office in cooperation with county committees for the preparation of examinations to be given to prospective checkers before they are considered eligible for employment. Such examinations should be prepared by or with the approval of the State office and given under the direction of a person designated by the State office. In view of varying conditions existing between States and between counties within a State with respect to features of the Program which are most applicable within a given area, it is contemplated that examinations given farm checkers may vary between States and between counties within a State. For this reason it is recommended that examinations be prepared for a particular county or group of counties in a manner which will adequately reflect the qualifications of the farm checkers for their duties under the particular conditions existing in the county. Even though there may be considerable variation in the content of examinations given, all examinations should consist of the following:

1. A written test on provisions of the Program and the procedure with respect to which instructions were given during the training period.

2. A field test on a farm or farms involving the actual procedure in making measurements, preparation of report of performance forms, and, in counties where used, the actual use of aerial photographs.

C. Supplementary State Office Instructions. The State office will issue such additional instructions as may be deemed necessary to supplement NER-429 and NER-430 with respect to evidence required and methods of determining performance under individual soil-building practices approved for the State.

Special instructions may also be issued on methods of making field measurements and determining acreages, the use of such measuring equipment as is approved by the State office for use in the State, and also relative to any special data to be included in the report of performance.

SECTION IV. SPOTCHECKING FARM CHECKERS

A. Number of Farms to be Spotchecked. A sufficient number of farms will be spotchecked in each county by persons employed by the State office

to make sure that essential data are being accurately reported. In any event, however, the number of farms spotchecked in a county shall not be less than 2 percent of the number of farms on which performance is determined in 1940. The work of each farm checker employed shall be spot-checked at least once. Following the initial spotcheck of the work of each farm checker, as many more spotchecks of his work will be made as appear necessary.

B. Spotcheck Forms. In counties not using aerial photographs, Form MER-424 will be used by spotcheckers in reporting on the work of farm checkers.

In counties where aerial photographs are being used, Form MER-425 will be used by spotcheckers in reporting on the work of farm checkers.

These spotcheck reports will be prepared in accordance with instructions printed on the forms.

C. Nature of Farm Spotcheck. The spotchecker shall, in checking the work of each farm checker, make a redetermination with respect to all of the data reported by the farm checker on the report of performance for the farm. Particular attention should be given to the report made by the farm checker concerning the classification of crops and land use on the farm. Sufficient field measurements will be made on the farm to determine whether or not the estimate of acreage or measurements previously made by the farm checker are sufficiently accurate. In counties where aerial photographs are used, a sufficient number of boundaries should be re-identified on the photograph by the spotchecker to make sure that the identification of boundaries as previously made by the farm checker has been properly done. Sufficient information should be obtained from the farm operator to make sure that soil-building practices carried out on the farm, including the use of grant of aid materials, have been accurately reported by the farm checker.

D. Ratings and Recommendations. Following each spotcheck of the work of a farm checker, he will be given one of the following ratings by the spotchecker: excellent, very good, good, fair, or unsatisfactory.

At the same time, the spotchecker will make one of the following three recommendations:

1. That the work of the farm checker is approved, and that his employment be continued.
2. That employment of the farm checker be continued only after he has been given additional training.
3. That the work of the farm checker is unsatisfactory, and that his employment be discontinued.

The spotchecker will also indicate on the spotcheck report whether the report of performance as turned in by the farm checker for the farm spotchecked is accepted or rejected and whether the performance

on other farms checked by the farm checker should be rechecked by the same or another farm checker. If the report of performance for the farm spotchecked is rejected, the county committee is authorized to accept the report of performance prepared by the spotchecker or have the farm rechecked.

In the event that recommendation No. 2 (continue employment only after additional training) is made, arrangements should be made by the State office to assist the county committee in giving the additional training as indicated by the spotchecker's report.

In the event that recommendation No. 3 (unsatisfactory, discontinue employment) is made, the employment of the farm checker will be discontinued.

Attention is directed to the fact that the accurate and efficient determination of performance in the county is the direct responsibility of the county committee, and that the spotchecker's report is a means of assisting the county committee in appraising the accuracy and efficiency of the work being done by the farm checkers employed by the county committee.

E. Identification Card, Form ACP-102. Identification cards will be furnished the State office which will be prepared by the State office and issued to each person employed in spotchecking. The spotchecker will affix his signature on the card and carry it on his person while performing official duties as spotchecker. This card will serve to identify the spotchecker as authorized to represent the State office in this capacity. The spotchecker will return the identification card to the State office immediately upon termination of his employment.

SECTION V. SPOTCHECKING COMPUTERS AND PLANIMETER OPERATORS

In addition to spotchecking the work of farm checkers as outlined in Section IV above, the State office shall arrange, in counties using aerial photographs, for spotchecking the work of and the instruments used by planimeter operators and computers employed in the county office.

The spotcheck of the work of computers and planimeter operators shall be performed by persons employed by the State office who may or may not be the same persons employed to spotcheck the work of farm checkers.

In cases where the person employed to spotcheck the work of farm checkers is trained and qualified to spotcheck the work of computers and planimeter operators, such person should be instructed to spotcheck the work of computers and planimeter operators each time he visits the county in connection with his regular spotcheck work.

Form NER-327 (Spotcheck Report of Planimeter Work) will be prepared in accordance with instructions printed on the reverse side of the form and will be submitted each time the work of a county office employee is spotchecked.

Computers and planimeter operators should be spotchecked at sufficiently frequent intervals to assure the accuracy of acreage determinations which are being made in the county office from aerial photographs

supplemented by records of field measurements and notes turned in by farm checkers. Planimeter operators and computers who have had no previous experience should, in general, be spotchecked more frequently than experienced operators.

The frequency of the spotcheck should be determined by the State office provided, however, that as a minimum the work of each computer and planimeter operator shall be spotchecked:

1. Once before transmittal of any 1940 applications for payment to the State office.
2. Twice each month during the period that reports of performance are being completed in the county office.

SECTION VI. STATE SUMMARY OF 1940 SPOTCHECK WORK

There will be required to be submitted to the Administrator, after 1940 performance and spotcheck work has been completed, a report for each county in the State including the following items:

1. Number of farm checkers employed.
2. Number of farm checkers spotchecked.
3. Number of farms checked.
4. Number of farms spotchecked.
5. Classification of farm checkers spotchecked as to whether they are:
 - a. Satisfactory.
 - b. In need of further training.
 - c. Unsatisfactory.

This classification will be based on the spotchecker's report covering the first spotcheck of the work of the farm checker.

6. A percentage distribution of classes of errors found in the farm checkers' work. The classes of errors will include at least the following:

- a. Errors in acreage determinations.
- b. Incomplete or incorrect records of field classifications or soil-building practices.

7. Cost of checking performance, showing as separate items:

a. Cost of field work of farm checkers and cost of county supervision.

b. Cost of work of computers and planimeter operators in county office.

8. Cost of spotchecking, showing as separate items the following:

a. Cost of spotchecking the work of farm checkers.

b. Cost of spotchecking the work of computers and planimeter operators.

9. Number of farm checkers whose work has been spotchecked more than once.

10. Number of persons employed by the State office for spot-check work.

11. Number of farms on which performance had to be rechecked because of errors in the farm checker's work.

A portion of the data included in the above listed items will be available from semi-monthly progress reports regularly submitted by the State office covering 1940 performance and spotcheck work. However, all items which will be required in the State summary are included here in order that the State office may make necessary arrangements to obtain that portion of the data not included in the regular semi-monthly progress reports.

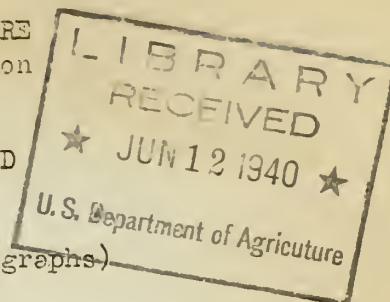
A. W. Manchester

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Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND
REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

(Applicable in Counties Using Aerial Photographs)



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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin contains the procedure to be followed in the determination and report of performance in counties using aerial photographs or farm maps under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

A. Duties of the county committee. The county committee will be responsible for the selection, training, and employment of farm checkers and other employees for determining performance under the 1940 program, and will be held directly responsible for an accurate and efficient determination of performance on farms in the county.

B. Selection of farm checkers. Members of the county committee are not eligible for employment as farm checkers in determining performance. The first duty of the county committee is the selection of the persons to be given training as farm checkers. Only those persons who in the best judgment of the county committee can reasonably be expected to do reliable and satisfactory work should be selected for training.

C. Training of farm checkers. The county committee will arrange with the State office for necessary assistance in training prospective farm checkers. Each person selected should, prior to employment, be given thorough training, including the following:

1. Instructions with respect to provisions of the 1940 program applicable in the county.

2. Specific instructions on the preparation of forms used in connection with the determination of performance.

3. Instructions on methods of making field measurements and the use of measuring equipment.

4. Actual practice, under supervision, in making measurements and completing reports of performance on one or more farms.

5. Specific instructions relative to the use of aerial photographs, including actual practice in indicating farm and field boundaries, making necessary supplemental measurements, and recording on report forms the data necessary for completion of reports of performance by the county office. The selection and proper training of farm checkers who are to work with aerial photographs and farm maps made from aerial photographs are extremely important. The training of farm checkers and also those persons employed as planimeter operators in the county office should be conducted by qualified persons from the State office. Such training should include:

- a. An adequate period of time (probably at least one day) in the county office to become familiar with the procedure for using aerial photographs and index maps.

- b. At least one full day should be spent in the field with small groups (4 or 5) of farm checkers, instructing them in the method of indicating farm and field boundaries, and in making necessary field measurements. Such instructions should also include the recording of necessary data on the report of performance form and in the making of farm sketch maps.

D. Examination of farm checkers. At the close of the training period, all persons having had such training may be considered eligible for employment as farm checkers only after satisfactorily passing an examination designed to determine their qualifications. It is recommended that such examination be given to prospective farm checkers under the direction of a person designated by the State office, and that the examination include (1) a written test on provisions of the program and the procedure with respect to which instructions were given during the training period, and (2) a field test on a farm involving the actual procedure in making measurements, preparation of report of performance forms, and the actual use of photographs.

E. Employment of farm checkers. After having passed the examination with a satisfactory grade, any such person may be employed as a farm checker if it is determined by the county committee that he is otherwise qualified. It is recommended that a person employed as a farm checker who has had no previous experience in checking performance be employed at a rate not to exceed \$4.00 per day and become eligible for a higher rate within the maximum permitted only after his work has been spotchecked and approved.

F. Spotchecking. The work done by the farm checkers and in the county office will be spotchecked under the direction of the State office in order to make sure that acreage figures and other basic data on which payments are to be made are being determined in the county in accordance with applicable instructions and approved provisions of the Program. The spotchecking of work done by the farm checker will include an adequate check on all of the work involved in making a complete report of performance. After each spotcheck the farm checker will be given a rating. The spotchecker will also, in connection with each spotcheck report, make one of the following three recommendations:

1. That the work of the farm checker be approved, and that his employment be continued. In this event, a farm checker who had previously been employed at less than the maximum rate might reasonably be considered as eligible for a promotion in rate of pay not to exceed the permitted maximum.

2. That employment of the farm checker be continued only after additional training. In this event, the spotchecker will indicate the particular phase of the farm checker's work on which he needs further training. The county committee should then arrange for giving the farm checker the necessary additional training, after which he may be employed at the original rate for a period not to exceed 10 days before another spotcheck and rating by the spotchecker.

3. That the work of the farm checker is unsatisfactory and that his employment be discontinued. If this recommendation is made by the spotchecker, the county committee will immediately discontinue employment of the farm checker. The recommendation of the spotchecker shall be final subject only to appeal to the State office.

No farm checker should be employed for a period of more than 10 days prior to the initial spotcheck and submission of a spotcheck report. If, on the initial or any subsequent spotcheck, the work of the farm checker was not approved and the spotchecker recommended further training, the farm checker may be employed for not more than 10 days before his work is again spotchecked.

SECTION II. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS PROVIDED FOR USE

This section describes the photographic materials provided for use in determining performance.

A. Aerial Photograph.

1. Scale. The photographs as received by the county office will be enlargements at the approximate scale of 660 feet to the inch. At the scale of 660 feet = 1 inch on the photograph, 1 inch is equal to 10 chains and 1 square inch is equivalent to 10 acres.

2. Zones. In many cases the scale of the enlargement will vary from the desired scale of 660 feet = 1 inch because of tilt and topographic relief. To correct these conditions, the photograph is divided into zones, each of which will have an individual scale or correction factor. Lines are drawn on the face of the enlargement separating the zones. These lines are called zone lines. In counties where area factors are used, this correction factor multiplied by 10 is equivalent to the number of acres for each square inch within that particular zone on the photograph. For example, an area correction factor of 1.306 on a photograph indicates that within the zone on that particular photograph 1 square inch equals 13.06 acres.

3. Net area of photographs. On the face of every enlargement will be indicated by a red line the net area within which measurements and tracings for farm maps should be made.

B. Photo Indices.

Each county office is furnished photo indices at the approximate scale of 1 inch equals 1 mile, or 2 inches equal 1 mile. These indices will show by means of serial numbers the relative location of photographs in the county. The index will also serve to locate the photograph on which any particular farm appears by the study of the location of highways, villages, railroads, streams, etc.

C. Farm Maps.

In counties where farm maps have been made from aerial photographs, the farm maps should, in most cases, be used in place of the aerial photograph in the field for determining performance.

In counties where farm maps are available and in which there is a large number of temporary boundaries which cannot be identified on the farm map, or in which substantial change in boundaries has occurred, the farm checker should have available in the field when checking performance the aerial photograph for use in identifying the exact location of such boundaries.

SECTION III. PURPOSE AND USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND FARM MAPS

Aerial photographs and farm maps are provided as a means of determining accurately and effectively the acreages of crops and land uses. The aerial photograph is designed for use over an extended period. It is extremely important, therefore, that any process involving the preparation, handling, and use of photographs be performed in a manner and with sufficient care and accuracy to accomplish the purpose for which these materials are furnished. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of accuracy in using aerial photographs. Carelessly made or faulty identification of field boundaries on the photograph can destroy the value of all of the painstaking work previously performed in field surveys for scale determination and in the computation of scale factors for the enlargements. Experience has shown that approximately 90 percent of the errors in acreage figures obtained from photographs can be attributed to careless or erroneous identification of boundaries. Careless and erroneous identification requires that the work be done over and consequently increases the expenses of the county association.

SECTION IV. PREPARATION FOR PERFORMANCE WORK

A. Forms to be Used.

In counties where aerial photographs or farm maps are available for use, NER-422, Report of Performance, will be used in reporting performance on all farms on which performance is to be determined in 1940. Prior to the time performance work is started in the county, a copy of this form will be prepared in the county office in the following manner for each farm on which performance is to be determined:

Section I. Persons interested in this farm. Enter names and addresses of persons interested in the farm as landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers insofar as this information is available.

Section III. Location of farm and description. Enter in this section insofar as is available information with respect to the location and description of the farm.

Section V. Record of materials furnished as grant of aid. Enter in Column (A) of this section the kind of material, such as "Triple Super", "20% Super", "Gr. Lime", etc. Enter in Column (B) the amount of each kind of material furnished as grant of aid for use under the 1939 program but which was not so used, and has been carried over for use under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (C) the amount of each kind of material furnished for use on the farm under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (D) the sum of Columns (B) and (C) for each kind of material. This item should be the total amount of each kind of material furnished the farm available for use under the 1940 program, including unused material carried over from 1939.

Section X. 1940 use of land and soil-building practices carried out. For the guidance of the farm checker, entries will be made on lines 18 and 21 to 25, inclusive, of Column (A). Other entries in this section will be made after performance is checked.

Section XI. Summary of land use and payment items. Enter in Column (A) on line 2 the acreage planted to wheat as shown on Form NER-409 for the farm.

Enter in Column (C) program yield for allotment crops as determined for the farm for 1940.

Enter in Column (D) applicable acreage allotments and usual acreages, if any, established for the farm under the 1940 program.

Enter also in Column (D), on lines 9, 10, and 11, respectively, the acreages of cropland, pasture, and commercial orchard as used in computing the soil-building allowance for the farm.

All of the data for this section may be obtained from the Notice of 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program (NER-414 or NER-415), making sure that the data entered are the finally approved data for the farm.

NER-Office Form 55 (Revised). All county offices are required to maintain a record of 1940 performance activities on NER-Office Form 55 (Revised November 1939), as outlined in Section VI of NER-417.

B. Materials for Use of Farm Checker.

Each farm checker employed in checking performance should be supplied with at least the following:

1. Copy of NER-400, with supplements.
2. Copy of NER-410 for the State, with supplements.

3. Copy of NER-422, properly prepared for each farm in accordance with subsection A above.
4. A supply of blank copies of NER-422.
5. The most recent map of the farm and a copy of NER-322 showing the most recently determined field acreages for the farm.
6. A supply of blank copies of NER-10 or other suitable paper for use in preparing sketch maps.
7. A measuring tape or chain.
8. Photographs on which farms to be checked are shown.
9. A board (of a type approved by the State office) upon which to fasten photographs for work in the field.
10. Red and blue pencils (of a type approved by the State office).
11. A 6-inch flat engineer's scale, graduated to tenths and fiftieths of an inch.
12. A magnifying glass.
13. Sandpaper for sharpening pencils.

A sufficient number of photographs for use over a period of 3 to 6 days only should be issued to a farm checker at one time. All photographs on which performance has been checked should be returned to the office at least once a week. Since the enlargements are of considerable value, some person in the county office should be designated to check the photographs in and out and to guard against shortage and misuse.

SECTION V. PROCEDURE FOR THE FARM CHECKER

A. The Farm Visit.

The assistance of the 1940 operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. In no event should the farm checker proceed in the determination of performance on a farm without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to the proposed determination of performance on the farm, a note to that effect, signed and dated by the farm checker, should be made on the report of performance form and turned in to the county office.

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In checking performance on a farm, the farm checker will walk over the fields and pasture sufficiently to determine for himself the 1940 crops grown and the practices carried out. Each field should be visited, irrespective of whether the acreage of the particular field is to be determined by the farm checker's measurement, by estimate, or by aerial photographs.

The farm checker should, insofar as practicable, identify farm and field boundaries and check performance on all of the farms shown on one photograph before working on other photographs in order that the photograph may be returned to the county office promptly, thus avoiding delay in the work of planimeter operators and computers in completing reports of performance in the county office.

B. Acreages to be Measured.

The following crops and land uses will be identified, supplemented by necessary field measurements, in such manner as to permit an accurate determination of acreage unless a record of accurate measurements previously made is available.

1. Tobacco. The harvested acreage of tobacco on all farms.

2. Potatoes.

- a. Potato allotment farms. The acreage planted to potatoes.
- b. Nonallotment potato farms. The acreage planted to potatoes unless such acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.

Acreage planted to potatoes means the acreage of land on which potatoes are planted, except that all or any part of any potato acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to potatoes on the farm may be considered as not having been planted.

3. Wheat.

- a. Wheat allotment farms. The acreage planted to wheat. (Since the acreage planted to wheat will have previously been reported on NER-409 and entered in Section XI, Column (A), line 2 of NER-422, no further determination as to the acreage planted to wheat on wheat allotment farms is necessary.)
- b. Nonallotment wheat farms. The acreage of wheat harvested for grain, or for any purpose after reaching maturity, unless obviously less than 10 acres, or the usual acreage determined for the farm, whichever is larger.

4. Commercial vegetables.

- a. Commercial vegetable allotment farms. The acreage planted to commercial vegetables.

- b. Nonallotment commercial vegetable farms in commercial vegetable counties only. The acreage planted to commercial vegetables, unless such acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.

5. Corn for grain. The acreage of corn harvested for grain on all farms with a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment, unless the acreage of corn harvested for grain is obviously less than 10 acres, or the usual acreage determined for the farm, whichever is larger.

6. Soil-building practices. On all farms the acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out will be measured except that with respect to practices carried out on only a portion of a field an estimate will be accepted under the following conditions:

- a. Where it is apparent from the evidence presented (such as receipts and sales slips of materials purchased) that the quantity of materials applied to a particular field is at least equal to the minimum requirements of the practice on the area in such field as estimated by the farm checker; or
- b. Where it is evident that the total amount earned by the practices carried out is at least 20 percent in excess of the soil-building allowance for the farm.

7. For each farm which is being identified on aerial photographs in 1940 for the first time, the entire acreage of cropland field by field and commercial orchards will be identified on the photograph in order that an accurate determination may be made from the photograph of all such acreage. In this event the boundaries of individual crops within a particular field need be carefully identified only if they are crops for which an accurate measurement is required in accordance with items 1 to 6, inclusive, of this subsection B.

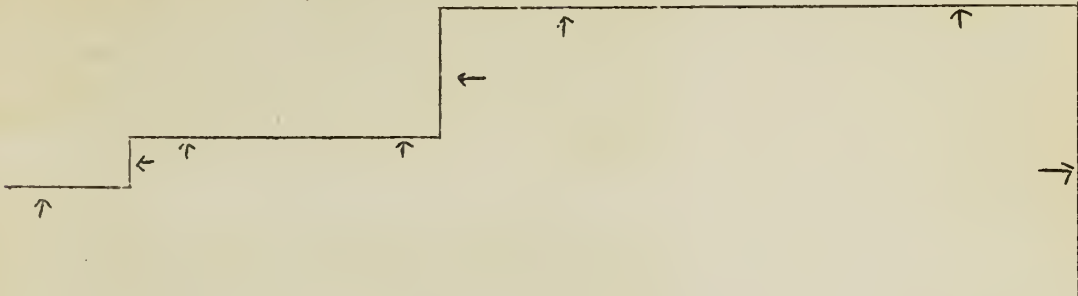
C. Acreages to be Estimated.

A careful estimate shall be made of all crops and land uses the exact measurement of which is not specifically required in subsection B above of this Section V. With respect to all acreage estimates, it is required that the farm checker and the farm operator agree on the estimate. If such agreement cannot be reached, the farm checker will measure the acreage in question or identify on the photograph the acreage in question so that the exact area may be determined from the photograph.

D. Identification of Farms on Photograph.

In making identification of farm and field boundaries as described below, it is necessary and required that the farm checker inspect all portions of the farm sufficiently to determine for himself the location of all boundaries described below for which an identification is required.

1. Farm boundaries. Farm boundaries should be indicated on the face of the enlargement in red by small arrows placed inside of and at right angles to the boundary line and with the points just touching the line, thus:



A sufficient number of arrows should be used to indicate definitely the boundary line, but do not use more than are necessary.

In cases where the boundary line passes through a wooded area and cannot be definitely identified, the approximate position in the woods should be indicated by a red line. This line would not require the red arrows.

Where boundary lines lie within a shadow, extreme care should be used in indicating the boundary line on the photograph.

2. Recording farm numbers on photographs. After the farm boundaries have been identified, the farm serial number should then be placed on the photograph in small clear, red figures encircled. The number should be placed approximately in the center of the farm in such manner as will not interfere with the identification of fields. In the event that the entire area of a farm does not appear within the net area of the photograph, each portion of the farm should be identified on the photograph on which it appears within the usable area of the photograph, and the number of the farm should appear within each such portion. In cases where only a small portion of the farm lies outside the net or usable area, it is permissible to identify such small portions outside the net area lines, in which event the same farm need not be identified on the adjacent photograph.

3. Field boundaries.

- a. Permanent field boundaries. Every field (including commercial orchards) having permanent boundaries, such as fence lines, hedgerows, tree lines, streams, edges of woods, etc., should be identified by small blue arrows in the same manner as the farm boundaries were identified with the small red arrows. A letter should be inserted near the center of each permanent field of cropland with blue pencil, using printed capital letters, as A, B, C, D, etc. Permanent fields of non-cropland such as noncrop open pasture should not receive such a letter. Permanent pastures should be in-

licated by the letters "P. P." If there are several areas of pasture on a single farm, they should be lettered "P.P.-1," "P.P.-2," etc. If a different system of lettering permanent pasture has been used in a State, the system may be continued if authorized by the State office. Other areas of noncropland, such as wasteland, woodland, etc., should not receive designating field letters.

Extreme care should be exercised by the farm checker in the placing of blue arrows. In many instances fence lines may not be clearly defined on the photograph. In such cases it will be necessary for the farm checker to study the photograph carefully to identify this line accurately. Considerable study may be necessary in the cases of fields adjacent to a woods in order to distinguish between the edge of the trees and the shadow line.

In rare cases it may be preferable and advisable to use solid blue lines instead of blue arrows. This usually occurs where irregular permanent field lines adjoin brush lines or wood lines. A solid blue line gives the planimeter operator a more definite line to follow than a large number of small arrows, which would be required in such cases.

- b. Temporary boundaries. Wherever a field is devoted to two or more crops, the boundaries of which for purposes of accurate measurement need to be identified separately (in accordance with Section V-B above), and where such a subdivision can be readily identified on the photograph, the temporary crop boundary should be indicated on the enlargement by a broken line drawn by a sharp-pointed blue pencil.

Wherever such crop divisions for 1940 cannot be identified on the photograph, sufficient ground measurements will be made from features which can be identified on the photograph to determine the correct location of the crop boundaries. Where such measurements are necessary, the measurement should be indicated on NEH-10, or other suitable sketch map. It is highly important that the so-called rough sketch maps be legible and complete. Such sketches are of little value unless the office personnel can readily identify and use the sketches in connection with the photographs. They should include the following: Sketch of the field, subdivision letter, arrow indicating direction of north, a record of the measurements made, and sufficient notes to permit the planimeter operator to properly compute all acreages.

Each field subdivision should be lettered for identification as illustrated by the following: Permanent Field "A" is divided into three 1940 crops as potatoes, corn, and wheat. Such subdivisions should be identified by "A-1," "A-2," and "A-3."

4. Small Areas.

- a. Cropland not devoted to crops. In order to obtain accurately the acreage of crops for which acreage allotments are established, it will often be necessary to make a deduction from the total area of the field for strips of cropland within fields, probably along the border, which are not actually occupied by such crops. An example of such an area is a headland used for turning at the end of the rows. In such cases the farm checker will determine the average width of such unused areas, and indicate on a rough sketch map of the field the approximate location, the measured width, and also the length if the length cannot be determined directly from the photograph.

Again the farm checker should take care that his notes are sufficiently clear and thorough enough to explain fully the existing condition.

- b. Wasteland. In some cases there will be small areas within the boundaries of the field, such as groups of trees, rock out-croppings, sink holes, etc. If such areas can be identified on the photographs, the boundaries of these areas should be indicated by a solid line made with a sharp-pointed pencil. The letter "W" should be placed within the boundaries of the area. In cases where such areas cannot be identified on the photograph, the farm checker should indicate on a rough sketch map, if possible, the dimensions of the areas of wasteland. However, in the case of small irregular areas, the acreage of which would be difficult to compute from any dimensions given, a careful estimate of the area from measurements made by the farm checker should be recorded on the sketch map and explained in notes.
- c. Building group. The building group should be outlined on the aerial photograph by a blue line. Small areas used for gardens or fruit trees for home use, and other small areas, including farmyards around buildings, should be identified as part of the building group.

E. Preparation of NER-422 by the Farm Checker.

1. Content of complete report. A complete report of performance turned in to the county office by the farm checker should consist of the following:

- a. A completed copy of NER-422.
- b. An aerial photograph (with sketch map showing all measurements made) on which the fields and 1940 crops have been identified.
- c. Field notes showing computation of acreages from measurements made and any special data or recommendations relative to determination of performance on each farm.
- d. All other material applicable to the farm which was taken from the county office.

2. Entries on NER-422.

- a. Section I. Persons interested in this farm. The farm checker will verify the entries made in this section by the county office and will make the necessary additions or corrections. This section should carry a record of the names and addresses of all persons interested in the farm and whether they are interested as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.
- b. Section II. Division of payment. The farm checker will enter in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D), opposite each person's name, the percentage share of the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the tobacco, potato, wheat, and commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1940 to which each such person is entitled as of the time of harvest. Enter in Column (E) a percentage figure representing each person's contribution to the soil-building practices carried out on the farm. The sum of all percentage figures in each column must equal 100.
- c. Section III. Location and description of farm. The farm checker will check entries already made in this section by the county office and will make such additional entries or corrections as may be necessary to constitute a complete record and description of all land included in the farm in 1940.
- d. Section IV. Other farms in which persons shown in Section I have an interest: Column (A). Enter the names of persons whose names appear in Section I,

Column (A) above, who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops produced on any other farm or who contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on any other farm.

Column (B). Enter the total number of any other farms in the county on which each such person, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (C). Enter the farm serial number, if available, and, if not, the name of the operator or owner of each such other farm within the county. In this connection the farm checker should make it clear to the operator that if he files an application for payment on one farm in the county, he must also file application for every other farm in the county on which he is entitled to a share in the proceeds of the crops.

Column (D). Enter the total number of other farms in other counties within this same State in which the person whose name appears in Section I, Column (A), as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (E). Enter the names of the other counties in this same State in which such other farms as are entered in Column (D) are located.

Column (F). Enter the number of farms located in other States with respect to which any person, shown in Section I, Column (A), as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (G). Enter the names of the States and counties in which the other farms referred to in Column (F) are located.

- e. Section V. Record of materials furnished as grant of aid. Entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D) will have been made by the county office before the NER-422 for the farm is turned over to the farm checker.

Columns (E) and (F). Unless otherwise directed by the county committee, the farm checker will summarize and enter in Column (E) the total amount of each kind of material applied. If the total amount recorded in Section X as having been applied is more than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, make a further check to determine which entry is incorrect. If the total amount applied is less than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, the farm checker will make a notation in Section IX explaining the failure of the farmer to apply all of the material furnished. No entries should be made by the farm checker in Column (F).

- f. Section VI. Yield and other farm data. For all farms on which wheat, tobacco, or potatoes are grown, production data will be entered in this section by the farm checker. Enter in Column (B) the most recent year for which production figures are known. Enter in Column (C) the total production of each crop. This production figure should, as far as possible, be based on some actual record kept by the farmer, such as thresher's receipts, sales receipts, book records, etc. Where no such records are available, the figure should be the farmer's estimate and labeled as an estimate.
- g. Section VII. Certifications. After the farm checker has completed all other sections of the report of performance, he will either read to or have the farm operator or his designated representative read part I, Section VII. The producer or his representative will date and sign the certifications in the spaces provided, for first inspection, or for second or final inspection, as the case may be.

The farm checker will then complete his certification in part 2 of Section VII by dating and affixing his signature in the spaces provided, for first inspection, or for second or final inspection, as the case may be.

The completed report of performance should then be forwarded to the county office, together with all other material constituting a complete report of performance as listed in subsection E, Item 1, of Section V hereof (Procedure for the Farm Checker).

- h. Section VIII. Record of materials purchased. Entries will be made in this section in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.

- i. Section IX.-"Remarks." This section may be used by the farm checker to report any unusual circumstances not otherwise provided for in the report of performance, such as:

- (1) A report that certain fields should be re-inspected after additional practices have been completed that would affect the payment for the farm in 1940; or that changes will be made in crops planted or land use that would affect performance on the farm for 1940.
- (2) A report as to whether any changes were made in cropping operations, leasing agreements, or any other scheme or device is being employed by any person, the effect of which is to deprive another of payment to which he normally would be entitled. Any such changes should be noted and fully explained.
- (3) A notation as to any practice, scheme, or device adopted by any person sharing in the payment for the farm which offsets in whole or in part other performance rendered under the Program.

- j. Section X. 1940 use of land and soil-building practices carried out. All acreage figures entered in Columns (A) and (C) as indicated below refer to field acreages (either fields with permanent boundaries or subdivisions thereof), as contrasted with acreage figures entered in Column (E), which represent crop acreages. Such crop acreages in Column (E) plus any idle land as entered in Column (F) should equal the entry in Column (C) for the same field.

Column (A). Estimated acres.

- (1) For farms in counties where photographs are being used in 1940 for the first time and on which acreage determinations have previously been made, enter in this column the field acreages as previously determined and accepted.
- (2) For farms on which compliance is being determined in 1940 for the first time, enter in this column an estimate of the acreage in each field as agreed upon by the operator and the farm checker.

- (3) For farms on which acreages have previously been determined by photographs, no entries are required in this column.
- (4) In cases where two or more crops, the exact measurement of each of which is not required, are grown simultaneously on parts of the same field, the farm checker may, for the guidance of the county office, enter in Column (A) the estimated acreage of that part of the field occupied by each of such crops.

Column (B). Field letter. Enter on lines 1 to 17 the field letters (A, B, C, D, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc.) as indicated on the aerial photograph or farm map, whichever is being used.

Column (C). Measured acres. Entries will be made in this column by the farm checker only where farm maps are used on which previously planimetered field acreages are shown. In all other cases, the entries in this column will be made in the county office after the report of performance has been completed and turned in to the county office and the fields have been planimetered. Estimated acreages will be entered by the farm checker in Column (A) in accordance with above instructions for entries in Column (A).

Column (D). Use of land.

- (1) Description of crops. Enter the actual 1940 cropland use, including grain seeded in the fall of 1939 for harvest in 1940. In the case of grain crops grown as nurse crops, this fact should be indicated as part of the description of the crop, showing whether the crop was cut for hay or for grain. The entries for potatoes, commercial vegetables and wheat on wheat allotment farms will be the planted acreages of such crops, and the entries for other crops, including wheat on nonallotment wheat farms, corn for grain on all farms, and tobacco on all farms, will be harvested acreages.

In the case of wheat on wheat allotment farms, the farm checker will determine whether any of the acreage of wheat planted on the farm was not harvested as wheat. If a part of the planted acreage was not harvested, a careful estimate of the harvested acreage will be made and entered in Section XI, Column (B), line 2, just to the left of Column (C).

In the case of wheat on non-wheat allotment farms, the farm checker will determine whether any acreage of wheat was planted on the farm but which was not actually harvested. If a larger acreage of wheat was planted than was harvested, a careful estimate of the planted acreage of wheat will be made and entered in Section XI, Column (B), line 7, just to the left of Column (C).

Non-commercial orchards which are not interplanted should be reported as such in Column (D), while non-commercial orchards which are interplanted should be classified as devoted to the interplanted crop.

- (2) Crops interplanted in commercial orchards. An orchard will be considered as interplanted only if interplanted to crops for which a payment or deduction may be computed. Such interplanted crops will be listed in Column (D) followed by the notation "Int." The acreage of such crops, however, should in no case be entered in Column (C) and included as cropland.
- (3) Multiple cropping. In all cases where two or more crops are grown consecutively on the same land, each such crop will be entered separately in Column (D), either by using a separate space for each crop or by dividing a single space horizontally, entering the crops, one below the other, in the order in which such crops were planted. If a separate horizontal space is used for each such crop, the farm checker should be particularly careful to show in Column (B) the same designating field letter in each space.

Column (E). Crop acreage. Except in the case of crops interplanted in commercial orchards, the boundaries of which cannot be readily identified on the photograph, entries will be made in this column in the county office after acreages as identified by the farm checker have been determined from the photograph or farm map.

Column (F). Idle. This column is for recording the difference between the total area of the field as recorded in Column (C) and the area actually occupied by the crop as shown in Column (E). Such acreages will represent temporary roads, headlands, the area occupied by the trees in interplanted

non-commercial orchards, and other small areas not actually occupied by the crop. The sketch map and notes turned in by the farm checker should show sufficient data to permit a determination by the county office of the entries for Column (F).

Report of practices carried out. Practices carried out on a certain field can in most instances be so listed that the field letter appearing in Column (B) will also serve to indicate the field upon which the practice was carried out. In instances where more than one practice was carried out on a given field, enter each practice in a separate space in Column (H) and use a bracket to indicate that all such practices were carried out on the same field.

Column (G). Practice Number. Enter the number of the practice listed in State bulletin NER-410 which identifies the practice to be described in Column (H). Enter grant of aid practice numbers only for those practices carried out with material furnished for use under the 1940 program and not for practices carried out with material furnished for use in 1939 and carried over to 1940.

Column (H). Description of practice and materials used. Enter a description of the approved practices carried out on each field. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or grass seeding materials, the description of practices should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of material applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such application was made. For example, 9,000 pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a legume seeding which is made with a nurse crop of oats which is cut for grain; the description of such practice should contain the following information and might read: "9,000 lbs. ground limestone, 43% CaO, 1% MgO, 95% through 20-mesh screen, with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy." Abbreviate if necessary. "Brand" names of lime or other materials may be used if such brand names sufficiently identify the material and analysis.

In case a complete fertilizer is used on a seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain, the description might read: "6,000 lbs of 3-12-6 with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy."

Where superphosphate is used in connection with legume seedings made with grain for a nurse crop, it should be clearly indicated in Column (H) whether the nurse crop was harvested for hay or for grain.

In recording the description of a practice and materials used to carry out the practice, sufficient information should be shown in all cases to permit the county and State offices to determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance with the specifications for the practice as contained in NER-410 for the State.

Column (I). 1939 Grant of aid. If all of the materials shown in Column (H) were furnished for use under the 1939 Program but were not so used and were carried over for use under the 1940 Program, enter a check (✓) mark in Column (I). If only a portion of the materials shown in Column (H) were furnished for use under the 1939 Program but were not so used and were carried over for use under the 1940 Program, a notation will be made in Column (H) showing the amount which was furnished as 1939 grant of aid and carried over. Make no entries in Column (I) in connection with material furnished for use under the 1940 Program.

Column (J). Acres. The farm checker will make entries in Column (J) in accordance with the following instructions:

- (1) If materials were applied to the entire field the exact acreage of which has been previously determined, enter the entire field acreage in Column (J).
- (2) If materials were not applied to the entire field, the farm checker will estimate and enter in Column (J) the acreage on which the material was applied only if the exact acreage on which the practice was carried out is not required by Section V-B of this bulletin.

In cases where the exact measurement is required by Section V-B of this bulletin, the farm checker will identify on the photograph, supplemented by a sketch map and notes, the area on which the material was applied to permit the acreage to be accurately determined in the county office from the photograph.

Columns (K) and (L). Units earned and amount earned. For purposes of advising the farmer of the approximate unearned balance, if any, of his soil-building allowance, the number of units of each practice and the amount earned may, unless otherwise instructed by the county committee be entered in Columns (K) and (L). If this is done, however, the farm checker should be particularly careful to inform the farmer that the figures are only tentative and subject to the approval of the county committee.

Line 19. Commercial orchards. Under the 1940 Program the total area of commercial orchard is classified and should be reported as commercial orchard even though a part or all of the orchard is interplanted. That portion of the orchard which is interplanted will not be subtracted from the total area of the orchard and classified as cropland as in 1939.

For farms not previously measured by photography, the farm checker will enter in Column (A) the estimated acreage of the orchard. On farms for which acreages have been previously determined from the photograph, the farm checker will enter the total area of the orchard in both Columns (A) and (C), except that if the boundaries of the orchard are not the same as in 1939, the farm checker will identify the 1940 boundaries on the photograph, supplemented by a sketch and notes if necessary, and enter only an estimated acreage in Column (A).

Lines 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Column (A). These items will be entered by the farm checker. If entries have previously been made for these items in Column (A) by the county office, such entries will be verified by the farm checker, and corrected if necessary to reflect changes, if any, which have occurred since the previous determination. Any such corrections will be made by drawing a line through the entry and entering the correct entry above the original entry.

Column (B). Enter on Line 21 the letters designating fenced open noncrop pasture as shown on the photograph. No entries are required for Lines 22, 23, and 24.

Column (C). On farms for which acreages have previously been determined from the photograph and on which the farm checker determines that there have been no changes in these items since 1939, the farm checker will enter in Column (C) such previously determined acreages on Lines 21 to 25, inclusive.

For all other farms these entries in Column (C) will be made by the county office.

F. Reporting Soil-Building Practices.

1. Special evidence. Any evidence required by supplementary instructions issued by the State office or the county office in connection with soil-building practices will be obtained by the farm checker and turned in as part of his report of performance.
2. Prior approval. With respect to practices to be carried out only after prior approval of the county committee, the farm checker will make a special determination and report as to whether the practices have been carried out in accordance with specifications contained in such prior approval.
3. Materials furnished by State or Federal agencies. Practices carried out with labor and materials one-half or more of which are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be listed in Section X of NER-422, except that no credit for such practices will be allowed. In this event, a notation will be made by the farm checker in Column (H) indicating the name of the agency and that one-half or more of the labor and materials were furnished by such agency.

If less than one-half of the labor and materials are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed. In this event, a notation will be made by the farm checker in Column (H) indicating the name of the agency, and a statement that less than one-half of the labor and materials was furnished by such agency.

SECTION VI. COUNTY OFFICE PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING REPORTS OF PERFORMANCE

A. General Procedure. Necessary acreages will be determined in the county office from the photographs on which 1940 crops have been identified after the report of performance, including sketch maps showing field measurements and explanatory notes, has been turned in by the farm checker. This work will be done by persons who have received special training in the operation of planimeters and in the computation of acreages by this method.

As reports of performance are returned to the county office by farm checkers, all entries will be reviewed by the county office for completeness and accuracy. Entries which are not clear, complete, and accurate should be noted and called to the attention of the farm checker who submitted the report. Where necessary, the report of performance shall be returned to the farm checker with sufficient instructions to enable him to explain, complete, or correct questionable or incorrect entries. Errors by the farm checker in the computation of acreages from field measurements may be corrected in the county office, but should in all cases be called to the attention of the farm checker. Such corrections should be made, not by erasing incorrect entries and substituting correct entries therefor, but by drawing a line through the original incorrect entry and placing the correct entry above or beside the original entry. Such corrections should be initialed by the person making them.

B. Rule of Fractions. Fractions of acres and units of practices shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre or unit and fractions in hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than five hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example, 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; while 6.16 would become 6.2.

C. Review of Data Reported by Farm Checker and Procedure for Completing Report by County Office.

1. Section I, "Persons Interested in This Farm." The names and addresses of persons reported in this section as interested in the farm and information as to whether the person is landlord, tenant, or sharecropper should be checked to determine that such entries are legible and complete.

2. Section II, "Division of Payment." Determine that the sum of the percentage shares shown in each column equals 100.

3. Section III, "Location of Farm and Description." Make sure that the land covered by the report of performance is adequately described and that any other land constituting a part of the farm covered by another report of performance is adequately described and identified.

4. Section IV, "Other Farms in Which Persons Shown in Section I Have an Interest." A record should be maintained in the county office of all persons who are reported in Column (C) as having an interest in two or more farms in the county. Such record should be kept on the regular card index file maintained by the county office. Arrangement shall be made, in accordance with Section X-C of the regional bulletin (NER-400), to obtain reports of performance on all farms in the county in which a person has an interest.

A record should be made in Columns (F) and (G) of any farms in other States in which any person whose name appears in Section I has an interest and which have not previously been entered by the farm checker.

5. Section V, "Record of Material Furnished in Lieu of Payment." Verify from office records the entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D) to determine that they are complete and correct and represent the kind, amount carried over from 1939, amount furnished under the 1940 Program, and total, respectively, of materials furnished as grants of aid.

Verify the entries made by the farm checker in Column (E), as to the total amount of each kind of material shown in Section X of NER-422 to have been applied, and enter in Column (F) the amount of each kind of material which is shown in Section X of NER-422 to have been used in accordance with the applicable grant of aid practice in NER-410 for the State. Then make the following determinations with respect to the entries in this section:

- a. Column (E). Total amount applied. Determine that the total amount applied is the same as the total amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material recorded in Column (E) as having been applied is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check

should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (E) is less than that shown in Column (D), examine Section IX for an explanation of the use made by the farmer of the materials furnished but which have not been applied. If all of the material furnished has not been accounted for return the report to the farm checker with the request that this information be obtained.

- b. Column (F). Applied for credit. Determine whether the amount of each kind of material applied for credit as shown in Column (F) is the same as the amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is less than that shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, subtract the entry in Column (F) from the entry in Column (D) and enter the difference with red pencil prominently in Column (F) beside the original entry. This red entry represents the amount of material subject to a deduction at twice the regular rate unless a specific recommendation to the contrary is made by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

6. Section VI, "Yield Data." All entries in this section will be checked to determine that production figures for wheat, potatoes, and tobacco, are entered for all farms on which these crops are grown in 1940. Determine also that the year to which the recorded production relates is entered in Column (B). Verify such other data, if any, as the State office may have requested entered in this section.

7. Section VII, "Certifications." Check the entries in this section to make sure that the appropriate dates and signatures have been properly recorded.

8. Section VIII, "Record of Materials Purchased." Entries in this section will be checked in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.

9. Section X, "1940 Use of Land and Soil-Building Practices Carried Out."

- a. Record of crops and land uses. Acreages to be determined by the county office and entered in Columns (C), (E), and (F) will be determined from the photograph in conjunction with the sketch map and notes turned in by the farm checker.

Column (C). Unless previously recorded by the farm checker from the record made available to him, the county office will determine and enter in Column (C) the acreage of each field as determined from the photograph. The total of Column (C) on line 18 will represent the total acreage of cropland on the farm in 1940. Do not enter in this column the acreage of any crop which is included in the area of commercial orchards.

Columns (E) and (F). Enter in Column (E) the actual acreage of that portion of the field occupied by the crop, including the acreage of allotment crops * interplanted in commercial orchards. Circle the acreage recorded in Column (E) of allotment crops interplanted in commercial orchard. Enter in Column (F) the difference between the total area of the field as indicated in Column (C) and the area actually occupied by the crop as shown in Column (E) except that no entry will be made in Column (F) in connection with acreage of crops interplanted in commercial orchards.

If two or more crops are grown consecutively on the same land, the acreage of each such crop will be entered in Column (E) opposite the name of the crop. In all such cases enter in Column (F) only the difference between the acreage of the first planted of such crops and the total area of the field as shown in Column (C). For all except the first planted of such crops make no entry in Column (F).

- (1) If an allotment crop* is followed on the same land by one or more different allotment crops, the actual acreage of each such crop will be entered in Column (E) opposite the name of each such crop, and the acreage of all except the first crop will be circled.
- (2) If an allotment crop is followed on the same land by the same allotment crop, the acreage of the crop will be counted only once. In this event the acreage to be entered in Column (E) is the acreage of whichever of such crops is the larger.
- (3) If an allotment crop is preceded by or is followed on the same land by a nonallotment

* An allotment crop as used herein means any crop for which a payment or deduction may be computed, including tobacco, potatoes, wheat, commercial vegetables, and corn for grain.

crop, the acreage to be entered in Column (E) will be the acreage determined for the allotment crop.

- (4) If a nonallotment crop is followed on the same land by the same or by a different non-allotment crop, the acreage to be entered in Column (E) will be the acreage of the first of such crops to reach maturity. If neither of such crops reaches maturity, the entry in Column (E) will be the acreage of the first planted of such crops.

Totals of Columns (E) and (F). There will be entered line 18 in Column (E) the total of uncircled entries in Column (E), lines 1 to 17, inclusive. There will also be entered as a separate entry and circled on line 18 in Column (E) the total of circled entries in Column (E), lines 1 to 17, inclusive. Enter on line 18 in Column (F) the sum of the entries in Column (F) on lines 1 to 18, inclusive.

The sum of the uncircled entries in Columns (E) and (F) for each field must in all cases equal the total area of the field as recorded in Column (C). Accordingly, the total of uncircled entries in Column (E) plus the total of the entries in Column (F) as recorded on line 18 must in all cases be equal to the acreage of total cropland on the farm as recorded on line 18, Column (C). The circled entry on line 18 of Column (E) is the sum of circled entries for all fields in Column (E) and represents the acreage of allotment crops grown following other allotment crops on the same land and allotment crops interplanted in commercial orchards.

(b) Record of soil-building practices.

Column (H). Description of practice and materials Used. The county office will check carefully the description of each approved soil-building practice carried out as reported by the farm checker in Column (H) to determine that the description provides sufficient data upon which to compute the credit earned for each such practice.

Column (J). Acres. The county office will verify the farm checker's entries, if any, in Column (J) and will compute and enter all other necessary acreages not previously entered by the farm checker with respect to the acreage on which practices are carried out.

Column (K). Units carried. There will be entered in this column by the county office the number of "units" of each soil-building practice carried out. The term "units" as referred to in this connection means that amount of each soil-building practice for which a specific monetary value is established in the State bulletin (NER-410), and not standard units of \$1.50 as in 1939. For example: If the superphosphate practice is expressed in terms of 48 pounds of P_2O_5 , one unit will be recorded in this column for each 48 pounds of P_2O_5 used; if the potash practice is expressed in terms of dollars per 100 pounds of 50% muriate of potash, the entry in Column (K) will represent hundredweight of muriate of potash; in the case of seeding practices, the entry in Column (K) will represent acres; in the case of strip cropping practices the value of which is 75¢ for each two acres, each unit recorded in Column (K) would represent 2 acres. For liming practices credit shown should in all cases be expressed in tons of standard ground limestone equivalents, even though the liming material actually used was other than standard ground limestone.

10. Section XII, "Summary of Practices." For convenience in obtaining the total number of units of each practice carried out, the number of units of each practice as recorded for each of several fields in Column (K), Section X, will be recorded in the columns in Section XII, inserting the number of each such practice in the column heading. The units thus entered in each column will be added, thus obtaining a total of each practice to be recorded on line 11 and later transferred to the application for payment.

11. Section XI, "Summary of Land Use and Payment Items." This Section XI properly completed will contain all of the crop acreage items needed for the preparation of the 1940 application for payment.

- a. Column (A). 1940 acreage. There will be recorded in this column as totals for the farm a summary of 1940 crops called for in items 1 to 7, inclusive. The entries shall be obtained from Column (E) of Section X.

In case two or more allotment crops are grown consecutively on the same land, the second of which is entered as a circled entry in Column (E), the acreage of each of these crops will be recorded in this column. No entries in Column (A) will be circled. For example, if 5 acres of potatoes are planted on each of 4 fields and the potatoes on 2 fields are followed by commercial vegetables (shown as circled entries in Column (E)), the entry on line 3 of Column (A) of Section XI would be "20" acres, and the entry on line 5 would be "10" acres.

If there is double cropping on the same land of a single allotment crop, such as commercial vegetables followed by commercial vegetables, the acreage of the crop will be counted only once.

- Line 1. Enter here the total acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1940.
- Line 2. Make no entry on this line for non-wheat allotment farms. Verify the entry previously made for wheat allotment farms.
- Line 3. Enter here the acreage of potatoes planted on the farm in 1940.
- Line 4. Make no entry on this line.
- Line 5. Enter here the total acreage of commercial vegetables planted on the farm in 1940.
- Line 6. Enter here the acreage of wheat harvested in 1940 on non-wheat allotment farms only. The harvested acreage recorded on this line should represent the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.
- Line 7. If the acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940 is not more than 10 acres or the usual acreage, whichever is larger, or if all of the corn on the farm was harvested for grain in 1940, enter the total acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940.

If the acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940 is larger than 10 acres or a higher usual acreage determined for the farm and both corn for grain and for silage is grown on the farm, and the farm is located in an area which the county committee determines to be an area where unusually good growing conditions for corn have existed in 1940 with the result that a smaller than normal acreage is required for silage, leaving a larger than normal proportion of the total acreage of corn to be harvested for grain, the following additional determinations will be made:

- (1) Determine the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes except popcorn, corn for canning, and corn classified as commercial vegetables, hereinafter referred to as corn

for all purposes, grown on the farm in 1937, 1938, and 1939. This entry will be made in Section XI, line 7, in the space to the left of Column (D), as follows: "Average 1937-38 corn, _____ acres."

- (2) Determine the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940.
- (3) If the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940 does not exceed the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes grown in 1937, 1938, and 1939, the acreage to be entered on line 7, Column (A), and considered as harvested for grain will not exceed the 1940 acreage of corn planted for harvest as grain.
- (4) If the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940 does exceed the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1937, 1938, and 1939, the acreage to be entered on line 7, Column (A), and considered as harvested for grain will be the acreage from which corn is actually harvested in 1940.

Line 8. Enter here the total of acreages recorded on lines 1 to 7.

- b. Columns (C) and (D). Items 1 to 7, inclusive. All of entries for these items should again be verified to determine that they represent the finally approved acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields for the farm.
- c. Column (D). Items 9, 10, and 11. The entries for these items will again be verified to determine that they reflect the proper acreages for the farm being operated in 1940.

In case the farm checker shows on his report that the farming unit operated in 1940 is not the same unit as was operated in 1939, the entries in items 9, 10, and 11 will be adjusted to reflect the change in farming unit. In all other cases these items will remain the same as originally determined and used in computing the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm.

- d. Column (F). Transfer to line 1 the subtotal from line 8 of Column (A). Record on lines 2 to 10, inclusive, in this column a summary of the acreages of

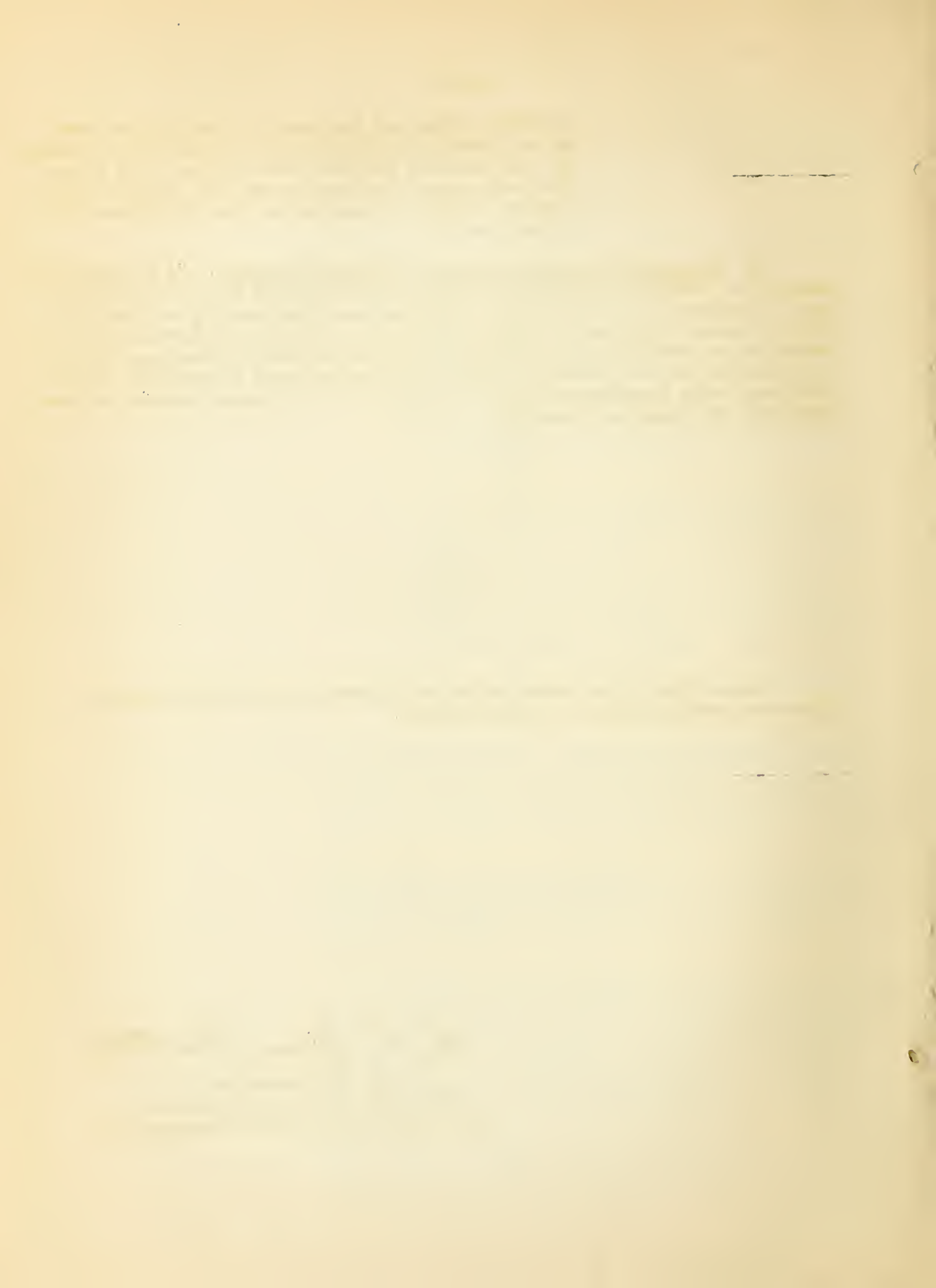
all other crops and land uses on the farm as shown by the field by field record in Column (E) of Section X. The total of cropland uses on line 11 of Column (F) should agree with the sum of the circled and uncircled entries as reported on line 18, Column (E), of Section X.

D. Materials Furnished by State or Federal Agencies. If the report of performance turned in by the farm checker shows that any labor or materials used in carrying out soil-building practices were furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but the record is not sufficiently complete to show the proportion which such labor and materials were of the total labor and materials used in carrying out the practices, this information will be obtained from the agency reported to have furnished such labor or materials.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on May 20, 1940.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

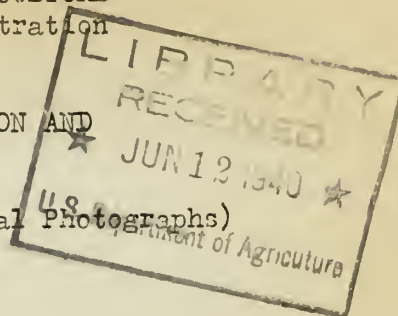


Issued May 20, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND
REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

(Applicable in Counties Not Using Aerial Photographs)



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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin contains the procedure to be followed in the determination and report of performance under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program in counties not using aerial photographs or farm maps made from aerial photographs.

A. Duties of the county committee. The county committee will be responsible for the selection, training, and employment of farm checkers and other employees for determining performance under the 1940 program, and will be held directly responsible for an accurate and efficient determination of performance on farms in the county.

B. Selection of farm checkers. Members of the county committee are not eligible for employment as farm checkers in determining performance. The first duty of the county committee is the selection of the persons to be given training as farm checkers. Only those persons who in the best judgment of the county committee can reasonably be expected to do reliable and satisfactory work should be selected for training.

C. Training of farm checkers. The county committee will arrange with the State office for necessary assistance in training prospective farm checkers. Each person selected should, prior to employment, be given thorough training, including the following:

1. Instructions with respect to provisions of the 1940 program applicable in the county.
2. Specific instructions on the preparation of forms used in connection with the determination of performance.
3. Instructions on methods of making field measurements and the use of measuring equipment.
4. Actual practice under supervision in making measurements and completing reports of performance on one or more farms.

D. Examination of farm checkers. At the close of the training period, all persons having had such training may be considered eligible for employment as farm checkers only after satisfactorily passing an examination designed to determine their qualifications. It is recommended that such examination be given to prospective farm checkers under the direction of a person designated by the State office, and that the examination include (1) a written test on provisions of the program and the procedure with respect to which instructions were given during the training period and (2) a field test on a farm involving the actual procedure in making measurements and preparation of report of performance forms.

E. Employment of farm checkers. After having passed the examination with a satisfactory grade, any such person may be employed as a farm checker if it is determined by the county committee that he is otherwise

qualified. It is recommended that a person employed as farm checker who has had no previous experience in checking performance be employed at a rate not to exceed \$4.00 per day and become eligible for a higher rate within the maximum permitted only after his work has been spotchecked and approved.

F. Spotchecking. The work done by the farm checkers and in the county office will be spotchecked under the direction of the State office in order to make sure that acreage figures and other basic data on which payments are to be made are being determined in the county in accordance with applicable instructions and approved provisions of the program. The spotchecking of work done by the farm checker will include an adequate check on all of the work involved in making a complete report of performance. After each spotcheck the farm checker will be given a rating. The spot-checker will also, in connection with each spotcheck report, make one of the following three recommendations:

1. That the work of the farm checker be approved and that his employment be continued. In this event, a farm checker who had previously been employed at less than the maximum rate might reasonably be considered as eligible for a promotion in rate of pay not to exceed the permitted maximum.

2. That employment of the farm checker be continued only after additional training. In this event, the spotchecker will indicate the particular phase of the farm checker's work on which he needs further training. The county committee should then arrange for giving the farm checker the necessary additional training, after which he may be employed at the original rate for a period not to exceed 10 days before another spotcheck and rating by the spotchecker.

3. That the work of the farm checker is unsatisfactory and that his employment be discontinued. If this recommendation is made by the spotchecker, the county committee will immediately discontinue employment of the farm checker. The recommendation of the spotchecker shall be final only after approval by the State office.

No farm checker should be employed for a period of more than 10 days prior to the initial spotcheck and submission of a spotcheck report. If, on the initial or any subsequent spotcheck, the work of the farm checker was not approved and the spotchecker recommended further training, the farm checker may be employed for not more than 10 days before his work is again spotchecked.

SECTION II. PREPARATION FOR PERFORMANCE WORK

A. Forms to be Used. Form NER-422 will be used in reporting performance on all allotment farms in all counties and may be used on other farms. Form NER-423, however, may, at the option of the county committee with the approval of the State office, be used in reporting performance

on nonallotment farms in counties in which a substantial proportion of the farms are nonallotment farms. Prior to the time performance work is started in the county, a copy of Form NER-422 or NER-423 will be prepared in the following manner for each farm in the county on which performance is to be determined:

Those portions of these instructions which relate to the Forms NER-422 or NER-423 and which will not be used in the county may be deleted.

1. Form NER-422.

Section I. Persons interested in this farm. Enter names and addresses of persons interested in the farm as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, insofar as this information is available.

Section III. Location of farm and description. Enter in this section, insofar as is available, information with respect to the location and description of the farm.

Section V. Record of materials furnished as grant of aid. Enter in Column (A) of this section the kind of material, such as "Triple Super", "20% Super", "Gr. Lime", etc. Enter in Column (B) the amount of each kind of material furnished as grant of aid for use under the 1939 program but which was not so used, and has been carried over for use under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (C) the amount of each kind of material furnished for use on the farm under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (D) the sum of Columns (B) and (C) for each kind of material. This item should be the total amount of each kind of material furnished the farm available for use under the 1940 program, including unused material carried over from 1939.

Section X. 1940 use of land and soil-building practices carried out. For the guidance of the farm checker, entries will be made on lines 18 and 21 to 25, inclusive, of Column (A). Other entries in this section will be made after performance has been checked.

Section XI. Summary of land use and payment items. Enter in Column (A) on line 2 the acreage planted to wheat as shown on Form NER-409 for the farm. Enter in Column (C) the program yield for allotment crops as determined for the farm for 1940. Enter in Column (D) applicable acreage allotments and usual acreages, if any, determined for the farm under the 1940 program. Enter also in Column (D), on lines 9, 10, and 11 respectively, the acreages of cropland, pasture, and commercial orchard as used in computing the soil-building allowance for the farm.

All of the data for this section may be obtained from the Notice of 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program (NER-414 or NER-415), making sure that the data entered are the finally approved data for the farm.

2. Form NER-423.

Section I. Persons interested in this farm. Enter the names and addresses of persons interested in the farm as landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers insofar as this information is available.

Section III. Location and description of farm. Enter in this section, insofar as is available, information with respect to the location and description of the farm.

Section IV. Materials furnished as grants of aid-1940. Enter in Column (A) of this section the kind of material, such as "Triple Super", "20% Super", "Gr. Lime", etc. Enter in Column (B) the amount of each kind of material furnished as grant of aid for use under the 1939 program but which was not so used, and has been carried over for use under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (C) the amount of each kind of material furnished for use on the farm under the 1940 program. Enter in Column (D) the sum of Columns (B) and (C) for each kind of material. This item should be the total amount of each kind of material furnished the farm available for use under the 1940 program, including unused material carried over from 1939.

Section V. Soil-building payment items. Enter in this section in Column (B) the acreages of cropland, pasture, and commercial orchard for payment; and in Column (D) the soil-building allowance as shown on NER-414.

Section VII. Utilization of Land. Although the record of 1940 crops with 1940 acreages will be recorded in this section after performance is checked on the farm, certain items, namely, items on lines 18 to 24, inclusive, will, for the guidance of the farm checker, be entered by the county office before performance is checked. These acreages may be corrected by the farm checker if found to be incorrect for the farm in 1940 by drawing a line through the entry and inserting the correct entry above or beside the original entry.

3. NER-Office Form 55 (Revised).

All county offices are required to maintain a record of 1940 performance activities on NER-Office Form 55 (Revised November, 1939) as outlined in Section VI of NER-417.

B. Materials for Use of Farm Checker. Each farm worker employed in checking performance should be supplied at least with the following:

1. Copy of NER-400, with supplements.
2. Copy of NER-410 for the State, with supplements.
3. Copy of NER-422 (or NER-423 where used), properly prepared for each farm in accordance with subsection A above.
4. A supply of blank copies of NER-422 (or NER-423 where used).

5. The most recent map of the farm and a copy of the 1939 Report of Performance form showing the most recently determined acreages for the farm.
6. A supply of blank copies of NER-10 or other suitable paper for use in preparing sketch maps.
7. A measuring tape or chain.

SECTION III. PROCEDURE FOR THE FARM CHECKER

A. The Farm Visit. The assistance of the 1940 operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. In no event should the farm checker proceed in the determination of performance on a farm without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to the proposed determination of performance on the farm, a note to that effect, signed and dated by the farm checker, should be made on the report of performance form and turned in to the county office.

In checking performance on a farm, the farm checker will walk over the fields and pasture sufficiently to determine for himself the 1940 crops grown and the **practices** carried out. Each field should be visited, irrespective of whether the acreage of the particular field is to be determined by the farm checker's measurement or by estimate.

B. Acreages to be Measured. The following crops and land uses will be measured, unless a record of accurate measurements previously made is available:

1. Tobacco. The harvested acreage of tobacco on all farms.
2. Potatoes:
 - a. Potato allotment farms. The acreage planted to potatoes.
 - b. Nonallotment potato farms. The acreage planted to potatoes unless such acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.

Acreage planted to potatoes means the acreage of land on which potatoes are planted, except that all or any part of any potato acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to potatoes on the farm may be considered as not having been planted.

3. Wheat:
 - a. Wheat allotment farms. The acreage planted to wheat. (Since the acreage planted to wheat will have previously been reported on NER-409 and entered in Section XI, Column (A), line 2, of NER-422, no further check as to the acreage planted to wheat on wheat allotment farms is necessary.)

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- b. Nonallotment wheat farms. The acreage of wheat harvested for grain or for any purpose after reaching maturity, unless obviously less than 10 acres or the usual acreage determined for the farm, whichever is larger.

4. Commercial vegetables.

- a. Commercial vegetable allotment farms. The acreage planted to commercial vegetables.
- b. Nonallotment commercial vegetable farms in commercial vegetables counties only. The acreage planted to commercial vegetables, unless such acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.

- 5. Corn for grain. The acreage of corn harvested for grain on all farms with a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment will be measured, unless the acreage of corn harvested for grain is obviously less than 10 acres or the usual acreage determined for the farm, whichever is larger.

- 6. Soil-building practices. On all farms the acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out will be measured, except:

- a. Where it is apparent from the evidence presented (such as receipts and sales slips of materials purchased) that the quantity of materials applied to a particular field is at least equal to the minimum requirements of the practice on the area in such field as estimated by the farm checker.
- b. Where it is evident that the total amount earned by practices carried out is at least 20 percent in excess of the soil-building allowance for the farm.

C. Acreages to be Estimated. A careful estimate shall be made of all other crops and land uses the exact measurement of which is not specifically required in subsection B above of this Section III. With respect to all acreage estimates, it is required that the farm checker and the farm operator agree on the estimate. If such agreement cannot be reached, the farm checker will measure the acreage in question.

D. Preparation of Report of Performance by the Farm Checker.

1. Content of complete report. A complete report of performance turned in to the county office by the farm checker should consist of the following:

- a. A completed copy of NER-422 or NER-423, whichever is applicable.
- b. A sketch map showing all measurements made.

- c. A map of the farm where such maps are required.
 - d. Field notes showing computation of acreages from measurements made and any special data or recommendations relative to determination of performance on each farm.
 - c. All other material applicable to the farm which was taken from the county office.
2. Preparation of NER-422 by Farm Checker.
- a. Section I, "Persons interested in this farm." The farm checker will verify the entries made in this section by the county office and will make the necessary additions or corrections. This section should carry a record of the names and addresses of all persons interested in the farm and whether they are interested as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.
 - b. Section II, "Division of payment." The farm checker will enter in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D), opposite each person's name, the percentage share of the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the tobacco, potato, wheat, and commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1940 to which each such person is entitled as of the time of harvest. Enter in Column (E) a percentage figure representing each person's contribution to the soil-building practices carried out on the farm. The sum of all percentage figures in each column must equal 100.
 - c. Section III, "Location of farm and description". The farm checker will check entries already made in this section by the county office and will make such additional entries or corrections as may be necessary to constitute a complete record and description of all land included in the farm in 1940.
 - d. Section IV, "Other farms in which persons shown in Section I have an interest," Column (A). Enter the names of persons whose names appear in Section I, Column (A) above, who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops produced on any other farm or who contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on any other farm.

Column (B). Enter the total number of any other farms in the county on which each such person, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (C). Enter the farm serial number, if available, and, if not, the name of the operator or owner of each such other farm within the county. In this connection the farm checker should make it clear to the operator that if he files an application for payment on one farm in the county, he must also file application for every other farm in the county on which he is entitled to a share in the proceeds of the crops.

Column (D). Enter the total number of other farms in other counties within this same State in which the person whose name appears in Section I, Column (A), as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (E). Enter the names of the other counties in this same State in which such other farms as are entered in Column (D) are located.

Column (F). Enter the number of farms located in other States with respect to which any person, shown in Section I, Column (A), as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which each such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (G). Enter the names of the States and counties in which the other farms referred to in Column (F) are located.

- e. Section V, "Record of material furnished in lieu of payment." Entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D) will have been made by the county office before the NER-422 for the farm is turned over to the farm checker.

Columns (E) and (F). Unless otherwise directed by the county committee, the farm checker will summarize and enter in Column (E) the total amount of each kind of material applied. If the total amount recorded in Section X as having been applied is more than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, make a further check to determine which entry is incorrect. If the total amount applied is less than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, the farm checker will make a notation in Section IX explaining the failure of the farmer to apply all of the material furnished. No entries should be made by the farm checker in Column (F).

- f. Section VI, "Yield data." For all farms on which wheat, tobacco, or potatoes are grown, production data will be entered in this section by the farm checker. Enter in Column (B) the most recent year for which production figures are known. Enter in Column (C) the total production of each crop. This production figure should, as far as possible, be based on some actual record kept by the farmer, such as thresher's receipts, sales receipts, book records, etc. Where no such records are available, the figure should be the farmer's estimate and labeled as an estimate.
- g. Section VII, "Certifications." After the farm checker has completed all other sections of the report of performance, he will either read to or have the farm operator or his designated representative read part I, Section VII. The producer or his representative will date and sign the certification in the spaces provided, for first inspection or for second or final inspection, as the case may be.

The farm checker will then complete his certification in part 2 of Section VII by dating and affixing his signature in the spaces provided, for first inspection or for second or final inspection, as the case may be.

The completed report of performance should then be forwarded to the county office, together with all other material constituting a complete report of performance as listed in subsection D, Item 1, of Section III hereof (Procedure for the Farm Checker).

- h. Section VIII, "Record of materials purchased." Entries will be made in this section in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.
- i. Section IX, "Remarks." This section may be used by the farm checker to report any unusual circumstances not otherwise provided for in the report of performance, such as:
- (1) A report that certain fields should be reinspected after additional practices have been completed that would affect the payment for the farm in 1940; or that changes will be made in crops planted or land use that would affect performance on the farm for 1940.
 - (2) A report as to whether any changes were made in cropping operations, leasing agreements, or any other scheme or device is being employed by any

person, the effect of which is to deprive another of payment to which he normally would be entitled. Any such changes should be noted and fully explained.

- (3) A notation as to any practice, scheme, or device adopted by any person sharing in the payment for the farm which offsets in whole or in part other performance rendered under the Program.

- j. Section X, "Use of land and soil-building practices carried out." All acreage figures entered in Columns (A) and (C) as indicated below refer to field acreages (either fields with permanent boundaries or subdivisions thereof), as contrasted with acreage figures entered in Column (E), which represent crop acreages. Such crop acreages in Column (E), plus any idle land as entered in Column (F), must equal the entry in Column (C) or Column (A), as the case may be.

Column (A), "Estimated acres." The farm checker will enter in this column the estimated acreage of each field or field subdivision, the acreage of which is not actually measured.

Column (B), "Field letter." Enter on lines 1 to 17 the field letters (A, B, C, D, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc), as assigned to fields on the map of the farm.

Column (C), "Measured acres." The farm checker will enter in this column the measured acreage of each field or field subdivision which is actually measured by the farm checker, including fields required to be measured in accordance with Section III, subsection B, above. The sum of Columns (A) and (C) on line 18 will represent the total acreage of cropland on the farm in 1940 as determined by the farm checker.

Column (D), "Use of land."

- (1) Description of crops. Enter the actual 1940 cropland use, including grain seeded in the fall of 1939 for harvest in 1940. In the case of grain crops grown as nurse crops, this fact should be indicated as part of the description of the crop, showing whether the crop was cut for hay or for grain. The entries for potatoes, commercial vegetables, and wheat on wheat allotment farms will be the planted acreages of such crops, and the entries for other crops, including wheat on nonallotment wheat farms, corn for grain on all farms, and tobacco on all farms, will be harvested acreages.

In the case of wheat on wheat allotment farms, the farm checker will determine whether any of the acreage of wheat planted on the farm was not harvested as wheat. If a part of the planted acreage was not harvested, a careful estimate of the harvested acreage will be made and entered in Section XI, Column (B), line 2, just to the left of Column (C).

In the case of wheat on non-wheat allotment farms, the farm checker will determine whether any acreage of wheat was planted on the farm but which was not actually harvested. If a larger acreage of wheat was planted than was harvested, a careful estimate of the planted acreage of wheat will be made and entered in Section XI, Column (B), line 7, just to the left of Column (C).

Non-commercial orchards which are not interplanted should be reported as such in Column (D), while non-commercial orchards which are interplanted should be classified as devoted to the interplanted crop.

- (2) Crops interplanted in commercial orchards. An orchard will be considered as interplanted only if interplanted to crops for which a payment or deduction may be computed. Such interplanted crops will be listed in Column (D) followed by the notation "Int." The acreage of such crops, however, should in no case be entered in Column (C) and included as cropland.
- (3) Multiple cropping. In all cases where two or more crops are grown consecutively on the same land, each such crop will be entered separately in Column (D), either by using a separate space for each crop or by dividing a single space horizontally, entering the crops, one below the other, in the order in which such crops were planted. If a separate horizontal space is used for each such crop, the farm checker should be particularly careful to show in Column (B) the same designating field letter in each space.

Columns (E) and (F), "Crop acreage" and "Idle".
The farm checker will determine, either by measurement or by estimate (in accordance with Section III, subsections B and C above), and enter in Column (E) the acreage of that portion of the field actually occupied by

the crop. The acreage of allotment crops* interplanted in commercial orchards shall be entered in Column (E) and circled.

Enter in Column (F) the difference between the total area of the field as recorded in Column (A) or Column (C) and the area actually occupied by the crop as shown in Column (E), except that no entry shall be made in Column (F) in connection with allotment crops interplanted in commercial orchards. Acreage entries in Column (F) shall represent temporary roads, headlands, the area occupied by the trees in interplanted non-commercial orchards and other small areas not actually occupied by the crop.

If two or more crops are grown consecutively on the same land, the acreage of each such crop will be entered in Column (E) opposite the name of the crop. In all such cases enter in Column (F) only the difference between the acreage of the first planted of such crops and the total area of the field as shown in Column (C) or Column (A), whichever is applicable. For all except the first planted of such crops make no entry in Column (F).

- (1) If an allotment crop is followed on the same land by one or more different allotment crops, the actual acreage of each such crop will be entered in Column (E) opposite the name of each such crop, and the acreage of all except the first crop will be circled.
- (2) If an allotment crop is followed on the same land by the same allotment crop, the acreage of the crop will be counted only once. In this event the acreage to be entered in Column (E) is the acreage of whichever of such crops is the larger.
- (3) If an allotment crop is preceded by or is followed on the same land by a nonallotment crop, the acreage to be entered in Column (E) will be the acreage determined for the allotment crop.
- (4) If a nonallotment crop is followed on the same land by the same or by a different nonallotment crop, the acreage to be entered in Column (E) will be the acreage of the first of such crops to reach maturity. If neither of such crops reaches maturity, the entry in Column (E) will be the acreage of the first planted of such crops.

*An allotment crop as used herein means any crop for which a payment or deduction may be computed, including tobacco, potatoes, wheat, commercial vegetables, and corn for grain.

Totals of Columns (E) and (F). There will be entered on line 18 in Column (E) the total of uncircled entries in Column (E), lines 1 to 17, inclusive. There will also be entered as a separate entry and circled on line 18 in Column (E) the total of circled entries in Column (E), lines 1 to 22, inclusive. Enter on line 18 in Column (F) the sum of the entries in Column (F) on lines 1 to 27, inclusive.

The sum of the uncircled entries in Columns (E) and (F) for each field must in all cases be the same as the total area of the field as recorded in Column (C) or Column (A), whichever is applicable. Accordingly, the total of uncircled entries in Column (E), plus the total of the entries in Column (F) as recorded on line 18 must in all cases be the same as the acreage of total cropland on the farm, represented by the sum of the entries on line 18, Columns (A) and (C). The total circled entry on line 18 of Column (E) should be the same as the sum of circled entries for all fields in Column (E) and represents the acreage of allotment crops grown following other allotment crops on the same land and the acreage of allotment crops interplanted in commercial orchards.

Line 19, "Commercial orchard." The total acreage of commercial orchards, regardless of whether the orchard is interplanted or not, will be entered on line 19, Column (A), if estimated, and on line 19, Column (C), if actually measured. That portion of the orchard which is interplanted will not be subtracted from the total area of the orchard and classified as cropland as in 1939.

Lines 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Column (A). Entries previously made for these items in Column (A) by the county office will be verified by the farm checker and corrected, if necessary, to reflect changes, if any, which have occurred since the previous determination. Such corrections will be made by drawing a line through the original entry and entering the correct entry just above. For farms on which previous determinations have not been made, enter estimated acreages for each of these items.

Column (B). Enter on line 21 the letters, if any, designating separate tracts of fenced, open, noncrop pasture. No entries are required for items 22, 23, and 24.

Column (C). No entries are required in this column.

Line 25, Column (A), "Total land in farm." The entry for this item will be the sum of the entries on line 13, Column (A); line 18, Column (C); line 19, Column (A), or Column (C), whichever is applicable; plus the entries in Column (A) on lines 21 to 24, inclusive.

Report of practices carried out. Practices carried out on a certain field can in most instances be so listed that the field letter appearing in Column (B) will also serve to indicate the field upon which the practice was carried out. In instances where more than one practice was carried out on a given field, enter each practice in a separate space in Column (H) and use a bracket to indicate that all such practices were carried out on the same field.

Column (G), "Practice No." Enter the number of the practice listed in State bulletin NER-410 which identifies the practice described in Column (H). Enter grant of aid practice numbers only for those practices carried out with materials furnished for use under the 1940 program and not for practices carried out with material furnished for use in 1939 and carried over to 1940.

Column (H), "Description of practice and materials used." Enter a description of the approved practices carried out on each field. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or grass seeding materials, the description of practices should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of materials applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such application was made. For example, 9,000 pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a legume seeding which is made with a nurse crop of oats which is cut for grain; the description of such practice should contain the following information and might read as follows: "9,000 lbs. of ground limestone, 43% total oxides, 90% through 20-mesh screen, with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy." Abbreviate if necessary. "Brand" names of lime or other materials may be used if such brand name sufficiently identifies the material and analysis.

In case a complete fertilizer is used on a seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain, the description should read: "6,000 lbs. of 3-12-6 with oats for grain seeded with clover or timothy."

Where superphosphate is used in connection with legume seedings made with grain for a nurse crop, it should be clearly indicated in Column (H) whether the nurse crop was harvested for hay or for grain. In recording all material used to carry out a practice, sufficient information should be given to permit the county

and State offices to determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance with the specifications for the practice as contained in NER-410 for the State.

Column (I), 1939 "Grant of aid." If all of the materials shown in Column (H) were furnished for use under the 1939 program but were not so used and were carried over for use under the 1940 program, enter a check (✓) mark in Column (I). If only a portion of the materials shown in Column (H) was furnished for use under the 1939 program but was not so used and was carried over for use under the 1940 program, a notation will be made in Column (H) showing the amount which was furnished as 1939 grant of aid and carried over. Make no entries in Column (I) in connection with material furnished for use under the 1940 program.

Column (J), "Acres." Enter the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. For example, if lime were applied to permanent pasture land, there would be entered in Column (J) the number of acres of pasture on which the lime was applied. Such acreages will be measured or estimated in accordance with Section III, subsections B and C above.

Columns (K) and (L), "Units earned" and "Amount earned." For purposes of advising the farmer of the approximate unearned balance, if any, of his soil-building allowance, the number of units of each practice and the amount earned may, unless otherwise instructed by the county committee, be entered in Columns (K) and (L). If this is done, however, the farm checker should be particularly careful to inform the farmer that the figures are only tentative and subject to the approval of the county committee.

3. Preparation of NER-423 by Farm Checker.

- a. Section I, "Persons interested in this farm." The farm checker will verify the entries made by the county office in Columns (B), (C), and (D) of this section and will make the necessary additions or corrections. This section should carry a record of the names, addresses, and relationship to the farm of all persons interested in the farm as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper. Enter also in Column (A) a percentage figure representing each person's contribution to soil-building practices carried out on the farm. The sum of such percentage figures in this column must equal 100.

If crops are grown on the farm for which a deduction may be computed, the farm checker will also enter in the margin of this section the percentage share of each person in the proceeds of such crops.

b. Section II, "Other farms in which persons shown in Section I have an interest."

Column (A), "Names of persons shown in Section I."
Enter the names of persons whose names appear in Section I, Column (B) above, who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops produced on any other farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on any other farm.

Column (B), "In this county." Enter the farm serial number if available, and, if not, the name of the operator or owner of such other farms in the county. In this connection the farm checker should make it clear to the farmer that if he files an application for payment on one farm in the county, it is required that he also file applications for payment on all other farms in the county in which he has an interest in the proceeds of the crops.

Column (C), "In other counties." Enter in Column (C) the names of other counties in the same State in which are located farms on which any person whose name appears in Column (A), who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops harvested in 1940 or on which any such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (D), "In other States." Enter in Column (D) the names of other counties and States in which are located farms with respect to which any person whose name is recorded in Column (A), as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops in 1940.

c. Section III, "Location and description of farm." The farm checker will check entries already made in this section by the county office and will make such additional entries or corrections as may be necessary to constitute a complete record and description of all land included in the farm in 1940.

d. Section IV, "Materials furnished as grants of aid--1940."
Entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D) will have been made by the county office before the NER-423 for the farm is turned over to the farm checker.

Columns (E) and (F). Unless otherwise directed by the county committee, the farm checker will summarize and enter in column (E) the total amount of each kind of material applied. If the total amount recorded in Section VIII as having been applied is more than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, make a further check to determine which entry is incorrect. If the total amount applied is

less than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, the farm checker will make a notation in Section VI explaining the failure of the farmer to apply all of the material furnished. No entries should be made by the farm checker in Column (F).

- e. Section V, "Soil-building payment items." Entries in this section will be made by the farm checker only in case he finds that the acreages on which the maximum soil-building payment was computed do not represent the farm being operated in 1940.
- f. Section VI, "Remarks and special farm data." There should be recorded in this section by the farm checker all pertinent information not reported elsewhere, such as a report that certain fields should be reinspected after additional practices have been completed that would affect the payment for the farm; or that changes will be made in crops planted or land use that will affect performance on the farm in 1940.

This section may also be used for recording any special farm data which may be specifically requested by the State office.

- g. Section VII, "Utilization of land." Enter in Column (A) of this section, in addition to those printed, a record of 1940 crops and land uses on the farm. Enter in Column (B) the 1940 acreages as determined by the farm checker of all 1940 crops and land uses. In the case of grain crops grown as nurse crops, this fact should be indicated, together with a notation as to whether the crop was harvested for hay or for grain. In the case of crops for which a deduction may be computed and interplanted in commercial orchards, indicate this fact by the notation "Int." following the name of the crop. Enter noncommercial orchard on one of the lines 13 to 17. Circle any acreages of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a harvested crop in 1939, and circle any acreage of green manure crops grown on the same land as other crops which are harvested.

Line 19, "Commercial orchard." Enter the total area of the orchard on line 19 in Column (B), regardless of whether the orchard is interplanted or not. That portion of the orchard which is interplanted will not be subtracted from the total area of the orchard and classified as cropland as in 1939.

Line 20, "Fenced, open, noncrop pasture." Enter on this line in Column (B) the acreage of fenced, open, non-crop pasture found on the farm in 1940 which will carry at least 1 animal unit for each 5 acres.

Line 21, "Woodland pastured." Enter on this line in Column (B) the acreage of all other pasture land not included in the entry on line 21.

Line 22, "Woodland not pastured." Enter on this line in Column (B) the total woodland acreage not included in the entry on line 21.

Line 23, "Other land." Enter here the acreage of any other land on the farm not classified as cropland, woodland, or pasture.

Line 24, "Total land in farm." Enter here the total of the entries on lines 18 to 23, inclusive.

h. Section VIII, "Soil-building practices carried out."

Column (A), "Practice number." Enter in this column for each practice carried out on the farm the number of the practice as identified in bulletin NER-410 for the State. Enter grant of aid practice numbers only for those practices carried out with materials furnished for use under the 1940 program and not for practices carried out with materials furnished for use in 1939 and carried over to 1940.

Columns (E) and (C), "Description of practices" and "Material applied." Record in Column (E) the crop in connection with which the practice is carried out, and in Column (C) the kind, analysis, and amount of materials applied. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or grass seeding materials, the description of practices should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of material applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such application was made. For example, 9,000 pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a legume seeding which is made with a nurse crop of oats which is cut for grain; the description of such practice should contain the following information and might read: "9,000 lbs. ground limestone, 43% CaO, 1% MgO, 90% through 20-mesh screen, with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy." Abbreviate if necessary. "Brand" names of lime or other materials may be used if such brand names sufficiently identify the material and analysis.

In case a complete fertilizer is used on a seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain, the description might read: "6,000 lbs. of 3-12-6 with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy."

Where superphosphate is used in connection with legume seedings made with grain for a nurse crop, it should be clearly indicated in Column (B) whether the nurse crop was harvested for hay or for grain.

In recording the description of a practice and materials used to carry out the practice, sufficient information should be shown in all cases to permit the county and State offices to determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance with the specifications for the practice as contained in NER-410 for the State.

Column (D), "Grant of Aid." If all of the material shown in Column (B) was furnished for use under the 1939 program but was not so used and was carried over for use under the 1940 program, enter a check (✓) mark in Column (D). If only a portion of the material shown in Column (B) was furnished for use under the 1939 program but was not so used and was carried over for use under the 1940 program, a notation will be made in Column (C) showing the amount which was furnished as 1939 grant of aid and carried over. Make no entries in Column (D) in connection with material furnished for use under the 1940 program.

Column (E), "Acres." Enter in this column for each practice the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. Make determination of such acreage figures by measurement or estimate in accordance with Section III, subsections B and C, of these instructions.

Columns (F) and (G), "Units earned" and "Amount earned." For the purpose of determining whether or not the soil-building allowance for the farm has been earned, the amount earned for each and all practices may be recorded in these columns by the farm checker. However, if this is done, the farm checker should be particularly careful to inform the farmer that such a determination is only tentative and is subject to the approval of the county committee.

- i. Section IX, "Certifications." After the farm checker has completed all other sections of the report of performance, he will either read to or have the farm operator or his representative read the operator's certification in Section IX.

The certification should then be signed by the operator or other person who, representing the operator, assisted the farm checker in determining performance on the farm. The report should also be properly dated and signed by the farm checker.

- j. Section X, "Summary of practices." This section is for county office use.

E. Reporting Soil-Building Practices.

1. Special evidence. Any evidence required by supplementary instructions issued by the State office or the county office in connection with soil-building practices will be obtained by the farm checker and turned in as a part of his report of performance.

2. Prior approval. With respect to practices to be carried out only after prior approval of the county committee, the farm checker will make a special determination and report as to whether the practices have been carried out in accordance with specifications contained in such prior approval.

3. Materials furnished by State or Federal agencies. Practices carried out with labor and material one-half or more of which is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be listed in Section X of NER-422 or Section VIII of NER-423, except that no credit for such practices will be allowed. In this event, a notation will be made by the farm checker indicating the name of the agency and that one-half or more of the labor and material was furnished by such agency.

If less than one-half of the labor and material is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed. In this event, a notation will be made by the farm checker indicating the name of the agency and that less than one-half of the labor and material was furnished by such agency.

SECTION IV. COUNTY OFFICE PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING
REPORTS OF PERFORMANCE

A. Review of Data Reported by Farm Checker. As reports of performance are returned to the county office by farm checkers, all entries will be reviewed by the county office for completeness and accuracy. Entries which are not clear, complete, and accurate should be noted and called to the attention of the farm checker who submitted the report. Where necessary, the report of performance will be returned to the farm checker with sufficient instruction to enable him to explain, complete, or correct questionable or incorrect entries. Errors by the farm checker in the computation of acreages from field measurements may be corrected in the county office, but should in all cases be called to the attention of the farm checker. Such corrections should be made, not by erasing incorrect entries and substituting correct entries therefor, but by drawing a line through the original incorrect entry and placing the correct entry above or beside the original entry. Such corrections should be initialed by the person making them.

B. Fractions of acres and units of practices shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre or unit, and fractions in hundredths amounting to 5 or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than 5 hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example: 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; while 6.16 would become 6.2.

C. Procedure for Completing NER-422 by County Office.

1. Section I of NER-422, "Persons Interested in This Farm." The names and addresses of persons reported in this section as interested in the farm and information as to whether the person is landlord, tenant, or sharecropper should be checked to determine that such entries are legible and complete.

2. Section II of NER-422, "Division of Payment." Determine that the sum of the percentage shares shown in each column equals 100.

3. Section III of NER-422, "Location of Farm and Description." Make sure that the land covered by the report of performance is adequately described and that any other land constituting a part of the farm covered by another report of performance is adequately described and identified.

4. Section IV of NER-422, "Other Farms in Which Persons Shown in Section I Have an Interest." A record should be maintained in the county office of all persons who are reported in Column (C) as having an interest in two or more farms in the county. Such record should be kept on the regular card index file maintained by the county office. Arrangement shall be made, in accordance with Section X-C of the regional bulletin (NER-400), to obtain reports of performance on all farms in the county in which a person has an interest.

A record should be made in Columns (F) and (G) of any farms in other States in which any person whose name appears in Section I has an interest and which have not previously been entered by the farm checker.

5. Section V of NER-422, "Record of Material Furnished in Lieu of Payment." Verify from office records the entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D) to determine that they are complete and correct and represent the kind, amount carried over from 1939, amount furnished under the 1940 Program, and total, respectively, of materials furnished as grants of aid.

Verify the entries made by the farm checker in Column (E), as to the total amount of each kind of material shown in Section X of NER-422 to have been applied, and enter in Column (F) the amount of each kind of material which is shown in Section X of NER-422 to have been used in accordance with the applicable grant of aid practice in NER-410 for the State. Then make the following determinations with respect to the entries in this section:

- a. Column (E). Total amount applied. Determine that the total amount applied is the same as the total amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material recorded in Column (E) as having been applied is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (E) is less than that shown in Column (D), examine Section IX for an explanation of the use made by the farmer of the materials furnished but which have not been applied. If all of the material furnished has not been accounted for return the report to the farm checker with the request that this information be obtained.
- b. Column (F). Applied for credit. Determine whether the amount of each kind of material applied for credit as shown in Column (F) is the same as the amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is less than that shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, subtract the entry in Column (F) from the entry in Column (D) and enter the difference with red pencil prominently in Column (F) beside the original entry. This red entry represents the amount of material subject to a deduction at twice the regular rate unless a specific recommendation to the contrary is made by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

6. Section VI of NER-422, "Yield Data." All entries in this section will be checked to determine that production figures for wheat, potatoes, and tobacco, are entered for all farms on which these crops are grown in 1940. Determine also that the year to which the recorded production relates is entered in Column (B). Verify such other data, if any, as the State office may have requested entered in this section.

7. Section VII of NER-422, "Certifications." Check the entries in this section to make sure that the appropriate dates and signatures have been properly recorded.

8. Section VIII of NER-422, "Record of Materials Purchased." Entries in this section will be checked in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.

9. Section X of NER-422, "1940 Use of Land and Soil-Building Practices Carried Out."

- a. Record of crops and land uses. County offices will carefully review all data recorded in this section by the farm checker. For each entry which has been recorded by the farm checker in Column (C) the county office will, from the sketch map and notes turned in by the farm checker, check the acreage as computed by the farm checker. The sum of the uncircled entries in Columns (E) and (F) for each field must in all cases be the same as the total area of the field as recorded in Column (C) or Column (A), whichever is applicable. Accordingly, the total of uncircled entries in Column (E), plus the total of the entries in Column (F) as recorded on line 18, must in all cases be the same as the acreage of total cropland on the farm which will be the sum of the entries on line 18, Columns (A) and (C). The circled entry on line 18 of Column (E) is the sum of circled entries for all fields in Column (E) and represents the acreage of allotment crops grown following other such crops on the same land and allotment crops interplanted in commercial orchards.

- b. Record of soil-building practices.

Column (H). Description of practice and materials used. The county office will check carefully the description of each approved soil-building practice carried out as reported by the farm checker in Column (H) to determine that the description provides sufficient data upon which to compute the credit earned for each such practice.

Column (J). Acres. The county office will, from the sketch map and notes turned in, check the farm checker's entries in Column (J) to determine if measurements have been made as required in this bulletin, and if the acreages computed from such measurements are correct.

Column (K). Units earned. There will be entered in this column by the county office the number of "units" of each soil-building practice carried out. If entries have been made in this column by the farm checker, they will be verified by the county office. The term "units" as referred to in this connection means that amount of each soil-building practice for which a specific monetary value is established in the State bulletin (NER-410), and not standard units of \$1.50 as in 1939. For example: If the superphosphate practice is expressed in terms of 48 pounds of P_2O_5 , one unit will be recorded in this column for each 48 pounds of P_2O_5 used; if the potash

practice is expressed in terms of dollars per 100 pounds of 50% muriate of potash, the entry in Column (K) will represent hundredweight of muriate of potash; in the case of seeding practices, the entry in Column (K) will represent acres; in the case of strip cropping practices, the value of which is 75¢ for each two acres, each unit recorded in Column (K) would represent 2 acres. For liming practices credit shown should in all cases be expressed in tons of standard ground limestone equivalents, even though the liming material actually used was other than standard ground limestone.

10. Section XII of NER-422, "Summary of Practices." For convenience in obtaining the total number of units of each practice carried out, the number of units of each practice as recorded for each of several fields in Column (K), Section X, will be recorded in the columns in Section XII, inserting the number of each such practice in the column heading. The units thus entered in each column will be added, thus obtaining a total of each practice to be recorded on line 11 and later transferred to the application for payment.

11. Section XI of NER-422, "Summary of Land Use and Payment Items." This Section XI properly completed will contain all of the crop acreage items needed for the preparation of the 1940 application for payment.

- a. Column (A). 1940 acreage. There will be recorded in this column as totals for the farm a summary of 1940 crops called for in items 1 to 7, inclusive. The entries shall be obtained from Column (E) of Section X.

In case two or more allotment crops are grown consecutively on the same land, the second of which is entered as a circled entry in Column (E), the acreage of each of these crops will be recorded in this column. No entries in Column (A) will be circled. For example, if 5 acres of potatoes are planted on each of 4 fields and the potatoes on 2 fields are followed by commercial vegetables (shown as circled entries in Column (E)), the entry on line 3 of Column (A) of Section XI would be "20" acres, and the entry on line 5 would be "10" acres.

If there is double cropping on the same land of a single allotment crop, such as commercial vegetables followed by commercial vegetables, the acreage of the crop will be counted only once.

Line 1. Enter here the total acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1940.

Line 2. Make no entry on this line for non-wheat allotment farms. Verify the entry previously made for wheat allotment farms.

- Line 3. Enter here the acreage of potatoes planted on the farm in 1940.
- Line 4. Make no entry on this line.
- Line 5. Enter here the total acreage of commercial vegetables planted on the farm in 1940.
- Line 6. Enter here the acreage of wheat harvested in 1940 on non-wheat allotment farms only. The harvested acreage recorded on this line should represent the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.
- Line 7. If the acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940 is not more than 10 acres or the usual acreage, whichever is larger, or if all of the corn on the farm was harvested for grain in 1940, enter the total acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940.

If the acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1940 is larger than 10 acres or a higher usual acreage determined for the farm and both corn for grain and for silage is grown on the farm, and the farm is located in an area which the county committee determines to be an area where unusually good growing conditions for corn have existed in 1940 with the result that a smaller than normal acreage is required for silage, leaving a larger than normal proportion of the total acreage of corn to be harvested for grain, the following additional determinations will be made:

- (1) Determine the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes except popcorn, corn for canning, and corn classified as commercial vegetables, hereinafter referred to as corn for all purposes, grown on the farm in 1937, 1938, and 1939. This entry will be made in Section XI, line 7, in the space to the left of Column (D), as follows:
"Average 1937-39 corn, _____ acres."
- (2) Determine the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940.
- (3) If the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940 does not exceed the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes grown in 1937, 1938, and 1939, the acreage to be

entered on line 7, Column (A), and considered as harvested for grain will not exceed the 1940 acreage of corn planted for harvest as grain.

- (4) If the total acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1940 does exceed the average annual acreage of corn for all purposes grown on the farm in 1937, 1938, and 1939, the acreage to be entered on line 7, Column (A), and considered as harvested for grain, will be the acreage from which corn is actually harvested in 1940.

Line 8. Enter here the total of acreages recorded on lines 1 to 7.

- b. Columns (C) and (D). Items 1 to 7 inclusive. All of the entries for these items should again be verified to determine that they represent the finally approved acreage allotments, usual acreages, and yields for the farm. In the case of potato and commercial vegetable acreage allotments which, because of failure to plant 90% of the allotment, are reduced to 110% of the acreage planted, and in the case of tobacco allotments reduced to 110% of the acreage harvested, the acreage allotments as originally shown in Column (D) will be corrected to show such reduced allotments; these corrections will be made by drawing a line through the original entry and entering the reduced allotment just above.
- e. Column (D). Items 9, 10, and 11. The entries for these items will again be verified to determine that they reflect the proper acreages for the farm being operated in 1940.

In case the farm checker shows on his report that the farming unit operated in 1940 is not the same unit as was operated in 1939, the entries in items 9, 10, and 11 will be adjusted to reflect the change in farming unit. In all other cases these items will remain the same as originally determined and used in computing the 1940 soil-building allowance for the farm.

- d. Column (F). Transfer to line 1 the subtotal from line 8 of Column (A). Record on lines 2 to 10, inclusive, in this column a summary of the acreages of all other crops and land uses on the farm as shown by the field by field record in Column (E) of Section X. The total of cropland uses on line 11 of Column (F) should agree with the sum of the circled and uncircled entries as reported on line 18, Column (E), of Section X.

D. Procedure for Completing NER-423 by County Office.

1. Section I of NER-423, "Persons Interested In This Farm." The names and addresses of persons reported in this section as interested in the farm and the relationship of each to the farm should be checked to determine that such entries are legible and complete.

2. Section II of NER-423, "Other Farms In Which Persons Shown in Section I Have An Interest." In connection with entries in Column (B) of this section showing the names of operators and serial numbers of other farms in the

county in which a person sharing in the payment on this farm has an interest, a record should be maintained in the county office of all persons who are reported as having an interest in two or more farms in the county. Such record should be kept on the regular card index file maintained by the county office. Arrangements shall be made, in accordance with Section X-C of the regional bulletin (NER-400) to obtain reports of performance on all farms in the county in which a person has an interest. A record should be made in Columns (C) and (D) of any farms in other counties or other States in which any person whose name appears in Section I has an interest and which have not previously been entered by the farm checker.

3. Section III of NER-423, "Location and Description of Farm." An examination should be made of the data in this section to make sure that the land covered by the report of performance is adequately described and that any other land constituting a part of the farm covered by another report of performance is adequately described and identified.

4. Section IV of NER-423, "Materials Furnished As Grants of Aid--1940." Verify from office records the entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), and (D), to determine that they are complete and correct and represent the kind, amount carried over from 1939, amount furnished under the 1940 Program, and total, respectively, of materials furnished as grants of aid.

Verify the entries made by the farm checker in Column (E), as to the total amount of each kind of material shown in Section VIII of NER-423 to have been applied, and enter in Column (F) of Section IV of NER-423 the amount of each kind of material which is shown in Section VIII of NER-423 to have been used in accordance with the applicable grant of aid practice in NER-410 for the State. Then make the following determinations with respect to the entries in this section:

- a. Column (E). Total amount applied. Determine that the total amount applied is the same as the total amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material recorded in Column (E) as having been applied is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (E) is less than that shown in Column (D), examine Section IX for an explanation of the use made by the farmer of the materials furnished but which have not been applied. If all of the material furnished has not been accounted for return the report to the farm checker with the request that this information be obtained.
- b. Column (F). Applied for credit. Determine whether the amount of each kind of material applied for credit as shown in Column (F) is the same as the amount furnished as shown in Column (D). If the amount of material shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is greater than the amount shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine

which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column (F) as having been applied for credit is less than that shown in Column (D) as having been furnished, subtract the entry in Column (F) from the entry in Column (D) and enter the difference with red pencil prominently in Column (F) beside the original entry. This red entry represents the amount of material subject to a deduction at twice the regular rate unless a specific recommendation to the contrary is made by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

5. Section VII of NER-423, "Utilization of Land." The record of crops and land uses as shown in this section should be checked by the county office, together with the sketch map and notes turned in by the farm checker, to determine whether the acreages required by these instructions to be measured have been measured and whether the acreages computed from the measurements made are correct.

6. Section VIII of NER-423, "Soil-Building Practices Carried Out." The county office will check carefully the description of each and all soil-building practices as reported by the farm checker in Columns (B) and (C). The county office shall also verify the acreage figures entered in Column (E) to determine whether the acreages of practices required by these instructions to be measured have been measured, and whether the acreage computed from the measurements made are correct. If entries have been made by the farm checker in Column (F), such entries shall be verified by the county office. If no entries have been made in Column (F) by the farm checker, the county office shall compute and enter in Column (F) the number of units of each practice reported by the farm checker to have been carried out.

7. Section IX of NER-423, "Certifications." Check the entries in this section to make sure that the appropriate dates and signatures have been properly recorded.

8. Section X of NER-423, "Summary of Practices." This section is for use in summarizing the number of units of each soil-building practice carried out on the farm as recorded in Column (F) of Section VIII. Record at the top of columns in this section practice numbers of the practices carried out, and below them for totaling the units of the practice carried out.

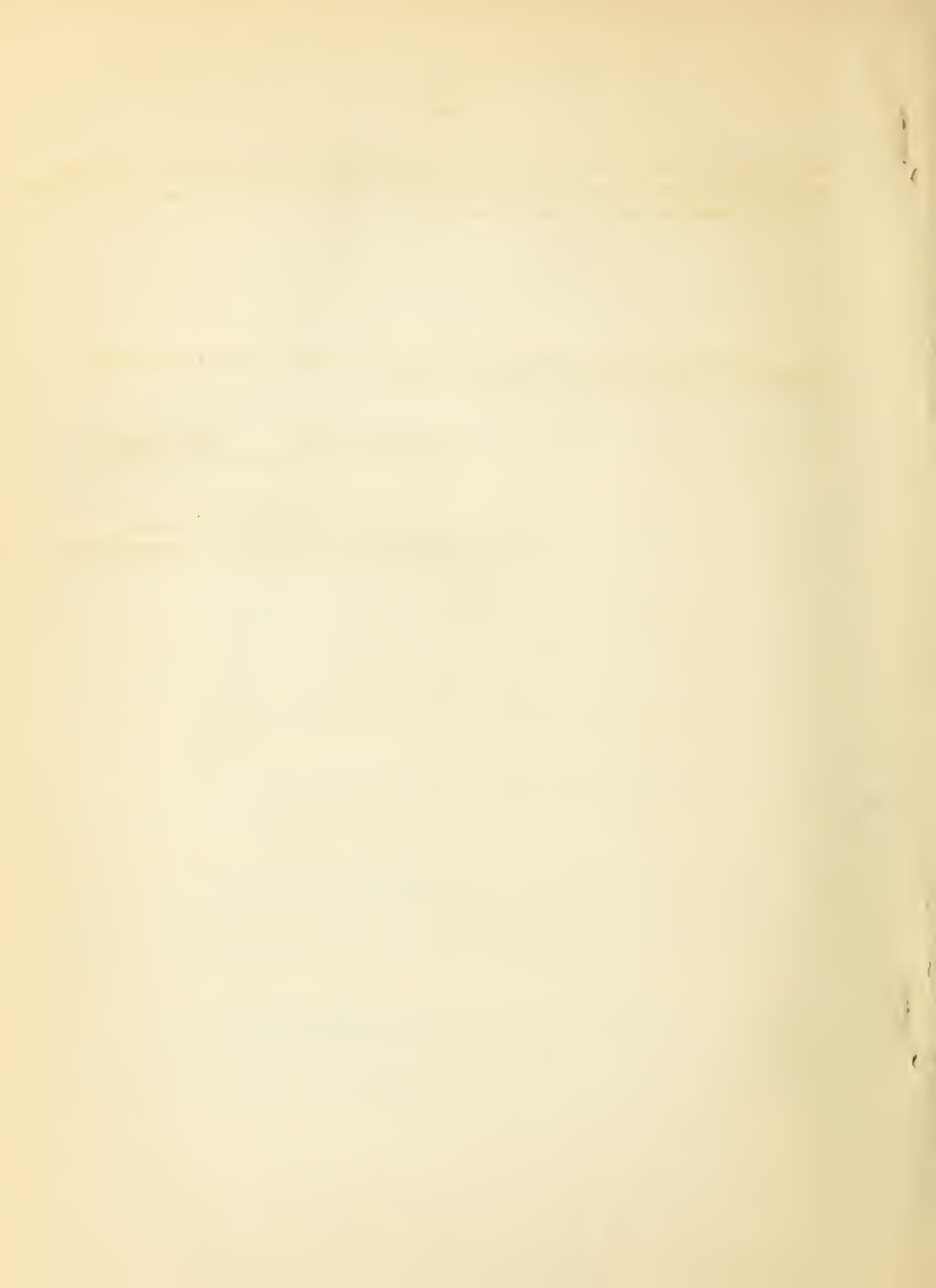
E. Materials Furnished by State or Federal Agencies. If the report of performance turned in by the farm checker shows that any labor or materials used in carrying out soil-building practices were furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but the record is not sufficiently complete to show the proportion which such

labor and materials were of the total labor and materials used in carrying out the practices, this information will be obtained from the agency reported to have furnished such labor or materials.

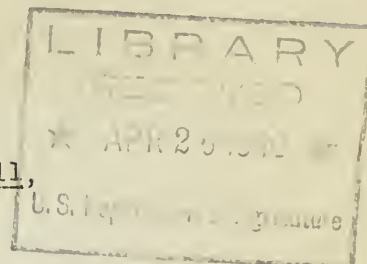
Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on May 20, 1940.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division



INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF FORM ACP-111,
"APPLICATION FOR 1940 PARITY PAYMENTS"

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF FORM ACP-111
"APPLICATION FOR 1940 PARITY PAYMENTS".

Section I. Persons Eligible to File Application

A. Application for a parity payment with respect to wheat may be made on Form ACP-111; "Application for 1940 Parity Payment" (hereinafter referred to as Form ACP-111) by any person who has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper in a farm (1) for which a 1940 wheat acreage allotment has been determined; (2) on which the 1940 planted acreage of wheat, as determined and recorded on Form NER-409, is not in excess of the 1940 wheat acreage allotment determined for the farm; (3) which is being operated in 1940; and (4) on which the county committee finds that the sum of the 1940 acreage of tobacco and wheat does not exceed the sum of the 1940 acreage allotments determined for these crops for the farm. Application may be made prior to the determination of the 1940 acreage of tobacco, inasmuch as the applicant in making application agrees to refund the payment made if full performance is not rendered under (4) above.

A farm will be considered to be operated in 1940 if it is tilled. A farm will be deemed to be tilled only if an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1940 wheat, tobacco, potato, and commercial vegetable allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

1. Seeded to a crop in 1940.
2. A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1940.
3. Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1940.
4. The State Committee finds that operation 1, 2, or 3 above was not carried out because of conditions beyond control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State Committee the Regional Director finds that the farm is actually operated in 1940.

B. Overplanting on Other Farms. Any payment which could otherwise be made to any person under "A" above may be withheld or required to be refunded (1) if the county committee determines that such person's share of the 1940 acreage of tobacco or wheat on other farms in the county in which the person has an interest substantially offsets the performance on the farm with respect to which payment might otherwise be made, or (2) if the State Committee finds that the person's share of the 1940 acreage of wheat or tobacco on any other farms in which the person has an interest substantially offsets the performance on the farm with respect to which payment might otherwise be made.

A person will be considered to have substantially offset the performance on a farm with respect to which a parity payment might otherwise be made if the county committee finds (1) that his aggregate share of the 1940 acreage of wheat on all farms in the county in which he has an interest exceeds the sum of his share of 1940 wheat acreage allotments determined for such wheat allotment farms and his share of the smaller of the wheat acreage harvested in 1940 or the 1940 usual wheat acreages determined for such nonallotment wheat farms; or (2) that his share of the 1940 acreages of wheat and tobacco on all farms in the county in which he has an interest exceeds the sum of his share of the 1940 acreage allotments determined for such allotment farms and his share of the smaller of the 1940 usual wheat acreages determined for such nonallotment wheat farms, or the 1940 acreage of wheat harvested on such nonallotment farms.

"1940 acreage of wheat" as used herein refers to the acres determined to be (1) the planted acres of wheat on a wheat allotment farm, and (2) the acres harvested for grain or any other purpose after reaching maturity on a nonallotment wheat farm. "1940 acreage of tobacco" as used herein refers to the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1940.

Section II. Land to be Included Under a Single Application

A single application for a 1940 wheat parity payment shall cover neither more nor less than a farm as defined in Section XII-C of Bulletin NER-400. Land considered as one farm for the purpose of obtaining a 1940 wheat parity payment will be the same land as that which is included in a farm under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section III. Determination of the 1940 Planted Wheat Acreage

The 1940 acreage planted to wheat on wheat allotment farms will be the acreage as certified to by the farm operator on NER-409 and determined according to the instructions contained in NER-408.

Section IV. General Provisions Relating to Payments

A. Payments restricted to effectuation of purposes of the Program. All or any part of any payment which would otherwise be made to any person under these regulations may be withheld or required to be refunded if the county committee finds he has adopted any practices which the Secretary determines tend to defeat any of the purposes for which parity payments are made.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under these regulations to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person

to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the Program.

B. Payments made without regard to claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of assignments or claims for advances (except indebtedness to the United States subject to setoff under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1940 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause the landlord or operator to receive a greater proportion of the payments than they would otherwise receive, payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount they would have received if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1939 had been continued in 1940, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1940 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

D. Deductions for association expenses. No part of the parity payment computed for any farm shall be deducted for county association expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with 1940 parity payments.

Section V. Preparation of Form ACP-111, "Application for 1940 Wheat Parity Payment"

A. General

1. After a "Report of 1940 Wheat Acreage Planted" (NER-409) has been obtained for the farm in accordance with Section III above, a Form ACP-111 will be prepared, with typewriter, in the county office for each farm determined by the county committee to be eligible for a 1940 wheat parity payment in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section I hereof. In counties designated as crop insurance counties, copies of FCI-22, verified by the State office and indicating the correct amount of the 1940 crop insurance premium, must be on file in the county office prior to the completion of Form ACP-111 for any farm which submitted an ACP-100, Revised, in payment of a crop insurance premium.

2. Applications for 1940 parity payments with respect to wheat (Form ACP-111) should be prepared and submitted immediately upon receipt of these instructions for all farms which, in accordance with Section I above, are determined to be eligible to file a Form ACP-111, and for other farms at such time as determination is made as to their eligibility, but not later than December 31, 1940, or an earlier date subsequently fixed by the Regional Director.

3. The entries to be made by the county office before the application is submitted to applicants for signature will be confined to those spaces on the form indicated by a dotted horizontal line. All solid horizontal lines are reserved for use in the Washington office, except as noted in Section V, C, 2, hereof.

4. Each application will be prepared in quadruplicate, including an original white copy and three yellow copies. The original and first copy will be transmitted to the State office, one copy will be given to the applicant, and one copy will be retained in the county office files.

5. All figures (acreage and percentage) shall be expressed to the nearest tenth; hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped; and hundredths amounting to more than five shall be considered as a whole tenth.

6. Any corrections on Form ACP-111 shall be made by drawing a light line through the original entry and entering the correct data immediately above or to the left of the original entry. Any such corrections shall be initialed by the committeeman whose signature appears in Section III thereof. If such committeeman is not available to initial the correction, such correction may be initialed by any member of the county committee, provided the committeeman who initials such correction also affixes his signature in Section III above the original signature.

B. Entries to be made in heading. Enter the word "Wheat" in the space designated for "Commodity". Enter the State and county code and farm serial number in the space provided therefor. Make no entry in the space provided for "Farm Number".

C. Entries to be made in Section I - Basic Data.

1. Item 1. Acreage planted. Enter here the total of the entries in Column (c) or (d) of Section III of NER 409, whichever represents the final planted acreage of wheat for 1940.
2. Item 2. 1940 acreage allotment. Enter here the 1940 wheat acreage allotment established for the farm as shown in Section I. of NER-409.

3. Item 3. Normal yield per acre. Enter here the 1940 normal wheat yield established for the farm in accordance with Section V. of NER-401. This figure should be obtained from Column (16) of Listing Sheet (NER-413).

4. Items 4 and 5. Make no entry. The entries for these items will be computed and entered in Washington.

D. Entries to be made in Section II.

1. Names and addresses of producers. Enter here in the spaces provided the names and addresses of all persons and only those persons who are determined to have a share in the proceeds of the crop as of the time of harvest. This information should be obtained from Section II (a) and (c) of NER-409.

2. Share of the payment. Enter in the column headed "Share" in Section II the percentage share of the payment to which each applicant is entitled. Such percentage shares will be obtained from Section II (d) of NER-409. The sum of all such percentage shares will equal 100%. Each person shall share in the payment on the same basis as the county committee determines, at the time they approve the application, he is entitled to share as of the time of harvest in the proceeds of the crop grown on the farm for harvest in 1940.

Insofar as it is possible, the county committee should determine that each person interested in a portion of the 1940 wheat parity payment is agreed upon the division of payment as entered in this section.

3. Notation for over-planting. In those cases where any of the persons whose names are entered in Section II are determined to be ineligible to receive a parity payment because of over-planting on any other farms, enter the words, "over-planted other farms" opposite the person's name in the column headed "amount".

4. Applicant's Indebtedness to the United States Government. Enter in the space directly under the applicant's address any debts due the United States government which appear on the county Register of Indebtedness. Enter the agency to which the debt is owed and the amount of the debt. This entry will be made in the following manner:

<u>Signatures, names, and addresses of producers</u>			<u>Share</u>	<u>Amount</u>
			:	:
	Name		:	:\$.
Address		:	:
	(Signature)		:	:
ACP-100 - \$7.50, FSA-372 - \$25.00			:	:

All debts owed by the applicant to the United States government as listed on the county office Register of Indebtedness, including requests for an advance to pay crop insurance premiums (ACP-100), will be entered on this line. In all cases where an entry is made on this line as a result of an advance to pay a 1940 crop insurance premium (ACP-100, Revised) a notation shall be made on the corresponding FCI-22 according to the instructions in Section IV of NER-412.

5. Signatures of applicants. After all the data as outlined above have been recorded on the application, the signature of each applicant should be obtained, in the space provided on the same line on which his name appears.

If for any reason the signature of a person otherwise determined by the county committee to be eligible for a share in the payment cannot be obtained, the reason for the failure of such person to sign should be written in the space provided for his signature, and such entry should be initialed by the county committeeman who signs in Section IV of the application. Payment may later be made to any such person if, within the time limit for accepting applications, he submits a supplemental application (Form ACP-111) properly executed by him and approved by the county committee.

The instructions and authorizations contained in Subsection F of Section II, NER-321, are applicable in the preparation of Form ACP-111, except where the applicant for payment is a married woman, in which case the full Christian name, additional initials, if any, and the husband's surname shall be given instead of showing the husband's name preceded by the designation "Mrs."; provided, however, that in cases where a married woman is signing the application in a fiduciary capacity and the authorization has been given to her by a court order or a simple trust agreement in her husband's name preceded by "Mrs.", the application shall be signed by her in her husband's name preceded by "Mrs.", together with the usual indication of the fiduciary capacity.

The certification of the county committee contained in Section III, which reads that "any person whose name has been typed in Section II hereof and whose signature appears in that Section is one and the same person", will, contrary to NER-321, permit the acceptance of signatures which are not as complete as the typed name. For example, if the typed name on the application is "John H. Doe", the following signatures will be acceptable:

J. Doe	Henry Doe
H. Doe	John H. Doe
J. H. Doe	J. Henry Doe
John Doe	John Henry Doe

In other words, signatures will be accepted unless they definitely disagree with the typed name: if the typed name is "John H. Doe", the signature "John W. Doe" will not be acceptable.

Section VI. Certificate of County Committee

After all the necessary data, including the signatures of the applicants, have been recorded on the application and approved by the county committee, a member of the county committee will sign the "certificate of the county committee" in Section III. The date on which the county committeeman signs the application may be entered in the space provided, but this entry is not required. Before application form ACP-111 is transmitted to the State office, each such form should be carefully checked to determine that:

1. All data have been correctly entered.
2. All corrections have been correctly initialed.
3. Each interested person has signed Form ACP-111 or there is a proper explanation as to why he has not done so.
4. All signatures of interested persons are genuine and are signatures of the same persons whose names are typed or printed on the application.
5. Debts owed the United States government are correctly entered.
6. A notation has been made in the column headed "Amount" opposite the name of each applicant who has substantially offset performance by overplanting on any other farms.

Section VII. Transmittal of Applications

A. Transmittal by county offices to State office. When transmitting the original and first yellow copy of applications for payment to the State office, the county office will prepare a transmittal sheet, NER-Office Form 77, for each transmittal. It is suggested that unless otherwise directed by the State office, no more than 25 applications be listed on one transmittal sheet. The following will be listed on and transmitted with a separate transmittal sheet:

1. Original applications.
2. Supplemental applications.
3. Suspended applications.
4. Applications for deceased payees.

B. Preparation of NER-Office Form 77. The county office will, for each transmittal of applications to the State office, prepare the entire set (all seven copies) of NER-Office Form 77 by making the following entries:

1. Enter the State and county code numbers and the names of the State and county in the spaces provided in the upper right-hand corner of the form.
2. "Kind of Form". In the space provided enter the phrase "1940 P.P."
3. "Form Nos." In the space provided enter the phrase "ACP-111".
4. "County Transmittal No." Insert here a number for each separate transmittal for payment of the 1940 Parity Payment applications. Irrespective of whether such applications are originals, supplementals, or suspensions, the transmittals should be numbered in numerical sequence, beginning with No. 1 and continuing until all applications have been transmitted.
5. "Number of applications being transmitted." The number of applications being transmitted in a separate transmittal as indicated by the classifications outlined in subsection A of Section VII above will be shown by a single entry in one of the boxes at the top center of the sheet in accordance with the following:
 - a. Show in the first box the number of original applications being transmitted for the first time.
 - b. Show in the second box the number of supplemental applications being transmitted for the first time.
 - c. Show in the third box the number of applications being transmitted which were previously submitted to, suspended by, and returned by the State office.

- d. Show in the fourth box the number of applications being transmitted which were previously submitted to and returned by the Examining Section in Washington. Each such application should have the Washington suspension memorandum (ES-130) attached.
6. Columns headed "Serial No.", "Name of Producer", and "Remarks". Show in these columns for all applications transmitted the serial numbers in numerical sequence of the farms covered by such applications and the names of the applicants, respectively, in the same manner as under previous Programs. List for each application the names of all applicants. Names of applicants should be listed in the same manner as on the application; for example, the name Frank A. Jones should be listed as "Frank A. Jones", not as "Jones, Frank A.". Make no entries in the column headed "Not for Use in Field".

C. Transmittal by the county offices to the State office.
After NER-Office Form 77 has been prepared as outlined above, the last (orange) copy labeled "Detach and Forward with Shipment to State Office" will be detached from the remainder of the set and forwarded in the same envelope with the applications to the State office.

Detach and retain the yellow copy labeled "Retain in County Office".

The remaining five copies of the set, including the three white, one green, and one pink, will be forwarded in a separate envelope to the State office at the same time the applications are mailed under separate cover.

After receipt by the State office of a shipment of applications and the related five copies of the transmittal sheet mailed under separate cover, the State office will stamp "Received" and the date of receipt on the orange copy and return it immediately to the county office for filing.

After the shipment of applications has been audited in the State office, the pink copy of the transmittal sheet will be returned to the county office, showing the suspended applications listed thereon, if any, and the date of transmittal to Washington of the approved applications. Suspended applications will be returned by the State office to the county office with this pink copy.

D. Transmittal by the State office to Washington (NER-Office Form 77). When received in the State office, the fourth (green) and the fifth (pink) copies of NER-Office Form 77 will be detached from the first three (white) copies. These two (green and pink) copies, retained intact with the carbon paper between, will follow the applica-

tions through the audit operations in the State office. The three white copies will be kept intact as a separate set and filed in the State office until the applications have been audited and are ready for transmittal to the Examining Section in Washington.

Space is provided on the fourth (green) copy in the column headed "For Use in State Office" for making a record of the State office operations. The suspension of applications will be shown by drawing a line through the serial number and name of each such suspended application.

When the State office audit has been completed, the number of applications which have been approved, the number suspended, and the number of no payment cases should be entered in the appropriate spaces on the green and pink copies. The sum of these entries will equal the total number of applications transmitted by the county office, as shown in the appropriate box at the top of the form.

Upon completion of the audit of applications in the State office, all suspended applications will be shown on the first three white copies by drawing a line through the same serial numbers and names of applicants as have been lined out on the green copy of the transmittal sheet. The date of the transmittal by the State office to Washington should be shown in the space provided therefor at the top of the form. The first transmittal of applications (ACP-111) will be number "1", and succeeding shipments will be numbered in sequence until all applications have been transmitted, regardless of whether the applications are originals, supplementals, or suspensions.

The green and pink copies may then be separated, the green remaining in the State office as a permanent record, and the pink copy being returned to the county office with suspended applications, if any, and showing the State transmittal number and the date on which approved applications were sent to Washington.

The third white copy will be returned to the State office by the Examining Section as a receipt.

Issued Mar. 1, 1940 with the approval of
the Administrator of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF FORM ACP-111,
"APPLICATION FOR 1940 PARITY PAYMENTS."

Section IV of NER-431 is hereby amended by adding the following:

E. Overplanting of Tobacco and Wheat. Prior to the transmittal of applications for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program in accordance with instructions contained in NER-431, for farmers who have received or made application for 1940 wheat parity payments, the following determinations will be made by the county offices:

1. Determine from the 1940 Report of Performance (NER-422) whether the share of each person who has made application for the 1940 wheat parity payment in the sum of the 1940 acreages of tobacco and wheat on the farm exceeds the sum of his share of the 1940 acreage allotments determined for these crops for the farm.
2. Determine whether any person who has made application for a 1940 wheat parity payment has substantially offset the performance on the farm with respect to which application for parity payment has been made by overplanting of wheat or tobacco on any other farm. This determination as to overplanting of wheat or tobacco on other farms will be made in accordance with Section I, subsection B, of NER-431.

If in accordance with item 1 above it is determined that the applicant's share of 1940 acreages of tobacco and wheat combined exceeds his share of the 1940 acreage allotments for tobacco and wheat combined on the farm for which application for parity payment has been made, or

if it is determined in accordance with item 2 above that there has been overplanting of wheat or tobacco on any other farm, a supplemental application for parity payment (Form ACP-111) will be prepared for each applicant. The data shown on such supplemental application should be the same as that shown on the original application (unless it has since been determined to be incorrect) and the supplemental application should also carry one of the following additional certifications of the county committee in Section III, (Additional Determinations) either:

"Payment refund due -- acreages of wheat and tobacco on this farm exceed allotments," or

"Payment refund due -- overplanting on other farms."

The transmittal of such supplemental application for 1940 parity payments to the State office will be at the same time as the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program applications (FER-420) for the same applicants. In addition there should be entered, in Section VII of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program application for payment in the case of applicants for whom supplemental parity payment applications are submitted in accordance with this supplement, the notation "See supplemental Form ACP-111."

Issued August 22, 1940, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Fortheast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued May 14, 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Division

Instructions on NER-435, "Estimated 1940 ACP Payments"



County estimates of participation and payments under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program are to be submitted to the Regional Office by July 1. In order to make this possible they should be forwarded from the county office to the State Office not later than June 20. The estimates may be made as soon as the 1940 data have been listed in final form on the commodity listing sheets and on NER-Office Form 55.

One copy of the estimates should be retained in the county office and two sent to the State Office, one of which is to be forwarded to the Regional Office. The State Office should review the estimates made and indicate any corrections on a separate sheet of paper attached to the copy sent to the Regional Office.

The data called for in the column "1939" may be filled in by the State Office. The "1940" column should be the best estimates the county committee can make, taking into consideration the records in the county office on the listing sheets, NER-Office Form 55, and any other records available.

I. Allotments.

"Acres allotted" should be the total of the acres allotted to the farms in the county by the county committee which the farmers have accepted.

"Acres for payment" are the acres allotted to those farms that will submit applications, including farms that may earn no payment for an allotment crop because of excess acreage but which will have some payment either by check or through grant-of-aid materials.

"Acres for deduction" are the acres in excess of the allotment on farms that will submit applications.

"Gross allotment payment" for each crop (wheat, potatoes, vegetables and tobacco) is the payment that will be earned by the farms submitting applications before deduction for excess acreage. It should be equal to the "acres for payment" times the average rate per acre for the commodity on the farms submitting applications. The rate per acre for such farms should not differ materially from the county rate based on the county normal yield. If it does, the reason for this should be stated on the back of the form.

"Gross deduction" for each allotment crop and corn usual is the deduction for the excess acreage grown in 1940 times the rate of deduction.

"Net payment or deduction" is the "gross payment" for the commodity less the "gross deduction". On individual farms it may be a net deduction, although for a county it will probably never be a net deduction except for corn usuals.

II. Payments.

"Total possible allotment payment" should be the total of the "gross allotment payment" for all the commodities in the county. For the individual allotment farms, it is the item which has been entered in column 37 of NER-Office Form 55 (see NER-417, Supplement 1). The item to be entered on this form, NER-435, should not be the total of all entries in column 37 unless the county committee believes every farm that has signified its intention to participate on NER-415 will actually participate. The total of the items entered in column 37 (see NER-417, Supplement 1) should be checked against the total of the estimates of the county committee on allotment crops in Section I of NER-435 in arriving at the "total possible allotment payment" to be entered in this section. If this item "total possible allotment payment" is changed because of this comparison, the "gross allotment payment" and "net allotment payment" in Section I for each allotment crop should be changed to bring them into agreement with the item entered here.

"Total net allotment payment" should be the total of the "net allotment payment" and "deduction" for the allotment crops of the county.

"Soil-building allowance" should be the total of the soil-building allowances for all farms on which applications are submitted and also those farms on which grant-of-aid material was or will be furnished in lieu of total payment and no applications submitted. It is the total for all such farms of the item recorded in column 36 of NER-Office Form 55 (see NER-417, Supplement 1), and the totals of this column should be used by the county committee in making its estimate. It should not be the total of that item if the county committee believes that some of the farms enrolled will not submit applications or secure grant-of-aid material. This item "total soil-building allowance" should include the increase in soil-building allowance because of the \$20.00 minimum but should not include the reforestation allowance or the hurricane practice allowance. The amount to be earned under the special reforestation allowance and hurricane clean-up practice allowance should be given separately below under "net reforestation payment" including grant-of-aid trees and "net hurrican payment".

The county committee should make sure that the data are entered in columns 36 and 37 of NER-Office Form 55 for all farms on which a payment is to be made either by check or by receiving grant-of-aid material.

"Net soil-building payment" is the sum of the smaller of the soil-building allowance or the amount earned by practices exclusive of the special reforestation and hurricane practices for all the farms to earn payment in the county, including farms receiving grant-of-aid material.

"Net reforestation payment" should be the best estimate of the payments to be made for reforestation practices not in excess of the \$30.00 special reforestation allowance.

"Net hurricane payment." The item to be entered here is the total of payments to be made for the hurricane clean-up practice, not to exceed \$60.00 on any one farm.

"Increase in small payment." This item is the amount by which the total payments in the county will be increased by reason of the small payment increase provision.

"Total farm payment" is the sum of the farm payments for all farms earning payment including those receiving grant-of-aid material but not submitting applications. It is the sum of the items "total net allotment payment", "net soil-building payment", "net reforestation payment", "net hurricane practice payment" and "increase in small payment."

III. Material Furnished.

The quantity to be entered under each item is to be the quantity furnished or to be furnished as grant-of-aid material under the 1940 program for all farms receiving materials whether applications will be submitted or not. The deduction for each kind of material will be the quantity times the weighted average rate for the county of the rates to be used in computing the deduction for materials from the farmer's payment. Write as a separate item any other material which may have been furnished.

"Total deduction" is the sum of the deductions under each item for materials furnished.

IV. Net Payment Before Deduction of Association Expenses.

This is the sum of the payments to the payees before deduction for county association expenses. The committee should consider if there are any other deductions which might affect this item and make it different from the total farm payment less the total deduction for materials furnished, such as double deduction for misuse of grant-of-aid material and any other amount by which application farms go on the register of indebtedness other than for deductions for materials as calculated under materials furnished; i.e., crop insurance, etc. If this item is other than the difference between the "total farm payment" and the "total deduction for materials furnished", the reason for it should be noted on the back with the amounts for each item.

V. Farms and Average Payment.

"Number of application farms" is the number of farms for which applications are to be submitted, counting as one all farms combined on one application.

"Number of farms, grant of aid only" is the number of non-allotment farms which are expected to receive the maximum amount of grant-of-aid material and those not expected to earn more than \$1.50 for practices other than practices carried out by materials received as grant of aid. It is to be expected that this number will change after the final check of the farms has been made.

"Total farms earning payment" is the sum of the two preceding items.

"Average payment before deduction of association expenses" should be the "net payment before deduction of association expenses" divided by the "total farms earning payment". A comparison of this item for 1940 with that for 1939 should give some check on the estimates made. If there is any substantial difference between the two averages, it should be noted on the reverse side of the form and explained. Care should be taken to see that the 1939 item is comparable and that grant-of-aid farms are included in computing the average. The data are requested in this form as it is not possible at this time to determine definitely just which farms will not submit applications.

VI. Estimated Number of Applications by Months.

The estimate called for on the reverse side is to get a schedule of applications by months.

VII. Comments.

In addition to the comments noted above, enter anything which will affect the payment earned and anything which will make payments greater or less than the payments in 1939.

Attention is called to the importance of making as accurate an estimate as possible. Should the estimates be low, the resulting rate of deduction for county expenses will be too high, with a lower payment going to the farmer. On the other hand, these estimates will be used to determine the reduction, if any, to be made in the rates of payment for allotments, allowances, and practices; and if the estimates are too high, the reduction in rates will be greater than necessary with the result that payments to farmers will be less.

If it should appear from later information that the estimates submitted are significantly in error in any respect, corrections should be forwarded to the Regional Office. The checking of applications may reveal that farmers will earn a larger or smaller proportion of their payment than had been anticipated,

or that fewer or more farmers were complying than had been estimated. However, the estimates should be as accurate as possible for such corrections may be received after all rates are established.

Caution should be used in making comparison of the estimates with the early applications which may be submitted. A study of the average payment by the percent of total applications submitted during 1938 and 1939 shows that there is a great variation in the average payment earned on applications submitted from time to time in every State. The average payment may vary 10 percent or more until 50 percent or more of the applications have been received. This fact and also that an early estimate is required is the reason for basing estimates on records in the county office rather than taking a sample of farms checked.

A. W. Manchester

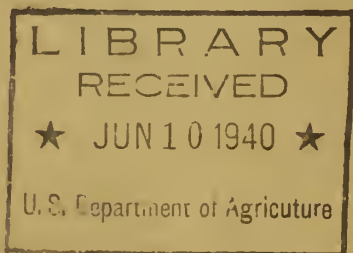
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

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Regular

NER-432

The **AAA Notebook**

**Northeast
Edition**



**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION**

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**United States
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.**

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THE AAA NOTEBOOK

NORTHEAST EDITION

This book makes available to AAA field workers in a brief and concise form information concerning the farm problem and the provisions of the AAA program.

As new and additional information is compiled, supplemental pages will be provided for this loose-leaf binder. You may insert additional pages for personal notations.

References are listed on most pages to assist you in obtaining other information on the subject by means of leaflets or other publications generally available either at your AAA office or from the Department of Agriculture.

Abbreviations used in listing of references or sources include "*BAE*" for Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "*Secretary's Report*" for "Report of the Secretary of Agriculture," 1938 Edition; "*ACP-1939*" for the Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin for 1939; "*ACP-1940*" for the Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin for 1940; and the "*AA Act*" for the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The pages in the AAA Notebook are grouped according to general subject-matter. Pages within each group are numbered consecutively.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 1940

NY - 5 1940



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PURPOSE OF THE AAA FARM PROGRAM

Conservation of the Nation's soil resources is the first purpose of the AAA farm program. The 1938 Farm Act seeks:

1. To prevent waste of soil fertility.
2. To provide for an orderly, adequate, and balanced flow of farm products in interstate and foreign commerce.
3. To help farmers obtain their fair share of national income.
4. To help consumers obtain an adequate and steady supply of foods and fiber at fair prices.

SOIL WASTE

OVERPRODUCTION is one of the largest causes of soil destruction. It wastes soil through unused harvests and through needless exposure to erosion. The AAA emphasizes means for avoiding it.

BALANCED PRODUCTION

Balanced production and guaranteed supplies through the Ever-Normal Granary are direct steps in soil conservation. A farmer who grows more soil-depleting crops than he can sell at a fair price robs himself of his capital; he wastes his soil fertility and his labor.

Ref.: AA Act; Secretary's Report.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY MEANS STABILITY

The Ever-Normal Granary of the AAA Farm Program aims at continuous and permanent abundance.

RESERVE IN GRANARY

(1) The provisions call for yearly supplies of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice, large enough for domestic and export requirements and for normal carry-overs.

RESERVE IN SOIL

(2) Shifts to soil-conserving crops mean a potential production reserve for emergencies—an Ever-Normal Granary of soil fertility.

RESERVE AGAINST FAILURE

(3) Crop insurance for wheat protects farmers against crop failure and protects consumers against exorbitant prices.

PROTECTION FOR CONSUMER

(4) The general public is protected against artificial as well as actual shortages. Marketing quotas can be proclaimed only when supplies are large, and commodity loans will be available only when accumulating stocks threaten price collapse. The Granary cannot be used to take unfair advantage of consumers.

The Ever-Normal Granary means orderly marketing of an abundant production at prices fair to both farmers and city buyers.

Ref.: AA Act; G-93.

AAA—THE FARMER'S OWN PROGRAM

The AAA farm program provides varied means by which farmers can meet local and national problems as they arise. It is many-sided in its approach to a solution of problems of production, distribution, and farm income.

General use of the AAA farm program by cooperating farmers will make possible the achievement of the goals expressed in the Act which is designed to benefit agriculture and advance the welfare of the Nation.

FEATURES OF THE FARM PROGRAM

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES.—To improve soil fertility, improve the physical structure of the land, and to prevent erosion.

ACREAGE ADJUSTMENT.—To conserve the soil by avoiding wasteful overproduction and bring a better balance between supplies and markets.

CROP INSURANCE.—To guarantee farmers wheat to sell every year.

STORAGE LOANS.—To permit systematic storage of food and fiber surpluses from big crop years, and to protect the value of commodities against sudden price declines by giving farmers opportunity to market their commodity in a more orderly manner.

SURPLUS BUYING.—To increase domestic consumption by distributing surpluses to the needy, as through the Stamp Plan.

EXPORT SALES.—To keep for the United States its fair share of the world market.

MARKETING QUOTAS.—To hold surpluses from the market until needed, when a two-thirds majority of growers approve.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS.—To afford farmers a means of marketing such products as milk, fruit, and vegetables in a more orderly and profitable manner.

RESEARCH.—To develop new and expanded industrial uses for farm products through research in four regional laboratories.

OVER-PRODUCTION WASTES FERTILITY

The AAA program aims at conservation in two ways:

(1) Through soil-building practices which return fertility already used and which prevent soil erosion.

(2) By adjusting soil-depleting crops to requirements in order to prevent wasting fertility by producing surpluses nobody wants.

ALLOTMENTS MEAN CONSERVATION

The adjustments are made through acreage allotments. A total national soil-depleting acreage allotment is established large enough to produce all the soil-depleting crops needed for domestic consumption, exports, and a safe reserve.

One part of this total allotment is the "general acreage allotment" for general crops, such as oats, barley, rye, etc. (in area A).

PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL CROPS

Another part is made up of the acreage allotments for special crops, such as wheat, corn, etc. These special allotments are the acreages estimated as needed to produce enough of the crops for domestic needs, exports, and a safe reserve.

Compliance with acreage allotments is voluntary.

Ref.: AA Act; G-83; G-93.

HOW ALLOTMENTS ARE ESTABLISHED

The NATIONAL acreage allotment for any crop is established by the Secretary on the basis of prospective needs for domestic consumption, exports, and reserves during the coming year. That is, the total production needed in bushels or pounds is divided by average yields to obtain the national allotment in acres.

STATE AND COUNTY

This allotment is then divided among the STATES and COUNTIES on the basis of previous acreage planted to that crop in that State or county, with adjustments made for abnormal weather conditions, trends, and for participation in previous AAA programs. Thus each State and county gets its fair share of the national allotment.

FARM

County allotments for wheat and corn are apportioned to individual FARMS on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Thus the share of the national allotment each farm receives takes into account the amount it has been producing in the past as well as the amount that it should supply if operated on a sound, soil-conserving basis.

Ref.: AA Act; G-83; ACP-1939.

COMMERCIAL AREAS

“Commercial Area” or “Commercial County” designations are made in the AAA program in order to confine the operations of special-crop provisions to areas that will help promote the program’s objectives.

MINOR AREAS OMITTED

The commercial-area provisions make it unnecessary to administer the program for a special crop where the crop is secondary and unimportant.

Areas which normally produce a commodity on a commercial basis which may contribute to a surplus problem for that commodity may be designated a “commercial area.”

FOUR TYPES

The four special soil-depleting area designations in the 1940 program are those for corn, peanuts, potatoes, and vegetables.

The commercial area provisions, which include the establishment of an acreage allotment, are intended to stabilize acreages of crops.

TWO PAYMENTS

Producers in the designated areas who do not exceed their acreage allotments for the special crops and who fulfill other soil conservation requirements will receive conservation payments on the normal yields of their allotments and price adjustment payments on wheat, cotton, corn, and rice, where special acreage allotments apply for those crops.

Ref.: ACP-1940.

CROP INSURANCE PART OF EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

Crop insurance for wheat guarantees participating farmers some wheat to sell every year, regardless of unavoidable crop losses.

GROUP CARRIES LOSSES

Through this program, the wheat industry as a whole rather than the individual grower carries the burden of crop losses.

Wheat farmers may insure either one-half or three-fourths of their average yield of wheat.

PREMIUMS IN WHEAT

Premiums are in terms of bushels of wheat per acre, and are carried by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in actual wheat in storage.

The wheat in reserve is for only one purpose: to pay crop losses of insured farmers. The reserve cannot be reduced except to pay losses. It is outside of marketing channels and cannot be used for price manipulation.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

This reserve acts as a vital part of the Ever-Normal Granary in maintaining a more stable supply of wheat. Because of this service in the public interest, the Government pays administrative and storage costs.

PARTICIPATION IN 1939 AND 1940

Policies were issued in the first year to some 166,000 wheat growers in 32 States, insuring production of about 61 million bushels or more than 7½ million acres of wheat land. As of December 31, 1939, payments equivalent to the value of about 10 million bushels had been made on 52,000 claims of loss, chiefly in the winter wheat belt.

As of December 31, 1939, over 317,000 wheat growers had paid premiums to insure crops to be harvested in 1940. These premiums, amounting to the equivalent of 11½ million bushels, covered over 9 million acres and insured a production of about 89 million bushels.

PARITY—PRICE AND INCOME

Price adjustment or "parity" payments are made directly to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, or tobacco in order to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring farm income and purchasing power nearer the pre-war level.

Congress appropriated \$212,000,000 in 1938 and \$225,000,000 in 1939 for this purpose. The amount of price adjustment money allocated to each of the commodities is determined by the amount by which farm income from the production of each commodity is below parity income. Payment to producers is made contingent upon compliance with provisions of the AAA program.

PARITY PRICE

Parity price for an agricultural commodity is defined in the AA Act as "that price . . . which will give to the commodity a purchasing power with respect to articles farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period" (except for tobacco, the base period is August 1909 to July 1914 or pre-war period; for tobacco, August 1919 to July 1929). Parity price also reflects the relationship of current interest rates, tax payments, and freight rates to those in the 1909-14 period.

PARITY INCOME

The Act also defines parity income as "that per capita net income of individuals on farms from farming operations that bears to the per capita net income of individuals not on farms the same relation as prevailed . . . from August 1909 to July 1914."

FARMERS ADMINISTER THE FARMERS' PROGRAM

The AA Act is an expression of national policy for solving farm problems. Its form was inspired by farm leaders, and in its enactment Congress recognized that the farmers themselves, aided by agricultural technicians, were the ones most qualified to plan and direct the program locally.

The AAA supplies a channel through which the demands, the experience, and the knowledge of farmers have flowed to contribute their part in the operation of the program.

Through the regional divisions, State committees, county agricultural conservation associations, and county and community committees, the national farm program is linked with the individual farms.

FARMER REPRESENTATION

The nucleus of local administration is the Community Committee of three farmers. Fellow farmers voting by secret ballot, elect these committeemen in annual elections.

Representatives of all communities in the county choose three farmers to serve as the County Committee. Its functions are to administer and adapt the national program to local needs.

To the State Committee, also composed of farmers, falls the responsibility of directing the program within the State so as to meet local conditions and serve the broad national interest.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

The program provides safeguards for agricultural and economic democracy. Marketing quotas must be approved in referendum by two-thirds of the producers affected; local administration is left to community and county committees, and the success of the program is the farmers' own responsibility.



THE CORN PROGRAM

Corn growers cooperating in the AAA Farm Program can take definite steps to stabilize market supplies and prices of corn by:

(1) **ACREAGE ADJUSTMENT.**—The corn acreage allotments, which apply only in the commercial corn area, are established in such proportions as to make available enough corn, together with corn grown outside the commercial area and the corn carried over from previous crops, for needs in this country, exports, and a safe reserve supply.

Producers staying within their allotments are eligible to receive payments for cooperation. Producers unable to participate fully may earn part payment.

(2) **CORN STORAGE LOANS.**—Loans are offered cooperating farmers to protect prices by holding surplus corn off the market until needed, and to establish an Ever-Normal Granary of supplies.

(3) **MARKETING AND STORAGE QUOTAS.**—When corn supplies rise to burdensome levels, marketing quotas may be voted by farmers to stabilize production and prices. The Act sets the marketing quota level at 10 percent above normal domestic consumption, exports, and carry-over.

(4) **SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES.**—Full benefit payments are possible only if cooperating farmers complete the full amount of soil-conserving practices necessary to reach their soil-building goal.

Ref.: 38-Corn-1; 38-Corn-3.

THE CORN LOAN PROGRAM

Corn loans constitute the keystone in the Ever-Normal Granary. They protect consumers from high prices in times of crop failure, and make it possible for farmers to avoid selling their corn on an overburdened market.

RATES BASED ON SUPPLY

Loans are offered cooperating farmers if the crop is greater than a normal year's home needs and exports, or if the farm price of corn falls below 75 percent of parity.

If marketing and storage quotas are in effect, loans are offered to cooperating farmers at the full rate; to noncooperators at a smaller (60 percent) rate, and only on the amount they are required to store.

The act forbids loans to either cooperators or noncooperators if marketing quotas are rejected in the producer referendum.

The corn loan rate depends upon the size of the current crop.

LIVESTOCK MEN BENEFIT

Livestock feeders also benefit from the corn loans and the Ever-Normal Granary. Carry-overs are made larger, and so supplies of feed become more stable and dependable.

Because alternating surpluses and shortages of corn are necessarily followed by increases and decreases in livestock numbers, an Ever-Normal Granary for corn is the necessary basis for stabilizing market supplies and prices of livestock and livestock products.

Ref.: 3S-Corn-1; 3S-Corn 3.

RESEALING AND STORAGE

In the fall of 1939 the third big corn crop in a row made it possible for the first time under AAA to create an effective Ever-Normal Granary. In previous years corn carry-over averaged about 7 percent of the current crop, compared to 30 percent for wheat in the years 1930-39. Even a 20-percent reserve of corn would last only 3 to 5 months for livestock feeding.

To obtain a more adequate reserve of corn in the Ever-Normal Granary, farmers were offered in July 1939, renewals of maturing loans on 257 million bushels of 1937 and 1938 corn. Farmers extending their loans retained title to their corn by arranging storage on their farms or in local elevators, and earned a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel for storing corn the additional 12 months. Approximately 150 million bushels of the 257 million bushels were resealed either on farms or in country warehouses.

Purchase of steel bins to store shelled corn delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation in payment of loans due August 1, 1939, provided needed expansion of storage space and brought nearer to fulfillment the plan of an Ever-Normal Granary in the country. Country storage in the steel bins near the farm or point of consumption also eliminates costs of movement to and from terminals.

Rates and amounts of corn loans

Year	Rate	Bushels under loan ¹
	<i>Cents</i>	
1933-34.....	45	271,000,000
1934-35.....	55	20,000,000
1935-36.....	45	30,777,000
1936-37.....	55	1,030,000
1937-38.....	50	47,000,000
1938.....	57	² 9,635,961
1938-39.....	57	³ 227,491,634
1939.....	57	⁴ 150,000,000

¹ Includes loans by both Commodity Credit Corporation and local agencies.

² Resealed corn.

³ Reported on June 12, 1939.

⁴ Estimated.

CORN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The United States is neither a principal exporter or importer of corn. Our export corn goes chiefly to Canada, little abroad. Heavy imports follow short domestic crops when high prices will defray transportation costs and tariff (25 cents a bushel) and leave something for foreign growers. In such years imports provide needed feedstuffs for livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers.

Second highest exports since 1900 occurred in 1937-38: 130 million bushels. Crop failures in Argentina boomed our exports, just as drought in the Corn Belt stimulated corn prices and imports into this country in 1935-37.

Corn: Imports and exports since 1920

Year beginning October	Imports of corn	Domestic exports ¹	Net exports	Net imports
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
1920.....	1,059,246	115,372,567	114,313,321	-----
1921.....	104,485	167,806,036	167,701,551	-----
1922.....	153,836	63,695,411	63,541,575	-----
1923.....	2,295,223	21,811,439	19,516,216	-----
1924.....	2,892,483	10,486,314	7,593,831	-----
1925.....	356,952	25,423,755	25,066,803	-----
1926.....	3,749,837	18,008,554	14,340,833	-----
1927.....	2,939,940	20,223,405	17,619,453	-----
1928.....	341,807	41,733,784	41,399,109	-----
1929.....	845,526	8,963,441	8,119,368	-----
1930.....	1,386,181	3,119,299	1,733,416	-----
1931.....	377,468	4,435,720	4,058,252	-----
1932.....	172,743	8,885,773	8,713,030	-----
1933.....	881,973	4,811,610	3,928,415	-----
1934.....	36,951,682	1,143,017	-----	35,811,633
1935.....	21,089,088	867,102	-----	20,228,442
1936.....	103,643,135	431,679	-----	103,236,828
1937.....	1,809,293	140,202,142	138,382,817	-----
1938.....	442,286	34,369,321	33,927,035	-----
1939.....	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Corn and meal in terms of grain.

Source: Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

DAIRYING AND THE FARM PROGRAM

Several phases of the Farm Program have materially helped dairy farmers.

STABILIZATION

Low grain and meat prices are the biggest threat to the dairy industry. They bring the grain farmer and livestock feeder into the dairy business.

Through stabilizing grain supplies and prices the AAA Conservation program helps protect dairymen from unnecessary expansion in dairying such as occurred in 1929-33.

MARKETING MEASURES

Stabilized conditions under which milk producers can market their product are the goal of milk-marketing agreements which affect approximately 1,200,000 dairy farmers. The milk-marketing agreements for fluid milk establish minimum prices for producers. These minimum prices, which milk distributors are required to pay, reflect feed prices and supplies and are consistent with the public interest in assuring an adequate and safe supply of wholesome milk for consumers.

DISEASE ERADICATION

More than 121,000,000 tests have been applied to cattle in nearly 10,000,000 herds, and 2,600,000 cattle have been removed from herds under Federal disease-eradication programs since 1934. Indemnity payments for diseased cattle total over \$58,000,000.

DAIRYING—Continued

BUTTER LOAN PROGRAM

Through a Federal loan program for butter, the Dairy Products Marketing Association, an organization composed of eight regional marketing cooperatives organized under Government sponsorship, has been authorized to buy and store up to 25,000,000 pounds of butter during the 1939-40 fiscal year. The butter bought by the DPMA is to be available for later resale to the commercial trade, or to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution, at prices to cover at least the loan value of the butter, which includes the costs plus handling and carrying charges. Under the 1938-39 program, the DPMA bought 114,000,000 pounds of butter, most of which was sold to the FSCC or relief distribution.

SURPLUS BUYING

The butter loan program supplements and is coordinated with relief purchase programs which totalled approximately \$72,000,000 for dairy products from October 1933 through June 1939, including about \$38,000,000 for the 1938-39 fiscal year ending June 30.

The purposes of the loan program for butter, the product of about half of the commercial milk production in the United States, and of the surplus removal programs are to help improve returns to producers by encouraging a reasonable degree of market stability for dairy products, and to provide a means of getting part of the surpluses consumed by the unemployed and other needy families.

THE RANGE PROGRAM

The AAA range program seeks to conserve one of the nation's great natural resources as a means of obtaining:

(1) A more efficient and stable livestock production year after year.

(2) A steadier supply of meat for the nation's consumers.

(3) A steadier income for the range operator.

The range program means wise planning for improvement of individual ranches. Operators, county AAA committeemen, and qualified range technicians pool their knowledge and experience to work out a sound program.

An allowance, based on grazing capacity, is calculated for each ranch, and the operator may earn this allowance by carrying out a number of approved range conservation practices at specified rates.

DEFERRED GRAZING

The most important part of the program is that which deals with restoration of the range by giving the native grasses a chance to reseed naturally.

STOCK WATER DEVELOPMENT

Stock water development contributes to range conservation. It reduces trampling of the forage by livestock and causes a more even distribution of stock on the range.

EROSION CONTROL

Other practices help control erosion and increase vegetative cover by retarding run-off and making use of the available water.



WHY A WHEAT PROGRAM

Principal reasons for a wheat program are to protect the income of the wheat farmer and to conserve the soil. Domestic consumption and foreign demand for United States wheat limit the amount of wheat which farmers can expect to sell at a fair price.

STABLE CONSUMPTION

CONSUMPTION REMAINS FAIRLY STABLE.—Average annual per capita consumption of wheat as food for human beings for the 4-year period beginning July 1, 1925, was 4.3 bushels. This average decreased slightly to 3.9 bushels for the next 5-year period, 1929-33, and to 3.7 bushels for 1934-38. Total domestic consumption of wheat increases slightly when wheat prices are low in relation to other feeds and more wheat is fed to livestock.

LIMITED EXPORTS

WORLD MARKETS GLUTTED.—After a record-breaking world production in 1938 and a crop nearly as large in 1939, the world 1939-40 supply of 5,429,000,000 bushels set a new all-time high record. The world has 5 bushels for every 4 bushels it needs. In 1938-39, surplus-producing countries had available for export a supply exceeding 900 million bushels while world import takings were only about 600 million bushels.

SURPLUS

LOW PRICES.—Production has increased but consumption and export outlets have not. This situation means surpluses and low prices unless farmers cooperate to meet the problem.

WASTE.—Production which creates price-depressing surpluses uses up soil fertility, a great natural resource which the Nation and the farmer cannot afford to waste.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WHEAT PROGRAM

Working together in a single year under the new wheat program, U. S. wheat farmers have made outstanding progress toward a workable policy. In the face of a depressed world wheat situation, U. S. wheat farmers during the last year improved their domestic supply situation, and domestic farm prices of wheat ranged from 25 to 35 cents a bushel above the normal relationship with world price.

ACREAGE.—U. S. farmers, recording a high percentage of compliance with 1939 acreage allotments, reduced seedings 19 percent under 1938. Of the 65 million acres seeded, an estimated 55 million acres were harvested.

SUPPLY.—Production in 1939 was 755 million bushels. With a carry-over on July 1, 1939, of 254 million bushels, the 1939-40 domestic wheat supply was 1,009 million bushels, approximately 75 million bushels less than for 1938-39.

EXPORTS.—Under the 1938-39 export program, the United States sold 118 million bushels for export, and of this 107 million bushels was actually exported by June 30, 1939.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY.—Through the AAA, farmers have created an effective Ever-Normal Granary. The U. S. carry-over on July 1, 1939, was 254 million bushels, more than 100 million bushels greater than the average of the 1920's. About 85 million bushels were stored under 1938 loans. Of the 170,000 wheat growers who insured their 1939 crop about 30,000 growers collected indemnities of approximately 6,000,000 bushels.

HIGHER INCOME.—The Liverpool price of wheat usually is well above the U. S. farm price. For example, in August 1938 the average U. S. farm price was 34 cents below the Liverpool price. In May 1939 both the U. S. farm price and Liverpool averaged about 63 cents. The spread had changed about 34 cents in favor of U. S. farmers.

But in addition to price benefits, wheat farmers who were AAA cooperators through the loan and parity and conservation payments, in 1939, were able to realize at least 80 to 90 cents a bushel.

WHEAT EXPORT PROGRAM

During the 1938-39 marketing season, the United States embarked upon a program to maintain our fair share of the world wheat market in face of growing competition for shrinking world markets. A new export program has been announced for 1939-40.

During 1938-39, the wheat part of the combined wheat and flour export program operated through purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in U. S. markets, and resale of the wheat to U. S. exporters at prices enabling exporters to sell in world markets.

The revised program for 1939-40 includes three methods for assisting exports. (1) The flour export plan is unchanged. Under it, definite export payments are made directly to U. S. exporters. (2) Authority to buy and resell wheat is continued for use in handling Commodity Credit Corporation loan wheat taken over by the FSCC. (3) Other wheat exports are assisted through direct payments to U. S. exporters under a bid-payment plan. This makes fuller use of normal channels of trade. Export payments are determined on basis of the differentials existing between the domestic wheat price and world prices and the cost of transportation to world markets. Consideration is also given such factors as class of wheat, port of exportation, and ocean freight differentials.

For 1938-39, exports sales of U. S. wheat and flour totaled approximately 118,054,000 bushels. Of this, about 107,000,000 bushels were exported by June 30. Of the total sales, about 93,754,000 bushels were assisted at a cost of about \$25,700,000. Estimates indicate the export program, together with the wheat loan and adjustment programs, were factors in lifting the U. S. wheat price up to 35 cents above the normal world relationship.

The export program, made necessary by world conditions and policies of other wheat exporting nations, is not a "dumping" plan, but enables our exporters to sell wheat in world markets at world prices.

Ref.: U. S. D. A. press releases, July 18 and August 11, 1939.

WHEAT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The United States wheat trade is on an export basis.

In the year closed June 30, 1939, the United States exported 107 million bushels of wheat (including grain and flour from United States wheat) and has a program for encouraging exports again in 1939-40.

EXPORTS RETURN

In only 4 years since the Constitution was signed has the United States been a net importer of wheat for human consumption. In 3 of these years, 1934, 1935, and 1936, wheat was imported because of small crops caused by drought and rust. But after the 1937 crop, we resumed our export position and sold 100 million bushels or more of United States wheat abroad in each of the 2 years. Although this was partially due, during 1938-39, to the wheat-export program, imports of wheat and flour for domestic use were 634,000 bushels in 1937-38 compared with 271,000 in 1938-39.

Practically no wheat is now being imported, either for human or livestock consumption.

For the 5 years (1928-29 to 1931-32) prior to the drought and rust years, the average annual imports of milling wheat and flour for domestic use were only 41,000 bushels.

IMPORTS PAY TARIFF

All wheat imported for human consumption pays a duty of 42 cents a bushel.

Wheat unfit for human consumption and imported for livestock feed pays a tariff of 5 percent of its money value.

Ref.: G-93.

WHEAT IMPORTS MEET BARRIERS

Virtually all governments have put up barriers against wheat imports as a means of aiding their wheat producers or conserving their small gold supplies. These measures in the principal importing countries in Europe include monopoly organizations and control of import trade, milling quotas, import quotas, import permits and licenses, and special taxes. The situation in some of the individual countries may be noted as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM.—Domestic production subsidized by high guaranteed prices. Renewed encouragement for further expansion has recently been announced with bonus given for plowing up grasslands. The British Government has also recently established full control over the grain trade and imports into the country.

ITALY.—Government-fixed price, regulated sales, strictly controlled foreign trade, and an import duty equivalent to about 64 cents a bushel (August 1939).

GERMANY.—Fixed prices and price margins; compulsory delivery of all domestic wheat fit for human consumption; distilling and feeding restricted; strictly controlled foreign trade.

FRANCE.—National wheat board sets prices at a high level, controls imports and exports. Import duty equivalent to 69 cents a bushel (August 1939).

NETHERLANDS.—Fixed prices and monopoly control, milling quotas and special taxes.

SWEDEN.—Import control, mixing regulations, import taxes (equivalent to about 32 cents per bushel) and an import duty equivalent to about 26 cents per bushel (September 1939).

Ref.: Foreign Agricultural Service, BAE.

WHAT OTHER WHEAT COUNTRIES DO FOR PRODUCERS

Taking the world as a whole, more farmers are dependent on wheat production for a living than on that of any other crop. Consequently, wheat has received first consideration in drafting agricultural relief measures. In virtually every country, whether it exports or imports wheat, some form of government assistance is designed to increase the price received by domestic producers.

ARGENTINA.—Until recently the Grain Regulating Board has purchased wheat at minimum guaranteed prices established by the Government. Since the war those minimum prices have been discontinued.

AUSTRALIA.—A Wheat Industry Assistance Scheme for maintaining the price of wheat sold for home consumption at a stabilized level has been in effect, together with measures for drought relief and for converting submarginal wheat lands to other uses. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Commonwealth government has announced a new program whereby it will acquire control of the new crop and establish a compulsory wheat pool.

CANADA.—Canadian Wheat Board buys from a producer up to 5,000 bushels of his 1939 crop at a fixed price (70 cents); all over 5,000 bushels grown by same producer in 1939 may be sold to cooperatives at somewhat lower fixed price (60 cents or the open market price). Thus growers are protected and cooperative marketing encouraged. Control of exports has also been announced as a war measure.

DANUBE BASIN COUNTRIES.—Complete Government control of wheat exports. In these countries the most effective means of moving wheat into export has proved to be bilateral treaties or agreements with certain wheat importing countries of Europe.

SOVIET RUSSIA.—All trade in wheat is Government controlled.

CIGAR TOBACCO PROGRAM

About 55 percent of all cigar-leaf tobacco grown in the continental United States is produced in the Northeast Region. There are three major kinds of cigar-leaf tobacco: (1) Cigar wrapper tobacco comprising Type 61, Connecticut Valley Shade Grown; (2) cigar binder tobacco comprising Type 51, Connecticut Valley Broad Leaf, Type 52, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, and Type 53, New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed; (3) cigar filler tobacco comprising Type 41, Pennsylvania Seed Leaf grown in the Lancaster County area.

Cigar tobacco growers by participating in the AAA farm program can take definite steps to stabilize market supplies and prices of tobacco and to conserve their soil resources by:

ACREAGE ADJUSTMENT.—Tobacco acreage allotments are established under the Agricultural Conservation Program each year and are designed to make available on the basis of the normal yield enough of each kind of tobacco which, added to the carry-over from previous years, will give a supply fully adequate to meet the needs of this country, reasonable exports, and a safe reserve. Growers who plant within their tobacco acreage allotments and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program can qualify for their full conservation payment. Producers unable to participate fully may earn part payment.

Connecticut Valley Shade Grown, Type 61, is not included in the acreage allotment program since the growers and handlers operate under a marketing agreement instituted in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

CIGAR TOBACCO PROGRAM—Continued

MARKETING QUOTAS.—When the total supply of cigar filler, Type 41, or all other filler and binder tobaccos combined, exceeds the quantity which could be reasonably expected to be marketed and exported during the next marketing year, plus a safe reserve, a quota is proclaimed, and the producers decide in a referendum whether they want to regulate marketings and thereby maintain or raise prices. A two-thirds majority vote is required to have quotas in effect. The act sets the marketing quota level at 5 percent above a normal supply. The quota, when in effect, will be on the basis of the actual production of the acreage allotments. To date the total supply of these tobaccos has not risen to such an extent that it has been necessary to proclaim a marketing quota.

TOBACCO LOANS.—Loans may be offered to protect prices by holding surplus tobacco off the market until it is needed. Such loans have not been made on cigar-leaf tobacco except to a limited extent in southern Wisconsin.

PARITY PAYMENTS.—Parity payments may be made to producers planting within their acreage allotment when the prices received by all farmers growing cigar filler and binder tobaccos fall below 75 percent of parity. Parity payments have not been made on cigar-leaf tobacco as the average price has not fallen below 75 percent of parity since the passage of the act.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES.—Full benefit payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program are possible only if the cooperating farmers carry out sufficient soil-building practices on their farms to earn their soil-building allowances. In this way, farmers may conserve and improve their soil fertility.

THE VEGETABLE PROGRAM

A commercial vegetable program was initiated with the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program to stabilize the acreage of commercial vegetables and thereby stabilize the incomes of vegetable growers at a reasonable level, and provide plenty of supplies at a fair price for consumers. A similar provision is included in the 1940 ACP.

COMMERCIAL AREA.—The Vegetable Program applies in counties or administrative areas for which the 1936-37 average acreage of commercial vegetables (other than potatoes, sweetpotatoes, cantaloups, and annual strawberries) is 200 acres or more. A county may be considered as a non-commercial vegetable county if the State Committee, with the approval of the AAA, determines that the distribution of commercial vegetables grown in the county is confined to small local markets, that there is no tendency toward acreage expansion within the county and that the elimination of the county would not jeopardize the effectiveness of the program.

ALLOTMENTS AND PAYMENTS.—Commercial vegetable acreage allotments are established for eligible farms in commercial vegetable counties under the 1940 program. The allotments are made on the basis of the average acreage in commercial vegetables in 1936 and 1937 or the average of a later period adjusted to the 1936-37 level. They will be determined for farms on which an average of 3 or more acres of land are normally planted to commercial vegetables except in certain areas designated by the AAA where they will be determined for farms on which the average acreage is 1 or more.

Payments at the rate of \$1.50 per acre are made to producers in commercial vegetable counties for keeping their acreages of commercial vegetables within their allotments and deductions of \$20 are made for each acre of commercial vegetables planted in excess of vegetable acreage allotments, or on nonvegetable allotment farms in excess of 3 acres. Deductions will apply to each acre planted in excess of the minimum of 1 acre on nonvegetable allotment farms in special areas.

THE VEGETABLE PROGRAM—Continued

PRACTICES.—Payments for soil-building practices, such as liming, mulching, plowing under green manure crops, or leaving cover crops on commercial vegetable lands, are also available to producers. The amount of payment to be earned by the use of these practices is limited by the total soil-building goal for each farm.

HOME GARDENS.—An effort will be made in the 1940 program to encourage home gardens in areas where there is a deficiency of food grown for the farm family. Payment at the rate of \$1.50 is provided for growing a garden on a farm in accordance with specifications issued by State Committees.

VEGETABLE MARKETING AGREEMENTS.—To even out the flow of vegetables to market, particularly when large output brings the threat of destructive marketing and subsequent injury to consumers through reduced crops and high prices in following seasons, vegetable-marketing agreements are available to growers within a producing area. The industry, growers, and shippers, take the initiative in applying for and designing the program. After public hearings on the agreement, the producers in the area affected are given an opportunity to vote on the proposed program. If the agreement is signed by handlers of at least 50 percent of the volume of the commodity, and if the program is approved by two-thirds of the growers voting, by number or by volume of the commodity, the marketing-agreement program can be put into effect and is binding on all handlers of the commodity within the area.

SURPLUS REMOVAL.—Surplus buying by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation acts to bolster prices and prevent waste when unavoidable surpluses of vegetables occur. FSCC purchases are distributed through State welfare agencies to persons on relief. These operations supplement the efforts of farmers to improve selling conditions through marketing agreement programs or other means.

POTATOES UNDER THE AAA

BACKGROUND.—The potato is the leading vegetable in the United States. The total crop averaged annually about 358 million bushels during 1921-30 and had an average farm value slightly under \$359,000,000. Average production increased to about 380 million bushels during 1931-35 and the average farm value dropped to about \$204,000,000. Prevailing demand is for from 360 to 370 million bushels annually. Fluctuations in acreage and yields have brought years of big crops and low prices, and in other years small crops and high prices. Consumers, however, did not obtain the full benefit of low producer prices since service charges are fixed by handlers. The production of a crop that will be fair to both consumer and producer is the problem of potato producers.

THE POTATO PROGRAM

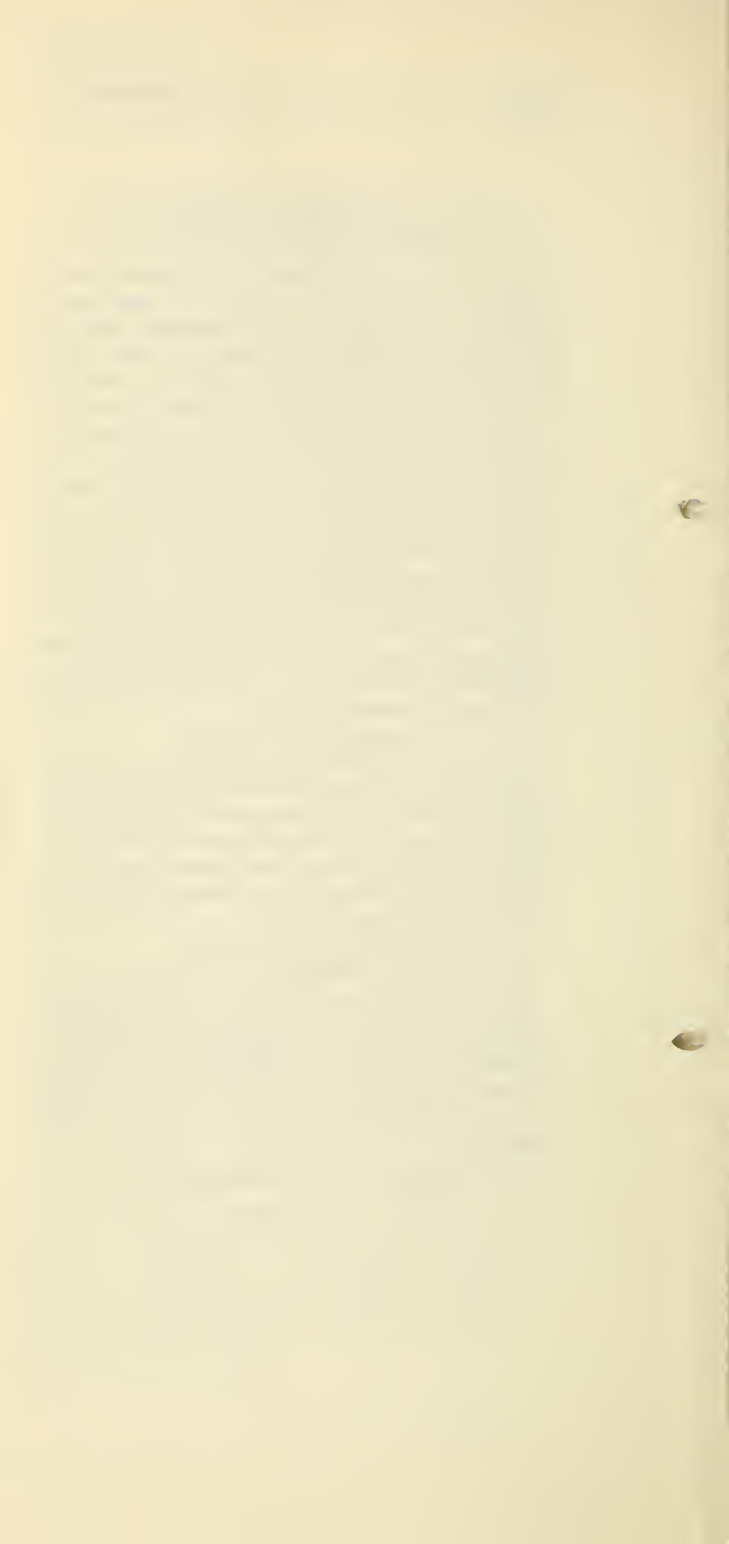
The purpose of the potato goal and the acreage allotment in the AAA program is to stabilize potato production as much as possible by avoiding extremes of very high and low acreage.

The national potato goal is between 3,100,000 and 3,300,000 acres.

IN COMMERCIAL AREAS

Potato-acreage allotments are established for commercial producers in designated commercial potato-producing areas. Growers who plant within their 1940 allotments will earn payments of 3 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their allotments.

Ref.: ACP-1940; U. S. D. A. Technical Bulletin No. 7.



THE COTTON PROGRAM

Cooperators in the cotton program may work together to obtain their fair share of the national income, to increase domestic and foreign use of American cotton, to conserve and rebuild the soil, and to protect consumers by maintaining a stable and adequate flow of cotton to market. The program includes:

ACREAGE ADJUSTMENT.—Each farmer's acreage allotment represents his share of a desirable national acreage. The national acreage allotted for 1938, 1939, and 1940 has resulted in a reduction of approximately 35 percent in the farmer's normal acreage.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES.—To improve soil fertility and prevent erosion.

PAYMENTS.—Soil-conservation payments assist farmers to meet the unavoidable costs of better land use and balancing supplies with demand; price adjustment payments bring cotton income closer to parity.

MARKETING QUOTAS.—When the market supply becomes excessive, quotas, if approved by producers, may be applied to help regulate the amount of cotton marketed. Producers who market in excess of their marketing quotas pay a penalty on the excess marketings.

LOANS.—Cotton loans (not available when quotas are rejected) provide farmers with the means to withhold their cotton from market until prices are more favorable.

EXPORT PROGRAM.—Payments on exports of lint cotton and cotton goods are designed to restore the normal competitive position of American cotton in world markets and to assure the United States its fair share of export trade.

USE OF SURPLUS COTTON.—In an effort to get more cotton used, the Government is trying to develop new uses and outlets.

THE NEED FOR A COTTON PROGRAM

The farm population is very dense in the Cotton Belt and one-third of all the farm people in the United States live on farms on which cotton is grown. This pressure of population for income has caused excessive acreages of cotton to be grown, and at the present time there are excessive supplies of cotton both in the United States and in the world. Normally, American cotton farmers have sold half or more than half of their crop on foreign markets in competition with foreign growers and at world prices, which have often been depressed. Since the World War it has become increasingly difficult to sell normal quantities of American cotton abroad.

In the Cotton Belt a high percentage of the cropland is devoted to soil-depleting, intertilled crops, resulting in large areas being eroded and depleted. The lack of universally adapted perennial or biennial legumes in the South makes it necessary to plant winter crops, in most cases with imported seed, and summer crops.

WORLD STOCKS HIGH.—World carry-over of American cotton reached an all-time high as of August 1939 when it was estimated at 14 million bales. Including 1939 production of 11.7 million bales, this indicated a total supply for 1939-40 of 25.8 million bales which is equal to 2 years use at the average rate of consumption for the 10-year period 1928-37.

CONSUMPTION LOW.—Despite the second highest domestic consumption in 10 years, world use of American cotton in the year 1938-39 was more than 10 percent below the 1928-37 average. Declining foreign purchases accounted for much of the loss. Increasing production of synthetic textiles and nationalistic trade policies abroad concern every American cotton producer through restriction of his markets.

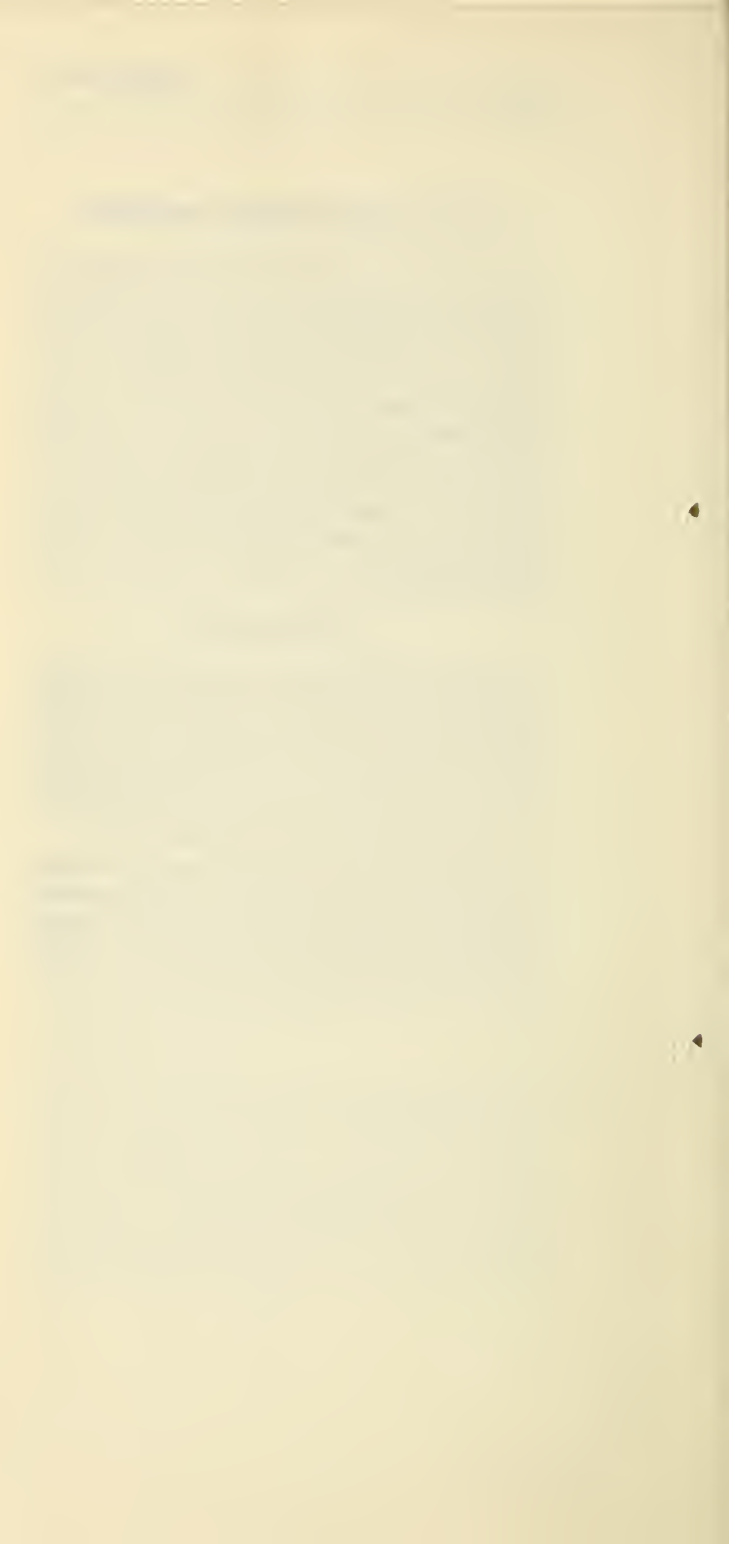
THE COTTON EXPORT PROGRAM

A program to assure the United States its fair share of the world cotton markets was announced, effective July 27, 1939. Under the program payments would be made on exports of lint cotton produced in the United States and on exports of cotton goods produced and processed domestically. When announced, the program was described as a temporary plan intended to benefit the entire cotton industry and to re-establish the nation's position in world cotton markets. The export program makes use of the established system of trading, payments going to the exporter.

HOW IT WORKS

Under the program an exporter makes application for payment and furnishes proof of exportation of cotton or American-produced and processed cotton goods. He will be paid, if his claim is acceptable, at a specified rate per pound, net weight basis, of lint cotton exported, and at equivalent rates for cotton goods.

The rates of payment may be varied, if deemed advisable, in order to maintain our competitive position and offset price disparities. It was originally announced at 1½ cents a pound and subsequently has been reduced.



THE CONSUMER AND AAA

The city worker is more than a passive user of finished agricultural goods. He is a partner with the farmer in the country's business life. He takes farm goods, not just to eat and wear, but to process, distribute, and transport, and to combine with other materials to produce industrial goods.

NONFARM WORKER'S MATERIALS

Every nonfarm worker draws upon agriculture for two kinds of materials: One kind for immediate personal use and the other kind for use as raw material in his own employment.

HIS MARKETS

The nonfarm worker depends on agriculture as a market. From him the farmer buys machinery, fertilizer, transportation, building supplies, as well as newspapers, magazines, books, and motion pictures.

The consumer needs more from agriculture than just a supply of low-priced commodities. He needs the farmer as a customer.

The consumer has an interest in the farm as a going concern.

DOES AAA MEAN SCARCITY?

Farmers wonder why they of all people should be accused of scarcity.

INDUSTRY

From 1929 to 1934, for example, industry's "plow-up" of production was greater than that of agriculture. Factory production in industries using nonagricultural raw materials in 1934 had decreased 42 percent from the 1929 level. For the same period the volume of factory production using agricultural raw materials was down only 15 percent. Industry's "plow-up" of production in nonagricultural industries during the period was 27 percent greater than that of industries using agricultural products.

AGRICULTURE

In 1937 farmers' production of their 53 leading crops was 13 percent above the 1923-32 average and 7 percent greater than in the previous record-breaking year 1931. In 1938 it was 5 percent above the 1923-32 average.

The new Farm Act provides for nearly double the carry-overs of corn and wheat that have been customary in the past.

The farm program is one of balanced abundance and not a scarcity program.

Ref.: "Administered Price and Market Price," G-47; General Crop Report, December 1938.

THE FARM TENANT PROBLEM

Except in the Northeastern States, farmers in most parts of the country have been slowly losing ownership of the land for half a century. The 1880 Census showed 25 percent of the farmers of the United States were tenants; by 1935 this figure had increased to 42 percent. For the past 10 years the number of tenants has been increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year.

In addition, thousands of farmers who are owners insofar as title is concerned are as insecure as tenants because in some areas the farmers' equity is as low as one-fifth of the total value of farm real estate. In 1880 the equity of farm operators in farm real estate in the United States as a whole was about 62 percent of the value of all farm real estate. By 1930 the proportion had fallen to 41 percent, and by 1935 to 39 percent.

Increasing tenancy is closely associated with the problem of soil erosion and depletion. Renters who move frequently, as most renters do, plant a relatively high proportion of their farms to soil-depleting crops. The renter who moves frequently mines the soil; he has little interest in soil conservation.

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

In 1937, Congress recognized this problem by passing the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This act provides loans to help a limited number of competent tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers purchase their own land. Ten million dollars was appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, and 25 million dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938. The Farm Security Administration is carrying out the program.

Funds have been allotted to each State and Territory on the basis of its farm population and prevalence of tenancy. Loans were made in 333 counties in 1937-38, and in 726 counties in 1938-39.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The volume of industrial production and the purchasing power of consumers is "the other half of the farm problem."

Curtailment of factory production means unemployment for industrial workers and decreased demand for the things farmers produce. The farmer, forced to adjust expenditures to shrinking income, postpones purchase of farm equipment and repairs and so intensifies the adverse influences bearing on his income.

THE FARMER'S MARKET.—Three-fourths of farm income arises from the sale of food products, but the farmer does not get a constant share of the consumer's dollar. He benefits most when consumer income rises, just as he suffers most when city purchasing power falls.

About 65 percent of national income is paid in wages and salaries. Although city wage earners and lower-salaried workers spend about 35 percent of their income for food, total retail expenditures for food are only about 20 percent as great as all nonagricultural income.

RETAIL FOOD SALES.—The close relationship between consumer income and retail expenditures for food and the changing proportion of the retail food dollar which has gone to the farmer since 1929 are shown below:

Year	Nonagri- cultural income payments ¹	Retail food sales ²	Ratio food sales to income	Farmers' percent of retail food dollar ³
	<i>Millions of dollars</i>	<i>Millions of dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
1929.....	73,542	14,887	20.2	47
1930.....	68,456	13,857	20.2	44
1931.....	59,303	12,066	20.3	38
1932.....	46,551	9,623	20.7	33
1933.....	43,174	8,973	20.8	36
1934.....	49,164	10,002	20.3	40
1935.....	52,770	10,830	20.5	45
1936.....	61,559	11,644	18.9	44
1937.....	65,282	12,163	18.6	45
1938.....	60,236	11,526	19.1	40

¹ Estimates based on U. S. Department of Commerce income and retail sales data.

² Based on Bureau of Census and Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce data.

³ Based on BAE studies covering 58 foods. Adjusted in 1933-35 to include processing taxes.

Source: P. H. Bollinger in *The Agricultural Situation*, December 1937.

FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT DECLINES

The total farm-mortgage debt of approximately 7 billion dollars outstanding on January 1, 1939, was 27.5 percent below the total for January 1, 1929, and about 34 percent below the peak of about 10.8 billion dollars reached in 1922-23. The farm-mortgage debt now stands at a level approximately equal to that in 1918. The decrease has been general throughout the United States with the exception of the New England Region.

FEWER FORECLOSURES SINCE 1933

Since 1933, the number of forced farm sales has declined substantially. This decline has applied to each of the nine geographic regions.

During the 12 months ending March 15, 1933, there were 54.1 such sales per thousand farms. By the year ending March 15, 1939, this had dropped to 16.8 per thousand farms.

FARM BANKRUPTCIES DOWN

The number of farm bankruptcies in the United States in the year ending June 30, 1938, was only about 30 percent of the total for the year ending June 30, 1933. The decline was from 5,917 to 1,799.

(See next page for detailed figures by years and geographic divisions.)

Ref.: Agricultural Finance Review, November 1939 and BAE reports.

*Estimated number of forced farm sales¹ per
1,000 of all farms, 12 months ended Mar.
15, 1933-39*

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
United States.....	54.1	39.1	28.3	26.2	22.4	17.4	16.8
New England.....	19.8	20.1	18.9	16.8	14.4	13.3	12.7
Middle Atlantic.....	28.3	26.2	23.9	21.6	16.5	14.1	13.5
East North Central.....	43.9	32.0	23.5	22.1	19.0	13.5	13.5
West North Central.....	72.0	50.9	40.6	38.0	31.7	27.0	26.9
South Atlantic.....	59.5	40.7	24.5	21.3	17.6	13.6	13.4
East South Central.....	63.5	44.9	30.6	26.9	22.4	14.0	12.4
West South Central.....	51.2	34.3	22.9	22.0	20.2	16.5	15.5
Mountain.....	52.8	44.1	35.7	36.0	33.4	27.3	24.2
Pacific.....	44.1	37.1	24.6	25.8	23.1	19.1	17.5

¹ Includes sales from delinquent taxes, foreclosures of mortgages, bankruptcies, loss of title by default of contract, sales to avoid foreclosure, and surrender of titles or other transfer to avoid foreclosure.

*Farmer bankruptcies, years ended June 30,
1933-38*

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
United States.....	5,917	4,716	4,311	3,642	2,479	1,799
New England.....	164	171	123	108	139	84
Middle Atlantic.....	514	420	457	313	228	208
East North Central.....	2,020	1,384	1,055	1,045	574	419
West North Central.....	1,277	983	877	837	454	324
South Atlantic.....	601	699	735	442	339	270
East South Central.....	494	399	431	346	259	125
West South Central.....	371	329	307	278	189	147
Mountain.....	167	131	101	69	73	67
Pacific.....	309	200	225	204	224	155

*Estimated farm mortgage indebtedness,
Jan. 1, 1929, 1932, 1936, 1939, by regions*

[Thousands of dollars]

	1929	1932	1936	1939
United States.....	9,756,559	9,214,004	7,638,867	7,070,896
New England.....	162,858	184,500	177,571	186,574
Middle Atlantic.....	472,613	469,020	411,207	400,681
East North Central.....	1,917,596	1,757,767	1,517,589	1,409,046
West North Central.....	3,734,571	3,342,008	2,610,766	2,290,887
South Atlantic.....	546,157	465,927	418,166	397,024
East South Central.....	439,773	401,762	348,800	340,396
West South Central.....	1,091,781	1,081,423	906,683	831,806
Mountain.....	551,371	577,436	476,788	445,915
Pacific.....	839,839	934,161	771,297	768,567

FARM INCOME

From a 15-year peak of slightly over 11 billion dollars in 1929, cash farm income in the United States dropped to about 4½ billion in 1932.

In 1933, when Agricultural Adjustment Act benefit payments were paid during the last 5 months, the farm income climbed back to more than 5 billion dollars, and continued its climb to more than 9 billion in 1937, slightly above the 1930 total.

For 1938, cash farm income dropped to about 8 billion dollars and then rose to about 8½ billion in 1939. The 1939 level was 6.5 percent less than in 1937, but 82 percent more than in 1932.

In 1939 farm purchasing power was 4 percent higher than in 1926. At the low point in 1932 farm purchasing power was only 64 percent of the 1926 level.

Following are yearly totals of farm cash income since 1926, including Government payments for the years 1933-39, and indices of prices paid by farmers and of farm purchasing power:

Year	Farm cash income ¹ (millions of dollars)	Index of prices paid by farmers ² (Aug. 1909-July 1914=100)	Index of farm purchasing power ³ (1926=100)
1926.....	10,529	155	100
1927.....	10,699	153	103
1928.....	11,024	155	105
1929.....	11,221	153	108
1930.....	8,833	145	90
1931.....	6,283	124	75
1932.....	4,682	107	64
1933.....	5,409	109	73
1934.....	6,720	123	80
1935.....	7,542	125	89
1936.....	8,499	124	101
1937.....	9,111	130	103
1938 ⁴	8,081	122	98
1939 ⁴	8,518	121	104

¹ Cash income from farm marketings, including Government payments beginning in 1933.

² For commodities used in living and production.

³ Farm cash income divided by the index of prices paid by farmers and the result expressed as a percent of 1926.

⁴ Preliminary.

MORE ACRES THAN MARKETS

From 280 to 285 million acres are required annually to feed the American people. This varies little from year to year. Almost as much land was required to supply the American table in the depth of the depression as at the height of prosperity.

About 20 to 25 million acres more are required annually for nonfood products such as cotton, tobacco, and flax.

It is estimated that 25 to 35 million acres will supply all the products which can be exported during the next few years.

30 MILLION ACRES

Altogether, markets can be found for the products of about 335 million acres of average land. However, the United States has 360 to 365 million acres from which crops are normally harvested. This means the American farmer has roughly 30 million surplus acres for products without markets.

ACRES GAIN; MARKETS SHRINK

Some of these problem acres are a hold-over from the World War when the harvested acreage jumped from 320 million acres to about 360 million acres, an increase of 40 million acres. Although a growing population has increased domestic consumption since the early 1920's, other factors such as increased efficiency have offset much of this gain. The shift from horses and mules to tractors and automobiles has lost the farmer the market for feed from about 35 million acres. Another factor has been the shrinking world wheat markets.

RELATED FARM AGENCIES

FSA (Farm Security Administration) was created to help needy and low-income farm families through loans of various types to become self-supporting. Loans are accompanied by guidance in sound farming methods to make sure that money is used to the best advantage. Types of help offered:

Standard rehabilitation loans, emergency rehabilitation loans, community service loans, medical aid loans, tenant purchase loans, farm debt adjustment, tenure improvement, homesteads projects, camps for migrant families, and grants for urgent necessities.

FCA (Farm Credit Administration)¹ and the institutions operating under its direction provide a complete and coordinated credit system for agriculture by making available to farmers long-term and short-term credit, through local National Farm Loan Associations and Production Credit Associations. It also provides credit facilities for farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations.

SCS (Soil Conservation Service) has charge of physical land use adjustment programs—erosion control, the farm part of flood control, the water-facilities program—submarginal land purchase and development, and farm forestry. It furthers soil conservation through (1) assistance to local soil conservation districts, (2) demonstration projects, (3) research and investigation, and (4) dissemination of information.

REA (Rural Electrification Administration)¹ was organized to facilitate the introduction of electric service to persons in rural areas not served previously and to promote greater use of electric power. It makes loans for electric distribution systems and for wiring, appliances, and plumbing to local cooperative associations of users.

¹ Transferred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by Executive order under provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939.

Ref.: U. S. Government Manual and the agencies listed.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE AAA

The conservation of soil, water, and trees is stressed in the national AAA farm program. In wildlife conservation, these same practices are of primary importance. Crops that provide feed and cover and protect the soil from erosion are essential practices in conserving and increasing birds and game. By retarding water run-off and lessening soil erosion, these crops are also of importance in improving stream conditions for fish and other forms of water life.

MORE LAND UNDER COVER.—Under the AAA program, more than 40 million acres have been shifted from soil-depleting crops into legumes and grasses. Altogether, more than 50 million acres, or nearly one-sixth of our farm land, are devoted each year to soil-conserving crops and practices. Of this, about 30 million acres consist of new and additional seedings of legumes and grass primarily for pasture, meadow, and soil conserving purposes. The remaining 20 million acres are devoted to such practices as terracing, strip-cropping, planting adapted trees, shrubs and grass in gullies, planting farm woodlots and windbreaks, and where needed, the construction of ponds and reservoirs and the maintenance of ground water levels.

FOOD AND COVER FOR WILDLIFE.—All of these practices contribute directly to wildlife conservation by increasing the crops and trees which wildlife needs for food and cover throughout the year.

Under the AAA range program, the restoration and protection of range forage is encouraged, and more than 20,000 ponds and reservoirs have been created in the dry areas of the range country. These ponds extend from Canada to Mexico and provide fresh water feeding and resting ponds for wild ducks and other birds in their migratory flights, as well as water holes for native wildlife.

The present basic program of soil, water, and tree conservation is contributing toward the conservation and increase of wildlife in America.

WAR AND THE AAA

"For six and a half years the AAA has been used by farmers through one emergency after another. We have had surpluses, droughts, Supreme Court decisions, and surpluses again. And now we have war.

"No one is able to gage accurately what lies ahead. Our natural impulse, of course, has been to look back to 1914 and to see what happened then and in the years that followed. But 1939 is not 1914. Situations today are far different.

"I think that most farmers feel that the safest thing to do is to stay with the AAA farm program. It provides the machinery for adjusting the production of major crops as quickly as necessary to any changes in demand which may occur.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY.—"The Ever-Normal Granary is designed for peace time, but it is especially useful in a world at war. Today in the disaster of war, farmers are more able to take advantage of the Ever-Normal Granary, and . . . it is a great safeguard to the consumer.

CONSERVATION.—"In this present situation, farmers need to hold the very substantial gains they have made in soil-conservation and soil-building during the last few years. More than any other thing, soil conservation accomplishments are a net gain to our national productive capacity and to our national farm plant.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE.—"After the present war is concluded we know that farmers will face once more the problem of finding a market for the export crops produced in this country. We know that farmers will face once more the problem of adjusting acreage. We know that farmers will continue to face the problem of maintaining fair prices and income just as they did after the last war. After the last war, farmers were left to go it alone. This time they will have the machinery of the AAA to cushion the shocks . . . In the AAA farmers are ready for both the immediate problems and the problems that will arise after this war is ended."—*Excerpts from address by R. M. Evans, Administrator, of the AAA.*

*Agricultural conservation payments paid or
to be paid under the 1936, 1937, and 1938
agricultural conservation programs*

State	1936 pro- gram ¹ as of June 30, 1937	1937 pro- gram ¹ as of June 30, 1938	1938 pro- gram ¹ as of June 30, 1939
Alabama.....	\$10,928,248.82	\$8,767,724.00	\$17,466,056.87
Arizona.....	1,143,609.11	1,176,143.00	2,583,207.30
Arkansas.....	10,313,820.40	9,585,782.00	17,535,855.95
California.....	4,257,754.65	5,995,145.00	7,674,636.87
Colorado.....	5,216,021.03	5,754,401.00	4,712,802.98
Connecticut.....	378,099.33	335,393.00	450,793.77
Delaware.....	328,940.16	463,621.00	588,820.62
Florida.....	1,415,020.60	1,694,961.00	3,004,459.10
Georgia.....	11,537,194.21	9,432,911.00	17,702,168.34
Idaho.....	2,894,740.18	1,944,679.00	2,492,312.98
Illinois.....	16,744,762.70	9,001,497.00	18,594,058.79
Indiana.....	10,578,143.24	6,430,213.00	10,578,498.80
Iowa.....	28,181,006.55	18,208,669.00	28,210,792.44
Kansas.....	19,429,694.73	15,346,865.00	15,775,600.42
Kentucky.....	11,322,882.90	11,027,580.00	9,831,713.80
Louisiana.....	7,605,663.96	6,687,980.00	10,365,360.66
Maine.....	346,485.71	854,263.00	1,934,360.76
Maryland.....	1,441,029.34	1,429,554.00	1,676,486.31
Massachusetts.....	216,769.92	367,293.00	447,509.01
Michigan.....	7,095,651.91	6,252,307.00	6,631,058.28
Minnesota.....	18,334,361.99	13,920,306.00	15,918,082.56
Mississippi.....	11,453,542.86	10,125,587.00	21,727,060.69
Missouri.....	13,045,675.30	10,556,724.00	13,059,604.97
Montana.....	7,022,384.53	7,629,122.00	6,814,241.72
Nebraska.....	15,534,620.99	11,436,597.00	13,259,027.40
Nevada.....	148,796.62	165,687.00	127,063.71
New Hampshire.....	105,549.34	192,435.00	202,715.57
New Jersey.....	338,846.30	925,799.00	1,200,496.32
New Mexico.....	3,070,201.21	2,791,041.00	3,203,272.42
New York.....	3,004,640.37	3,850,079.00	3,413,140.42
North Carolina.....	12,486,486.04	9,710,780.00	14,342,904.05
North Dakota.....	21,454,885.13	13,935,423.00	17,266,293.60
Ohio.....	9,785,891.06	6,395,981.00	9,084,472.41
Oklahoma.....	14,578,074.62	13,471,164.00	17,498,075.59
Oregon.....	1,958,239.64	2,450,303.00	3,183,644.02
Pennsylvania.....	2,940,431.17	3,266,973.00	3,748,872.56
Rhode Island.....	9,942.81	28,482.00	37,191.56
South Carolina.....	7,968,911.18	5,959,753.00	12,167,031.98
South Dakota.....	15,944,933.62	13,819,944.00	14,013,684.52
Tennessee.....	8,733,082.10	7,975,558.00	11,229,423.58
Texas.....	36,995,270.99	35,817,168.00	63,354,552.91
Utah.....	1,094,699.84	962,664.00	677,774.60
Vermont.....	306,106.21	448,355.00	547,008.77
Virginia.....	3,338,796.91	3,793,732.00	4,601,385.29
Washington.....	2,564,739.42	1,820,208.00	3,635,592.25
West Virginia.....	693,060.86	1,242,766.00	1,322,144.05
Wisconsin.....	11,875,090.05	8,254,876.00	9,791,914.78
Wyoming.....	1,296,348.94	1,702,315.00	1,625,558.58
Alaska.....	5,000.00	2,600.00	1,050.00
Hawaii.....	600,000.00	760,000.00	101,000.00
Puerto Rico.....	1,750,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,720,000.00
Total.....	379,814,149.55	315,569,403.00	447,130,834.93

¹ Includes county association expenses applicable to the program.

THE STAMP PLAN

The stamp plan of surplus commodity distribution through regular retail channels supplants, in a number of cities and counties, the distribution of such commodities by direct distribution to families on relief. Under the plan, foods designated by the Department of Agriculture as being produced in surplus quantities are distributed to needy families through regular retail grocery stores.

The stamp plan is so named because orange and blue stamps are the medium of exchange in making commodity purchases. Any person eligible for public assistance may obtain orange stamps in place of an equivalent amount of cash WPA wage or relief payment. These stamps have a retail value of 25 cents each and are accepted in exchange for food at retail food stores.

With each two orange stamps, the applicant receives a blue stamp, also valued at 25 cents, which may be used to buy only surplus farm products. This gives the recipient extra purchasing power. The stamps are redeemable from Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation funds. In order that the recipient may not substitute surplus commodities for regular food purchases, he is permitted to buy not less than \$1 in orange stamps weekly for each member of his family. This provides \$1.50 per week per person for food purchases. Larger amounts may be purchased.

In the first three and a half months after inauguration of the plan at Rochester, N. Y., on May 16, 1939, studies indicate these advantages: food sales in cities using the plan tend to increase beyond the amount represented by blue stamp purchases, giving farmers a broader market for their surpluses; the increased volume of trade in groceries tends to stimulate many other types of retail sales; persons on relief appear to like buying surplus commodities through regular grocery stores, since participation in the plan, which is voluntary, has tended to increase steadily; needy persons who have participated in the plan are getting not only a more adequate diet but apparently in most cases a better balanced diet.

MATERIALS IN LIEU OF CASH PAYMENTS

In lieu of cash payments made to farmers for carrying out soil-building practices and planting within acreage allotments, materials such as lime and superphosphate are available to farmers in some sections for use in carrying out practices under the conservation phase of the AAA program. The cost of the materials furnished is deducted from payments which farmers would otherwise receive under the program. The plan is voluntary.

PROJECT STARTED IN 1937

The project was first put in effect in 1937 when the Department entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority whereby triple superphosphate was furnished to farmers by the AAA in place of cash payments. In 1938 and 1939 large purchases were also made from commercial sources. Liming materials were added to the project in 1938.

In the Northeast the project started in 1938 with both lime and superphosphate being furnished in several States. It was continued in 1939 on a much larger scale and will be available in 1940 over most of the region.

Under this plan farmers who might otherwise lack the capital to purchase these materials have an opportunity to obtain such soil-building fertilizers. Where the supplied-materials program has been adopted, there have been heavy increases in the amount of such materials used. For example, in New Hampshire more ground limestone was furnished in 1939 than had ever been used in the State in any previous year. In Vermont ten times as much superphosphate was furnished in 1939 as was used by all the farmers in the State in any year prior to the AAA program. In both these examples the amounts furnished were in addition to what the farmers bought themselves.

*Distribution of Materials Under 1938 and
1939 Agricultural Conservation Programs*

	Superphosphate		Liming materials	
	1938 ¹	1939 ²	1938	1939
<i>East Central</i>				
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Kentucky	33,263	37,968		30,352
Maryland	44	103		
North Carolina	1,027	3,514	11,965	108,464
Tennessee	11,095	18,176	2,972	92,269
Virginia	3,637	16,195	4,945	64,789
West Virginia	7,705	16,488	1,120	47,027
Total	56,771	92,444	21,002	342,901
<i>Northeast</i>				
Connecticut	279	769	2,232	21,000
Maine	1,428	4,308	10,982	27,752
Massachusetts		1,785		15,450
New Hampshire	779	4,108	963	16,140
Pennsylvania	301	7,023	2,937	32,710
Rhode Island		206		2,770
Vermont	5,175	12,626		20,535
New York				107,500
Total	7,962	30,825	17,114	243,857
<i>North Central</i>				
Indiana		224		
Ohio		393		
Total		617		
<i>Southern</i>				
Alabama	1,786	4,208		25,763
Arkansas	269	5,701		1,897
Georgia	67	192		10,052
Louisiana		22		
Mississippi		462		131
Oklahoma	61	127		
South Carolina		26		57,913
Texas	31	29		
Total	2,214	10,767		95,756
<i>Western</i>				
Oregon		2,444		
Washington		1,675		
Total		4,119		
Grand total	66,947	138,772	38,116	682,514

¹ Containing approximately 47% P_2O_5 .

² Containing approximately 47% P_2O_5 . (Including equivalent of approximately 37,000 tons of 20% material.)

LOSSES THROUGH EROSION

Fifty million acres destroyed to date through erosion; 50 million more acres seriously damaged; 100 million more acres impaired; 100 million more acres on which erosion has begun.

When the Mississippi River is at flood stage, soil material equivalent to the entire amount of topsoil on an average 40-acre farm flows by the gaging station every single minute.

Annual soil losses by washing and blowing, estimated at 3 million tons, would cover about 18 million acres an inch deep.

In fertile Illinois, boring tests made 10 years ago by Arthur J. Mason indicated that 4 inches of rich topsoil, or half the total, had vanished in about 50 years.

Nature requires from 400 to 1,000 years to replace an inch of topsoil.

The annual loss of soil fertility through erosion and leaching is estimated to be 7 times the amount used by crops and approximately 60 times the amount of principal plant food constituents restored to the soil in a normal year by farmers who use commercial fertilizer.

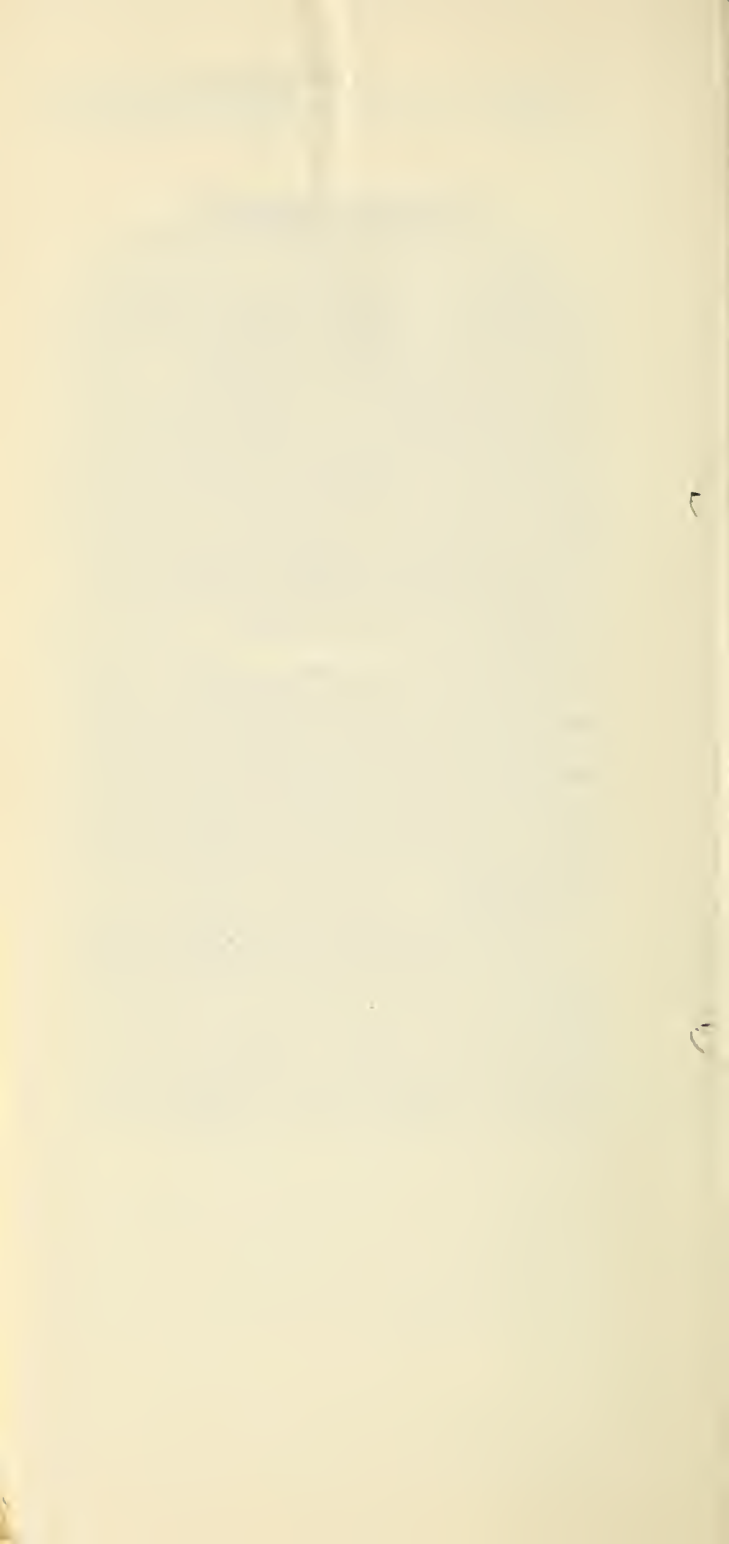
In the Northeast, the problem of erosion is not an acute problem. However, it is an important problem in certain areas within the region.

POPULATION CHANGES

In the long-time outlook for American consumption of farm products, one of the most important factors is the population prospect, in which, with immigration negligible, the controlling influence is the number of births. Since 1924 the decline in births has been almost continuous. Each year since 1930 the enrollment in the first grade of the public schools has declined about 100,000. The crest of the Nation's population will probably be reached by the 1950's or 1960's. Fifty years from now, according to present indications, the population will be declining and will contain a much larger proportion of middle-aged and old people than it does at present.

This change in the average age will no doubt first reduce the consumption of milk since children consume more milk per capita than adults. On the other hand, the domestic demand for cereals and meats may increase, even after the population begins to decline. Eventually, however, the expected decline in population will cause a decline in the domestic consumption of farm products.

Meanwhile, population trends in other countries will affect our exports. In European countries that formerly took most of our food exports, the population is almost stationary and will probably decline. Should the export demand decline, or if mechanization continues to supplant horses and mules, or if technological improvement continues, no increase in cropland may be necessary before the Nation's population becomes stationary.



EQUALIZATION FEE PLAN

[McNary-Haugen bills of 1924, 1927, and 1928]

The exportation of agricultural surpluses to be sold at world prices, meanwhile allowing prices on the portion consumed in the domestic market to rise behind the tariff wall, is a plan characteristic of many of the price-raising proposals which have been suggested for the benefit of agriculture since the early 1920's.

DUMPING SURPLUSES

The first widely known proposals embodying this idea were the original McNary-Haugen bill of 1924 and the vetoed bills of 1927 and 1928. The method in all three of these bills was essentially to dispose of surpluses abroad for whatever price they would bring, losses to be met through the collection of an equalization fee levied against the product.

DEPENDENT ON EXPORTS

The equalization fee plan was based upon the concept of a rather steady export outlet for American farm products. It was believed that this outlet would absorb surpluses in reasonably large quantities and at fairly satisfactory prices, so that lower export prices would be more than offset by increased prices on the domestic market

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

EXPORT DEBENTURE PLAN

[McKinley-Adkins bill, 1926—Jones-Ketcham bill, 1928]

This plan also proposed to raise farm prices by disposing of surpluses abroad. Conducted behind a tariff wall and paying an export bounty, the plan sought to induce the surplus to move out of the country and thus make the domestic price rise by an amount equal to the export bounty.

USED TARIFF REVENUE

It differed from the equalization fee plan in that it provided for the use of tariff revenue to pay export subsidies on the surpluses. In other words, losses incurred in moving surpluses to the foreign market would have been made up out of import revenues intercepted just before they reached the Federal Treasury, rather than through the equalization fee tax on the product.

The special device from which the plan took its name was the payment of these subsidies with debentures rather than with cash. The debentures were to be acceptable in the payment of customs duties. The rate of subsidy was to be made flexible—that is, the larger the surplus the smaller the subsidy—as a provision to curb overproduction.

TO RAISE DOMESTIC PRICES

It was believed that the volume of exports would increase ultimately to the point of freeing domestic markets from the weight of the surplus and thus the domestic prices would be raised above the world price by the amount of the tariff—this also being the amount of the subsidy.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

[Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929]

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 provided essentially for a marketing approach to the farm problem. It set up the Federal Farm Board as the instrument to carry out the Act. It encouraged cooperatives in an effort to bring about more orderly marketing on a nation-wide scale.

LOANS AND PURCHASES

With the drastic price declines late in 1929, the Board undertook a program of price stabilization, first, by making loans to cooperatives to enable them to hold their products off the market and, later, by the organization of stabilization corporations and large-scale purchase of cotton and wheat. The plan did not provide for any direct control over production.

TO STABILIZE SELLING

The 1929 Act was based upon the concept that the farm problem is primarily one of wasteful individualized selling, which could be corrected by encouraging cooperative marketing. It aimed to stabilize farm prices by a distinctive program in the field of marketing rather than production.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLAN

[Hope-Norbeck Bills, 1932]

The Domestic Allotment Plan originally proposed a system of certificates enabling producers to sell on the domestic market—at protected prices—that portion of the crop normally consumed in this country. The surplus was to be exported without subsidy. In later form it also provided for some production control, with benefit payments paid on the domestic allotment out of the proceeds of a processing tax. That was one of the methods used in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 which was later invalidated.

PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT CONSIDERED

This plan reflected a growing doubt as to the possibility of exporting unlimited quantities of farm products, and an increasing belief that in some way an attempt should be made to regulate production. The plan sought to make the individual farmer conscious of his share of the surplus and to improve prices by limiting the quantity available to the domestic market and discouraging increased production for export.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 provided for adjusted production of seven major commodities which were considered as being produced in surplus quantities—wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, rice, tobacco, and dairy products. Benefit payments were derived from processing taxes and paid on a voluntary reduction contract between the Government and each cooperating producer.

MARKETING CONTROL

The "Thomas Amendment" to this Act was the legislation under which the dollar was devalued—a price-raising expedient advocated in many quarters. The Bankhead and Kerr Acts, controlling the marketings of cotton and tobacco, were also eventually authorized under the 1933 Act.

The 1933 Act included features drawn from several of the earlier proposals. It provided for domestic allotments, expansion of markets, encouragement of exports, and regulation of marketing methods, all of which had been included in one or more of the previous plans.

REDUCED EXPORT OUTLET

This plan, however, approached the farm problem as one primarily of disposing of existing surpluses in the face of reduced export outlets. The belief was that this could be done only if production were checked and furthermore that producers would do this cooperatively under the inducement of benefit payments. It was also believed that consumers would pay parity prices for farm products in the domestic market.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT OF 1936

During 1934 and 1935 sentiment was growing to place more emphasis on soil conservation in the national farm program. With the invalidation of the Act of 1933 this became the underlying principle of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. That Act is still in operation, in a strengthened and amended form complemented by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

LIMITED ADJUSTMENT

Under this Act benefit payments are made to producers out of general treasury funds for shifting from such "soil-depleting" crops as cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice to such "soil-conserving" crops as grasses and legumes and for carrying out certain "soil-building practices." This Act provided for only limited production adjustment.

BASED ON CONSERVATION

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was enacted on the following assumptions: (1) That the continued welfare of the Nation requires that soil resources be conserved; (2) that soil fertility is wasted if crops are produced in excess of effective domestic and export demand; (3) that it is cheaper to expend Government funds for prevention of depletion than to try to restore fertility after it has been wasted.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 became a law in February 1938, complementing the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 and providing for:

(1) Conservation payments to producers who adjust the acreage of their soil-depleting crops as prescribed in the allotments and carry out soil-building practices; (2) parity or price adjustment payments to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice who do not overplant their allotments; (3) commodity loans to cooperators; (4) marketing control of surpluses when approved by two-thirds of the producers voting; (5) freight rate investigation and study; (6) Federal crop insurance on wheat; (7) purchases of farm surpluses for relief distribution; (8) market expansion through research on new uses for farm products; and (9) funds to subsidize the export of farm surpluses.

RECOGNIZES DECREASED OUTLETS

The plan embodied in the 1938 Act was adopted in the belief the farm problem is in large part one of adjusting existing producing facilities to decreased outlets for export products.

The general thesis underlying this program is (1) that efforts should be made to expand markets and develop new uses for farm products but that progress will be slow in that direction; (2) that export outlets are for the present definitely limited; (3) that one essential for reasonable farm income is balance between production and market demand; (4) that production adjustment needs to be accompanied by an ever-normal granary; (5) that a program of commodity loans and parity payments is helpful only under the condition that it does not lead to further surplus production.

Ref.: Facts Series No. 23, Ohio University.



1.42	U.S. Agricultural adjustment administration.
N76B	The AAA notebook. Northeast edition. 1940.
NER-432	

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